THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 2 SATURDAY, 3rd JANUARY 1829. NO. 1.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The undersigned have the pleasure to announce that Mr. Robert Wilkinson has this day been admitted a partner in their Establishment—& that the Interest of Mr. Charles Bligh ceased on the 30th June 1827.

CANTON 1st January 1829. *THOS DENT & Co.*

A CARD.

MACAO 20th December, 1828.

Notice is hereby given that the Copartnership hitherto carried on under the Firm of Wilson Parquhar & Co, has this day been dissolved, the term of three years, for which it was formed, having expired. The liquidation of all outstanding concerns will be conducted by the managing Partner, JOAQUIM JOZE FERREIRA VEIGA.

MACAO 20 de Dezembro 1828.

Aviza-se ao publico que a Sociedade te agora conduzida debaixo da firma de Viuva Payva & Fos. tem sido desolvida nesta data por motivo de haver findado o prazo de tres annos pelos quaes foi contratada e que a liquidação de todas as contas e negocios pendentes da mesma Sociedade fica a cargo do Socio, e unico agent Joaquim Joze Ferreira Veiga.

IGNACIA VICENCIA DE PAYVA.
JOAQUIM JOZE FERREIRA VEIGA.

PUBLIC AUCTION AT WHAMPOA.

On account of whom it may Concern

ON MONDAY the 5th January will be sold, on BOARD THE DUTCH SHIP HENRIETTA KLASINA

About forty fathoms of a 17 inch Hempen Cable. The main shrowds of the same Ship partly cut and Damaged. A broken main topmast, and a piece of Spanker boom, &c. &c.

CANTON 29th December, 1828.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 11 O'CLOCK.

PROCLAMATION.

His Excellency the Governor of Canton, on receiving the seals of the *Foo-yuen's* office, the other day, issued the following proclamation.

"The first thing that leads to good Government, is an extensive collection of public opinion. And the most important thing for him who is a shepherd of the people, is constant attention to all affairs.

I have been clothed in official garments more than twenty years. Although I have been mostly at Court, and but little abroad in the Provinces; wherever I have been, I have carefully investigated what tended to the advantage or disadvantage of the people.

Examining myself—although my talents be inferior, still a sincere love to the people, and devotedness to the throne, have never for a day, quitted my bosom.

Having now received, by Imperial appointment, the office of *Foo-yuen* (soother of the people) in this land—for the eyes and ears of one man to extend to the thirteen *Foo* districts, and three *Chow* departments, which reach more than a thousand *Le*, to the more distant divisions of the province, is more than constant care, from morning to evening, can effect. Beside, Canton province consists of hills and rivers blended together, and borders on foreign countries. To govern according to circumstances, requires different measures from those adopted in other provinces. When the public morals are bad, it is a question by what means to reform them. When the mode of collecting the land-tax is not perfectly good, it is a question how to discriminate. When the powerful and violent indulge in acting irregularly, it is a question how to alter their dispositions When thieves and robbers abound, how to repress them—When guardhouses for the military patrole by land or water are required; where to place them—When the poor and weak have only a dead-wall before them; how to raise them again from their withering distress. Further, the public schools are the nurseries of talent; sincere & strenuous efforts should be made to stimulate them. Litigations are the cause of mischief to the people; they require intense attention to settle them justly. It is a question also what the best means are for strengthening fences and embankments—how bad people may be prevented from digging clandestinely in quarries or mines. Revenue supports the Government, and it is a question how to prevent the deputation thereof in reference to superiors; without involving the merchants, who are in the lower place. In providing against famine, how is grain to be made cheap, without injury to the farmer, or dear, without distressing the people.

The management of these affairs has but recently come into my hands, and I beseech advice as a thirsty man does drink. All of you, who hold offices under Government and on whom is cast the care of the people, and the safety of the Imperial altars, if you have heretofore been attentive, must have information. It is hereby made incumbent on you to write out perspicuously your opinions, that I may select, as may be convenient. You must aim at suggestions which shall be for the benefit of the government, and the lives of the people. Thus you will avoid turning your backs on any sincere and impartial desire to obtain general information. Let all official persons under my control, immediately state, explicitly, what is beneficial or injurious in their several districts. Do not consider this document merely *an old form for a new office.*"

Such indeed, there is every reason to fear it is—for the people in the streets are overheard speaking against the corruption of His Excellency's Government. The Chinese, like the rest of mankind, in many cases, approve the better, and follow the worse.

It is the usage among official people, on arriving at any new office, to put forth a specious declaration, as the writer of the above did, when appointed Governor of Canton; avowing that they have neither kindred nor dependants, nor secretaries, nor clerks who know public affairs, or have any thing to do with them; that they manage all the business themselves and no body must believe any one who professes to have interest at Government House. But all this is generally mere pretext. And the more profession, there is reason to fear the worse conduct.

CHINESE STATE RELIGION.

In the Governor's enumeration of subjects, which require alteration from a "Soother of the people," (as given above) it is observable that although he talks of reforming the public morals, he makes no allusion to Religion. Schools and Colleges require his care; but the Church—the priesthood—is passed over in silence. The fact is, the Chinese cannot be said to have a State religion, in as much as they *endow* no religion. The Government of Canton, as such, pays not a cash to any priesthood. Nor does the Supreme Government pay any thing beyond gratuities to the Imperial Chaplains in ordinary. The religion of China, like that of America, depends on voluntary contributions. The State enforces nothing of a pecuniar

nature, nor exacts any tithe from the people. We are not now defending or opposing their system, but endeavouring to state a fact, sometimes misunderstood in England. Our Legislators there often say that it is impossible to govern without oaths; and that they cannot govern without the Church as a tool of the State. Now the Chinese Empire is governed without either oaths in Courts, or an endowed priesthood in the State. The State in China may be said rather to tolerate religion than to establish it. The State tolerates *Laoukeunism*, and *Badhism*—with a little unproselytizing *Mahomedanism*; but it endows none of the three. Confucianism is not religion. It is merely a system of ethics, and petty etiquette. Christianity is the only religion that is interdicted by the State, and by popular feeling. For it gives no quarter to Idols. It does not sanction concubinage. It denies human merit. It requires for the Deity the homage of the heart. It tolerates neither idolatry nor vice; and therefore it is obnoxious.

But while the Chinese priesthood is unendowed, there is, in a lower sense a State religion. The Governor himself (whose proclamation has given occasion to these remarks), went in person a few days ago, about twenty miles down the river, to worship before an idol called the God of the southern sea. It is the local divinity of this district which borders on the southern sea. And we believe he had no priests in his train. The magistrates of China are the priests of the State, and they offer incense without any additional fee. His Excellency and the late Fooyuen, on the departure of the latter to Peking, visited the great Temple, on the other side of the river. But it was as much to eat a hearty dinner together—which they did—as to worship the gods. They took their own cooks with them to make up forthe vegetable diet supplied by the Budh priests. The monasteries of China are often, pro tempore, converted into lodging and eating houses. At the temple, or monastery referred to,—vulgarly called the *Honam Joshouse*—the monks will condescend to give a dinner even to a *Fankwei*—"a foreign devil" of the European race. But, of course, they expect a remuneration for the same.

The officers of Government, individually, are occasionally perfect zealots for the national religion. At Macao, there have of late been great doings in behalf of her Majesty the Quen of Heaven. And these doings were originated by the Port Admiral, who commenced the subscription by a hundred pounds Sterling. It increased to 11,000 dollars. Public officers; Hong Merchants; Rice mongers; House builders; small grocers; Farmers; Gardeners; &c, &c. men, women, and children, with a hundred Pounds or penny subscriptions, all emulated each other, as in the Prophet Jeremiah's days, in behalf of the Queen of Heaven. Intense zeal was manifested. Her Ladyship's Temple, on the rocky promontory at Bar-fort, has from the ruins of delapidated brick, risen afresh, in a new and imposing front of granite. Her Ladyship's old image in miniature (for it was not more than a foot high) has been consumed by fire; and a new one, on the same scale, substituted. Up, by winding romantic steps, to the top of the hill, district gods, and divine stones &c, &c. are fantastically arranged, till on a huge rock, at the summit, there appear in large characters, engraven in the stone, and the lines painted red, the words *Tae-yih* "The great one." This, unless we are mistaken, is intended to allude to a first cause, perhaps merely numerically *first*, for to this extent, Chinese philosophy has reached. Every series must have a beginning. Derived existence must have a *first one* underived. But whether that first cause be physical or intelligent, some of their philosophers have not yet decided.

On the day appointed for the dedication of her Ladyship's image; and also of the various other divinities concerned, the Committee of building and repairs, printed a paper inviting the gods and goddesses to retu n to their statues, when the eye of the image should be vivified by the touch of blood, according to the idea which Moses has left on record, that the life is in the blood. And thus the heathen in China vivify stocks and stones.

After this dedication had taken place, all sorts and conditions of men, women, and children, for eight or ten days successively, crowded in procession, with gongs, drums, cymbols, lutes &c, sounding; streamers, flags &c, waving, rushing on broiling in the sun, to offer incense to the Queen of Heaven. Goats, pigs, pastry, fruit, flowers and wine, were collected by all hands, and afterwards carried in this noisy procession to her Ladyship's new built abode. Young women, dressed in Court style, were carried on tables as nymphs of the forest. Boys and girls rode on horseback to the Palace of the Queen —but we must desist. *This* Queen of Heaven was, according to tradition, about 600 years ago, a young woman named Miss *Lin*, in the Province of Fokien. We forgot to mention that the virgin *Lin*, although deified before the accession of the reigning family, was by them raised to the style of Heaven's Queen; and her abode at Macao is honored with the appellation of an Imperial Chapel, whither His Majesty sends annually, a Mandarin to offer incense and read a prayer.

Late accounts from Nanking state that the Emperor has deified another virgin, who during the Sung Dynasty, having spent her fortune on an embankment to keep out the tide, from a certain district, which when nearly completed, was carried away by an influx from the sea. She, with grief and vexation, threw herself into the current and was drowned. But the inhabitants, who have cherished the tradition, have of late begun to sacrifice to her, when distressed by similar occurrences as that which caused her death; and they declare to the local government, that they have, at such times, seen luminous appearances which indicated the presence of a divinity. The Governor, *Tseang*, late of Canton, has reported this affair to His Majesty, and obtained an Imperial patent to allow the people to erect a Temple, and pay her divine honors. On such occasins superstition impels the people to "lavish money out of the bag" with great profusion.

THE ANGLOCHINESE COLLEGE, AT MALACCA.

PATRON, SIR GEORGE T. STAUNTON BART.

The foundation stone of this Institution was laid on the 11th of November A. D. 1818. After the lapse of ten years, its sixth *Report* has issued from the Press. The objects of the College are, the cultivation of Chinese and English literature, and the diffusion of Christianity among the Chinese language nations, viz Japan, Corea, Loo-choo, China, and Cochinchina. The principles on which it is conducted are perfectly liberal. No nation or church is excluded from whatever advantages it may afford. The youths on the foundation have been, at the time of entering, chiefly Pagan. A Roman Catholic Chinese was supported at the College, while he translated into Chinese, from the Latin, a Hebrew Lexicon; and an American youth studied with success, Chinese within its walls. As a School of Chinese, where that difficult language may be studied, under European and native teachers, and protected by a liberal Government, the Institution is deserving of general support.

During the short period of its existence, it has had to regret the death of two officers, both good Chinese Scholars, viz the Reverend Dr. Milne, & the late Mr. Collie. The former gave to the Western world an English translation of a Chinese Imperial work—the Sacred Edict; and to the Eastern world, he left in Chinese an Essay on the Soul of man; a Paraphrase on St Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians; and a large number of excellent Christian Tracts. Mr. Collie gave the first complete English version of Confucius, that ever was made.

At the College, the Holy Scriptures in Chinese, and various other religious books; a Chinese translation of the morning and evening prayers of the English Church; the Shorter Catechism of the Church of Scotland, &c, have been printed under the superintendence of its officers.

One of our recent visitors in China, Lieut Blake R. N. accompanied Admiral Gage, not long ago, to inspect the College, which we are happy to say, gave the Admiral much satisfaction.

Mr Marjoribanks, so much, and so justly respected in our society, visited the College a few months ago, and being gratified by its progress, left it a handsome donation. And now on returning to England, he has originated a subscription in its favor, which has been liberally filled up; The President of the College begs, through the medium of our Paper, to return thanks to the Gentlemen of the British Factory in particular; & to other Gentlemen, not in the Honorable Company's Service,

resident in Canton, who have repeatedly contributed to the support of the Anglochinese College.

PERU.

We have been kindly favored by a friend with the following extract of a letter received by the *Edward*, dated Callao Bay, 20th September, from which we may draw a picture of the lamentable state of affairs in South America—a region of country which under every contemplation exhibits the finest field for the extension of commerce, and improvement in general science; but from the want of union, true national feeling, and regular government, is exposed to internal anarchy, and open hostility, whereby disunion is created which will take years to pacify and reconcile, whilst the morals of the people are degenerating, and the country and its institutions falling to decay.

"This country is in a dreadful state at present, owing to the war with Colombia in which it is engaged General Lamar left here in the *President* frigate for Payta, whence he marches for Para a town on the N. W. Frontier of Peru, in order to oppose Bolivar who by this time is on his way from Bagota. General Sucre who for some time has had command of a great part of the Peruvian forces, has, in consequence of his being a native of Colombia, been permitted to retire to the opposite party. He is a most important acquisition to the one and irreparable loss to the other army."

JAPAN.

We are indebted to a friend for the following intelligence from Nangasacki, received in a letter conveyed through native channels by way of Nankin.

In the night, between the 17th & 18th September a dreadful hurricane, such as in the recollection of the Japanese never had been experienced before, occurred in the bay of Nangasoki, where by the greatest part of the town of that name, and the island of Decima, were destroyed. In the bay of Nangasacki alone, upwards of 700 people lost their lives. The Netherland's ship *Cornelis Hutman*, Captn. de Tong, was thrown on shore, with loss of mizenmast, jibboom, and other considerable damage. On the 18th October, when this account came away, she had not got afloat. Hopes were entertained however of getting her off next spring tide. Neither among the ships crew, nor the Gentlemen of the Dutch Factory, were any lives lost."

LITERARY EXAMINATIONS.

In our 37th number, we expressed an intention of laying before our readers a specimen of Chinese Prize Essays. The following is a translation of the late successful Essay on the 2nd Theme, which we make from a printed copy.

THEME.

Chih ke leang twan ; yung ke chung yu min. i. e. literally translated; "Grasped the two ends; used the middle to the people." This is part of a sentence uttered by Confucius, when speaking of the extensive knowledge of the ancient monarch *Shun*, who flourished about 2000 B. C. He and his predecessor *Yaou*, are continually referred to by the Chinese, as sages and monarchs possessed of perfect knowledge, & endued with every virtue. Examples to all succeeding ages (Collie's Confucius, page 5 of the Chungyung).

Confucius attributed the extensive knowledge of *Shun*, to his love of inquiry. He was not ashamed to ask the opinion of inferiors, and an account of their own experience. When he met with bad opinions, or profligate confessions, he did not expose the parties, lest doing so should deter other's from giving their thoughts freely. But when excellent and virtuous thoughts were expressed, he praised the parties, that he might encourage the authors of them, and confirm them in the pleasure they felt in speaking out. After having collected the sentiments of the many, he compared those opinions which seemed most at variance with each other, and avoided both extremes, and acted in his Government, on those principles which were founded on a moderate and medium view of every case. Thus far the commentator in Chinese on the Four Books.

ESSAY.

"He who takes hold of the extremes and seeks for the medium, may employ it in the government of the people. The good to be derived from the two extremes, is found in the medium—let these be grasped, and it selected. Then thereby govern the people, and all will be right. I have often read in the Books of the Ancient *Yu*. "Man's heart is dangerous; Reason's heart is subtle. Butlet the investigation be made with purity of intention, and principles maintained with singleness of motive; then the dangerous will be safe; the subtle without excess or defect; and faith will hold fast the medium."

To grasp the medium, it is first necessary that there exist something to be grasped. Comparison of, and scrutiny into what is said, is necessary to attain pure discrimination. Then that the medium has been attained will be manifest in practice, and the acts of government throughout the world will be uniformly obeyed.

The medium involves sameness of principle, but in the sameness, differences must be distinguished. And in the differences, their sameness considered, then the principles which have a general sameness will be found. In this consists the renovating glory of great general principles. Unless this course be adopted, the good that is promulgated will not acocord with the feeling of mankind—and then how can it be manifested in practice! Who does not know that unless the medium be preserved, even that which is good cannot be carried into practice. Hence he who would employ the medium, must first, with good advice, divide between the two extremes; and to select the medium it is necessary to employ that which is grasped between the two extremes.

In the medium there is union, the extremes are divided; but unless the divided extremes be grasped, there will be no means of making the union apparent. A comparison being made of suggestions which are severally right, the more or less weighty will eventually be manifest and all will be reduced to those principles which are perfectly right. The core will be opened up, and one uniform line applied to all. From the differences, agreement will be obtained, and subtle accuracy of the discriminating judgment be manifest."

The above is about one third of the Essay, and is a specimen of Chinese abstract reasoning. It is difficult to preserve the manner of the original, and make sense at the same time. A great deal of the excellence of such Essays, consists in the language and playing prettily on the words of the Theme. To preserve this is not possible in a translation. The general doctrine maintained, that a large induction of facts and opinions, even those that are conflicting and opposite, tend to ascertain general principles, applicable to the Govenment of an Empire, is no doubt a very just one. But that we may not tire our readers—and also because we are tired ourselves of translating, we shall here break off.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY.

THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.				
Decr.	noon.	night.	D.	M.		Wind
1	67	54	30	20	very fine weather	No.
2	67	53	30	30	"	"
3	67	53	30	25	"	"
4	67	52	30	35	"	"
5	67	51	30	35	"	"
6	67	51	30	35	"	"
7	67	54	30	25	"	"
8	68	54	30	25	"	"
9	68	54	30	25	"	"
10	68	55	30	30	"	"
11	68	54	30	30	"	"
12	68	56	30	25	light airs	W a N.
13	69	57	30	25	"	"
14	69	57	30	15	"	S
15	70	58	30	10	"	"
16	73	62	30	10	"	"
17	74	67	30	10	sultry	"
18	74	66	30	20	light airs	S a N.
19	72	66	30	20	light rain throughout	"
20	70	64	30	20	"	S
21	70	65	30	10	cloudy with light rain	"
22	70	58	30		"	S. E a N.
23	68	57	30	05	very fine weather	N
24	67	55	30	10	"	"
25	67	57	30		cloudy with rain	N a E.
26	66	56	30		Constant rain	N.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

About 1600 Peculs of Coquimbo and Mexican Copper have been lately imported which has been sold at about 25$P. Pl.

The vessels lately arrived from the Sandwhich Islands have brought a considerable quantity of Sandalwood, which has had a slight effect on the price. The accounts from this quarter are flattering, as to the state of commerce and general advancement of society; but the natives seem to have been improvident, whilst in clearing away their forests to supply the demands of their foreign visitors, they have neglected the cultivation of young trees to keep up the growth of their future trade. This has hitherto been their staple article of commerce, and must remain the one of chief attraction for some years to come till more general intercourse takes place, and with it, its natural advantages.

The *Royal Charlotte's* cargo consisted of Betelnut and Rattans, which have been sold deliverable at Macao, at $ 3½ & $ 4 p Pecul. The *Numa* has since arrived with a similar cargo.

Serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the Grab *Anna* Captn Murat, who sailed from Singapore in September, The expectation of her having a large cargo of Betelnut and other Straits produce, has tended very much to keep those articles under the prices which they might otherwise have obtained.

On our general trade we have no remark to make beyond what was expressed in our last number. The annual period for the settlement of accounts is just over, which is generally attended by much pecuniary difficulty, and until money becomes more plentiful, little improvement in any branch of our commerce can be expected.

We have heard of the arrival at Singapore of the *Clorinda* Free trader. She was boarded by pirates on the Line, and amongst other plunder was robbed of two chests of Opium, which in ignorance of its value, were it is said thrown over board.

It appears that several of the Indiamen saw vessels about the same spot, under very suspicious appearances, which no doubt were those of the piratical squadron that issues from the shores of Cuba and South America, and provided with fictitious papers escape the power of the superiorclass of merchant Ships, while the weaker fall victims. It is to behoped that some signal instances of retaliation will soon occur, and clear the seas of such miscreants, and, as they have lately proved themselves, most horrid murderers.

The export of this season in Raw silk is estimated at about 3500 to 4000 Peculs, and very little is left out of the last crop to encrease the supplies for the Europe markets.

At the close of the Shipping season, we shall lay before our readers a statement of the export of treasure, which, we may in the mean time observe, has been considerable, particularly to the presidency of Bombay. Some has also been exported to England.

Combined with the unusual dulness of our market, Cotton has suffered much from the circumstance of a considerable failure that has lately occurred in a province where the Indian staple is chiefly used, and which has occasioned very great distress amongst an extensive class of manufacturers.

From the date of our last number, Opium has been declining in price under a very slight demand, till within these few days past when purchases have been made with much activity, and the prices have materially advanced arising principally, we understand, from orders brought by some Chinchew Junks now here; but the cessation of this demand may probably prevent a further rise.

P. S. Since our commercal remarks were written, the activity which we stated to have manifested itself in the Opium market has entirely ceased, and prices are retrograding.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DECEMBER,	ABRIVED	FROM
11. Am Ship General Hamilton,	Pearce	Providence
,, ,, Edward,	Hicks	Coquimbo
13. Brit Barque Royal Charlotte,	Dudman	Singapore
16. Sp Ship Rita,		Manila
17. Am Brig Greyhound,		Ditto
21. French Ship Le Hero,	Duhautcilly	Sandwich Islands
29. Brit Ship Numa,		Singapore
31 Am Ship Franklin		Sandwich Islands

DECEMBER,	SAILED	TO
10. Port Ship Conde do Rio Pardo Encarnaçaõ,		Bombay
,, ,, Brig Sam Sebastiaõ,	Oliveira	Ditto
,, Brit Ship Arjuna, Reuss,		Penang
15. Am Brig Pilgrim,	King	Boston
,, Dutch Ship Wilhelmina & Maria,		Amsterdam
,, Brit Brig Sir Francis Mc a ,hten,		Singapore
17. H. C. S. London, Smith,		London
,, ,, Canning, Baylis,		Cape & do.
21. Brit Ship John Bannerman,	Honnor	Bombay
22. H. C. S. Wm Fairlie,	Blair	Cape & London
,, Am Ship Augusta,		Cowes
27. ,, Maria,	Evans	New York
,, ,, Sumatra,	Roundy	Salem
,, Brit Ship Hormasjee Bomanjee,	Johnston.	Bombay
29. Am Ship New Jesey,	Whiteall	Philadelphia
,, Sp Brig Triunfo		Manila
,, Port ,, Esperanca		Siam
30. Am Ship Panama	Griswald	Boston
31. H. C. S. Marquis of Huntly,	Fraser	London
Jany. 3, Am Ship Isabella,	Leeds	Philadelphia
,, Brit Ship Hercules,	Wilson,,	Madras

DEPARTURE OF PASSANGERS

Per London, B. Wilcocks Esqr.

Canning Mr & Mrs Davis & family, Coll Wyatt, Lieut Saunders.

Fairlie, Mrs C. Lindsay, C. Marjoribanks Esqr. Jas. Erskine Esqr. Lieut Blake,

Hormasjee Bomanjee, Mr & Mrs S. Palmer & Child. Colin Lindsay Esqr.

Marquis of Huntly, Mrs Flint & Child, Mrs Reid & Child, Miss Fraser, Captn Stiles, Lieut Macleod.

DEATHS.

Died at Canton, on the 12th December William Johnson Esqr. 5th Officer of the H. C. Ship General Harris,

On the 17th December James Wilson Esqr. Chief Officer of the H. C. Ship Orwell.

Estimate of Consumption & value of Indian Opium in China from 1st April 1828.

		PATNA & BENARES				MALWA			TOTAL	
		chests	Price	Separate Values	United Value	chest	Price	Value	chests	Value
DECEMBER	Patna	360	875	3,15,000						
	Benares	35	850	29,750	3,44,750	486	900	4,37,400	881	7,82,150
In the previous 8 months		4375			42,08,160	5245		50,70,525	9620	92,78,685
Total in 9 months 1828		4770			45,52,910	5731		55,07,925	10501	10060835
Ditto ditto 1827		4410			42,11,420	3490		40,55,800	7860	8267220
Stock on hand 31st December 1828		1563				1946			3509	
Ditto ditto 1827		1542	*Market price*	$1150 *p chest*		1121	*Market p.*	$1350	2663	
Ditto ditto 1826		1477	*Market price*	$900 *p chest of* 107 *Catties*		1516	*Market p.*	$ 840	2993	
Ditto ditto 1825		1717	*Ditto*	$1000		1742	*Ditto*	$ 800	3459	

CANTON PRICE CURRENT

SATURDAY, 3rd JANUARY. 1829.

IMPORTS.			
Amber	Sp. Drs	12 a 16	Catty
Assafetida		4 a 5	
Bicho de mar		10 a 12	Peeul
very superior		36	
Bees wax		28 a 30	
Betel nut		3 a 3½	
Bird's nests		26 a 40	— Catty
Black wood or Ebony,		3½ a 4	— Peeul
Camphor malay		15 a 27	— Catty
Cloves Molucca		50 a 65	
Mauritius		42	
Cochineal		380 a 400	
Copper South American		23 a 24	
Do. Japan		25 a 27	Peeul
Coral Fragments		100 140	
Cotton yarn		35 a 45	
Cotton Bombay	[Tael	7.5 a 8.5	
Bengal		8 a8. 8	
Madras		7 a 9	
Cotton goods British,	[Sp. Drs.		
Chintzes 28 yds		4 a 5	
Longcloths 40 yds.		5⅛ a 6½	Piece
Muslins 34 a 40 yds		2½ a 3	
Cambrics 12 yds		1¼ a 2	
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		1½ a 2	
Cow Bezoar		30	Catty
Cudbear		25 a 28	
Cutch Pegue		3½ a 4	
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a 100	
Elephant's Teeth		60 a. 95	
Fishmaws		60 a 90	
Flints		1½ a 2	
Gambier		1 a 1½	Peeul
Ginseng crude		80 a 90	
Iron bar		3	
ditto Rod		4	
Lead		5½	
Mace		55	
Myrh		15 a 30	
Nutmegs		55	
Olibanum		4 a 6	
Opium Patna		880	
Benares		840	
Companys Malwa		970	Chest
Damaun do.		950	
Turkey		700	
Orsidue		5 a 6—100	Sheets
Pepper Malay		8 a 8½	
Putchuck		13 a 14	
Quicksilver		65 a 68	
Rattans		4	
Rice		1.60 a 1.80	
Rose Maloes		42	
Saltpetre at Whampoa		6	Picul
ditto Lintin		7	
Salt Fish	Sp. Drs	9 a 10	
Sandalwood		7 a 22	
Sapan wood		2½	
Shark's fins		15 a 18	
Smalts,		12 a 28	
Steel Swedish in Kits		6 a 7	— Cwt.
Woolens, Broadcloth,		1 a 1¾	Yard.
Camlets English		30 a 32	
Ditto Dutch		34	Piece
Long-ells, ditto		7 a 8	

IMPORTS.			
Skins, Beaver		4 a 4½	Each
Fox		1	
Rabbits		40 a 46	100
Seal		1¾	
Sea Otter		44 a 46	Each
Land otter		5 a 6	
Tin plates		9 a 10	Box.
Tin,		18 a 19	Peeul.
EXPORTS.			
Alum	Sp. Drs.	2⅜	
Anniseseed star		13	Peeul
Ditto ore of		2½	
Assafetida		15 a 16	
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	1000
Borax		none	Peeul
Brass Leaf		64	— Box.
Camphor		31	
Cassia		15 a 16	
Ditto buds		20 a 24	
China Root		3½	
Cubebs		18 a 20	
Dragons blood		80 a 100	Peeul
Galangal		5½	
Gamboge		65 a 75	
Glass beads		25 26	
Hartall		12 a 13	
Mother o Pearl Shells		18 a 20	
Musk		40 a 90	Catty
Nankeens Compy's 1st		104	
2d do. do		90 a 95	
3d. do. do		62 a 68	100
Blue		90 a 100	
Small		none	
Oil of cassia		1¾	Catty.
Rhubarb		none	
Silk Raw, Nankin Taysaan		435 a 440	
Ditto Tsatlee		470 a 490	
Canton	Taels	220 a 270	
Sugar Pingfa		6. 7	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	13½ a 14½	
Do. Canton, 1st sort		10 a 10½	
Tea Bohea		14 a 15	
Congo		24 a 28	
Campoy		24 a 28	
Souchong		20 a 36	Peeul
Peko		50 a 60	
Ankoi		20 a 24	
Hyson		44 a 54	
ditto Skin		24 a 28	
ditto Young		34	
Gunpowder		50 a 54	
Twankay		24 a 28	
Tortoise Shell		1000 a 1100	
Turmerick		6	
Tutenague		13	
Vermillion		44—	Box.
White lead		11—	Peeul
Whanghees		none	1000

EXCHANGES.

London 4 s. a 4s 2d per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal—Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds. no bills.
Bombay— By Rs per do. do. do.

☞ *The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's. at 50 cents. Price Current separately 25 cents.*

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 2 SATURDAY, 17th JANUARY 1829. NO. 2.

A CARD.

MACAO 20th December, 1828.

Notice is hereby given that the Copartnership hitherto carried on under the Firm of Widow Payva and Son, has this day been dissolved, the term of three years, for which it was formed, having expired. The liquidation of all outstanding concerns will be conducted by the managing Partner, JOAQUIM JOZE FERREIRA VEIGA.

MACAO 20 de Dezembro 1828.

Aviza-se ao publico que a Sociedade te ogora conduzida debaixo da firma de Viuva Payva & Fos. tem sido desolvida nesta data por motivo de haver findado o praza de tres annos pelos quaes foi contratada e que a liquidas ao de todas as contas e negocios pendentes da mesma Sociedade ficao a cargo do Socio, e unico aggente Joaquim Joze Ferreira Veiga.

IGNACIA VICENCIA DE PAYVA.
JOAQUIM JOZE FERREIRA VEIGA.

FOR CALCUTTA & THE STRAITS.

The Ship *Brongan*, Captain Mackenzie will sail early in February. For particulars apply to *Messrs MAGNAC & CO.*

CANTON 17th January 1829.

WINTER SOLSTICE, or as the Chinese call it *Tungche*, is a great term with them. They this year kept it on the 22nd of December, or the 16th of the 11th moon. According to custom all the Officers of the great cities, Tartars and Chinese, civil and Military, repair in solemn silence, about 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, clothed in Court dresses, to the Imperial Hall, called *Wan Show King*, "the Pavilion of ten thousand years," and there perform the grand ceremony of thrice kneeling, and nine times bowing the head to the ground. This is done in honor of the solstitial term, and the returning Sun. After all parties return home, inferior Officers send servants with cards to their superiors to congratulate them on the solstitial festival.

At this time private families make Rice pies with pork, in the form of a semicircle; also large round cakes of various kinds. Fowls, ducks, pork, crabs, &c. are boiled with roots of the waterlily, and spread out with oranges and wine on the domestic altar, and presented to the shades of their departed ancestors. After the ceremony of worship is over, these eatables are distributed and sent to relations, friends, and acquaintances, who feast upon these sacrifices. Gold and silver leaf papers are burnt, candles and incense are lit, and crackers are let off, as when sacrificing to the Gods. Some perform these rites in the morning, and others in the evening.

In all schools, boys, sometimes accompanied by their fathers, go and worship Confucius, and their schoolmaster. Either the name, or the supposed likeness of Confucius on paper, is suspended behind the altar. The master and his wife are requested by the pupils to come into the school, and be seated whilst the boys kneel down and put their heads to the ground thrice. The master however generally stands. The Tangche term is moreover one of the periods when tradesmen send in their bills. In Canton, the Chinese commonly consider the European Christmas day, as being equivalent to their own solstitial festival.

In the Chinese Calendar this year, the Birth day of *O-me-to-Fuh*, i. e. Amida Budh, occurs on December 23rd. And on the 25th is the Birth day of the "very merciful and most holy *Poo-sa*." Also on the same day the festival of the Sun, is inserted. But none of these days are generally observed.

JAPANESE SHIPWRECKED MARINER.

The Governor of *Chekeang* Province has reported to his Majesty that a Government Cruizer had picked up and brought on shore, some shipwrecked foreigners whose language they could not understand. One of the party however could write "coarsely," the Chinese Characters, and he, having paper and pencil given him, stated, that he and his companions, eleven in all, left Japan to go for grain to *Keanghooting*, but were driven off in a gale of wind. Two other shipwrecked men, were Loochoo fishermen, whom the Japanese had saved previously to the wreck of their own vessel. The Governor observes that there were no contraband goods in the things saved from the wreck, and declares his intention of taking care of these distressed foreigners, till the Chinese vessels which go for Copper to the "Eastern Ocean," sail, when these eleven persons will be sent to Japan. The two Loochooans are to be forwarded first to Fokien Province, and from thence sent home to Loochoo. To these suggestions the Emperor replies—"I know it—respect this."

DECEMBER 22nd. The latest authentic accounts from Peking confirm the report which was heard some time ago, of a rebellion being detected in Yunnan. It appears the Rebel leader is named *Chaou-Kinglung*. He plotted with a person called *Le-Yangchu*. They had an Imperial seal engraved, and published manifestos on the frontier, and in Cochinchina, to invite people to the standard of revolt. But a namesake of the House of *Le*, gave information to Governor *Yuen* against his kinsman, and he, with the engraver *Wang-Szelin*, and a few others, were seized and suffered death.

Chaouyin-lung yet remains uncaught. He is said to be at *Seiouchaou* in *Gannan*, i. e. Cochinchina.

There appears to be in China a prevalent disposition to throw off the Tartar yoke; but there is a lack of able leaders. The several abortive attempts which have occurred of late years, make rebellion almost a matter of jest. Such rebels, a native has said, deserve nothing but to be cut to pieces for their pusillanimity.

THE NAVIGATEUR'S CREW.

We have received from Macao a journal of occurrences, accompanied by the Chinese official documents issued in the course of the proceedings instituted by the Government, for the purpose of bringing to justice the perpetrators of the barbarous massacre of the Navigateur's crew. They appear to us interesting as illustrative of the Chinese mode of proceeding on such an occasion, besides being calculated to give a favorable impression of their humanity and sense of duty as regards foreign nations. Our readers will perceive that the survivor of the ill fated crew is maintained by the Government, which has been so considerate as to make him a present of a hundred dollars to purchase warm clothing for the cold weather.

In our 34th number, of 6th September last, we published the first Official reply given to the Macao Government, on receiving notice of the atrocious deed, dated 8th August. On the 15th the Mandarins of Heangshan, Casa Branca, and Macao, with two naval Officers, having assembled the previous day at Macao, proceeded to the Ladrone Island, accompanied by the Government interpreter, and another Portuguese, together with the sailor who had been so miraculously preserved from the massacre, in search of the bodies of his ill-fated Shipmates, which however, as was to be expected, could not be found.

On the 30th August, the following despatch was received by

the Procurador of Macao from the Mandarin of Heangshan.

I, Leu, the Mandarin of Heangshan, make known to you the Procurador of Macao, that in consequence of your despatch respecting the murder of 13 Frenchmen on board of a Chinchew Junk, I proceeded to examine the spot where the massacre was perpetrated, and have also given notice of it to all the Viceroys of the different provinces, in order that they may take measures for seizing the Junk. I have just now received a despatch from the Viceroy of Canton, in which he desires, that I will beg of you to detain the French sailor, Francisco, who escaped, for the purpose of identifying the crew of the Junk, when they may be taken. And with this view I have already ordered the Tso-tong (Mandarin of Macao) to provide him with the necessary means of subsistence. You will therefore conform to superior orders—27th August 1828.

September 4th. The same Mandarin issued the following Proclamation.

I, Leu, Mandarin of Heangshan, issue this proclamation to all Chinese subjects, to make known, that a barbarous massacre having been perpetrated by the crew of a Chenchew Junk, on 13 Frenchmen who had taken their passage in her from Cochinchina, and the measures which I have adopted for the apprehension of the assassins having hitherto proved unavailing, whoever shall bring me the heads of these barbarous murderers (whose names, ages, and descriptions are given below) shall receive a reward of two hundred Spanish Dollars, and whoever shall give information that may lead to their detection, shall receive a reward of fifty Spanish Dollars for each individual.

Here follow the names and discriptions of 8 individuals, considered as the ringleaders in the massacre; thus.

U-Yen, a native of Chuen-Show in the province of Fokien, upwards of 30 years old, thin, no beard.

Lin-a-Hang, a native of the Capital of Fokien, upwards of 50 years old, tall & grey haired, &c. &c. &c.

September 15th. In consequence of its having been reported that the sailor Francisco was not well treated in the residence assigned to him by the Portuguese at the Custom house, the Government sent to question him on this point, when he declared that he had plenty to eat and drink, and lived quite to his satisfaction.

A message was received from the Tsotong that Francisco should go and receive a monthly allowance of 3 taels, which the Viceroy of Canton had assigned for his support, till the conclusion of this affair. The Senate of Macao however, must first decide whether they will accede to this proposal, Francisco having been hitherto maintained at their expense.

September 27th. The following communication was received from the Casa Branca mandarin.

I, Lu, Mandarin of Casa Branca make known to you the Procurador of Macao, that on the 25th instant, I received a despatch from the Judge of Canton, in which he informs me, that having written to the authorities at Fokien, for the purpose of seizing the Chinchew Junk on board of which the atrocious massacre was committed, he received on the 16th instant a despatch from the Mandarin of Amoy, stating his police runners had got intelligence of the Junk, which had been at Amoy, and having left it for the island of Tung-ting on the coast of Fokien, was there wrecked in a severe gale, and eleven of her crew having been apprehended, they confessed to the Mandarin, that the Junk to which they belonged had been in Cochinchina, where she had been freighted to convey 14 Frenchmen with their Goods to Macao—that from the moment of her sailing from Cochinchina, they commenced laying plans for plundering the Frenchmen, which they put into execution on coming in sight of the Ladrone island, murdering 12 of them, and two having leaped into the sea, after which they shared among themselves the merchandize and money. One man confessed having himself killed three Frenchmen, four confessed to killing one each, and six denied any participation in the massacre. That in consequence the mandarin of Amoy was sending to him the above men to suffer the punishment of their crime, and that in virtue of this despatch he had given orders through the coast Admiral, and Deputy Governor of Canton, to the commanders of the Fokien war Junks, to institute the most rigorous search for the detection of the remaining criminals, besides issuing similar orders to the Heangshan war Junks. I am also commanded to require of you that the Sailor Francisco shall be detained at Macao until the conclusion of these proceedings, and you will order the Linguist and him to hold themselves in readiness on the 29th instant, when I propose going to Macao to treat with you on this subject—26th September 1828.

On the 29th September he came according to promise, and in a conversation with Francisco, assured him that the Chinese Government will not fail to bring to justice the perpetrators of the barbarous massacre. He also gave him eight dollars, and promised him three taels (upwards of four dollars) a month for his expences while at Macao (*a sum very inadequate, but commensurate with their idea of what a Chinese similarly circumstanced would require.*)

On the 1st of October Francisco received 9 Taels for three months' subsistence, and on the 25th November, 6 Taels for two months in advance to the China new year, but on the following day he was destined to experience the full flow of Chinese generosity in being presented with a hundred dollars, in the presence of the city Interpreter, for the purpose of buying warm clothes for the cold weather.

On the 25th November the following despatch was received.

I, Lu, the mandarin of Casa Branca, make known to you the Procurador, that in consequence of an order of the Viceroy of Canton, in which he directs me jointly with the mandarin of Heangshan, to institute an investigation relative to the money and goods represented by the sailor Francisco, to have belonged to himself and his Shipmates who were murdered in the Chinchew Junk, the Mandarin of Heangshan will therefore proceed to Macao to treat on this subject on the 20th instant, and you will accordingly take care that the Linguist and Francisco are in readiness to wait on the Mandarin at the new Pagoda, so soon as he shall arrive, to be there interrogated by him—24th November 1828.

The culprits who have been apprehended, are we hear on their way to Canton.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

KIRIN, in Manshur Tartary. The governor of this station has reported to the Emperor, that the issue of permits, or licenses for people to collect Ginseng, during the current, is less by a hundred and four than last year, which causes a proportionate reduction of the revenue.

PEKING. There is an Officer here, through whose hands all official documents to and from the Emperor pass. Governors of provinces, Generals of the army &c. who are allowed to write direct to the Emperor, send their documents to the *Tungching-Sze*, as he is called. And all edicts, manifestos, orders &c. from the Emperor, are read and promulgated by him. To this office *Yaou*, the late Judge of Canton, is appointed. We are sorry to say some natives consider him an artificial character—a political hypocrite.

CHANGKIHUR. His Majesty has written an ode on the capture and destruction of this unhappy man, and bestowed printed copies on the kings, princes, ministers &c. of the Empire, who have returned thanks in the Peking Gazette, and lauded the Imperial poet, in all the high sounding hard words that all the ancient classics could supply. After doing this they branch off to triumph in the glory of his Majesty's arms—the lances of Heaven—which so speedily brought to ruin the arch rebel. The ode consists of only twenty four lines of seven words each, but these are said to be spread out "like the stars, which compose the milky way—the River of Heaven, and their instructive sound to be heard throughout the whole universe; while hundreds and thousands of nations store them up as precious pearls. His Majesty, in the Gazette gives, the usual reply in such cases, and says, "I know it—Respect this"

FORMOSA. Admiral *Lewkelung*, of Fokien Province, has recently visited all the stations on this island, and at the Panghoo islands which lie between this and the main land. He reviewed the Chinese troops at each station, and has sent a favorable report of the condition of the soldiers, and state of their arms &c. He degraded only one Officer, for want of skill; but this one he reduced to the ranks.

TURKISTAN, or Little Bucharia, otherwise called by the Chinese *Hwuy-Keang*, i e, the Mahomedan Region, or the *Hwuy Pa Ching*, the Mahomedan eight cities, Cashgar, Yarkand, Koten &c. Concerning this region, a Bengal Paper lately remarked that the suppression, of the rebellion under Chankiung, and the occupation of it by the Chinese, opposed greater obstacles to amicable intercourse with it and India, than the Himalayan mountains, or the ancient Imaus wich flanks its western frontier. And the latest accounts from that quarter of the world fully confirm this sentiment.

In 1809-10, there was a governor, called *Na*, who had very nearly brought affairs with Admiral Drury to an untoward, Navarin-like issue, by a stupid and obstinate refusal to see the Admiral on any condition. This same old man now is Imperial commissioner at Cashgar; and he has set his wits to work, how to prevent intercourse with foreign nations, and tribes on the north, and south, and west. Passes by which trading people went backwards and forwards, are to be watched and stopped; and Teas which found their way across the desert of Shamo or Kobi, and passed across the frontier to foreign

tribes, are to be interdicted. No more than a quantity sufficient to supply His Majesty's Musselman subjects, is to be allowed to go beyond the *Kia-yu-Kwan* gate, and that is to be sold at an eternally fixed price, which is never to be increased or diminished!

There is one trading Tribe called the *Haou-han*, to be allowed to go on with their commerce at a stated place, with an officer and two hundred soldiers looking on. The price of every article is to be fixed by authority, and nothing but barter is to be allowed. No Chinese money is to go beyond the frontier. If Chinese traders or Mahomedans buy goods with money, when discovered, the property is to be confiscated; and the parties to be punished. This is considered by his Majesty a good arrangement for the frontier, but he fears it will not be faithfully adhered to; that after a short time the name will exist without the reality. Therefore the President and other great Officers are charged with the Executive, and commanded to see that the regulation be obeyed *forever and ever*.

Recent official papers from Court, and the local Governments, abound with "eternal and everlasting" commands and prohibitions, as if there were some misgivings, that the present state of affairs would not last for ever.

CHILD STEALING. Within a few days, two hand-bills have appeared offering rewards for the recovery of lost Children. The one is described as a boy of thirteen years of age. The dress and appearance of the child are stated, and a reward of eight dollars promised to any one who will give information where the boy is; and twelve to the person who will restore him. The other case is a reward of forty dollars for a lost slave girl of the same age; who was barefooted, and had silver ear-rings. A mere informer where the child is, will receive eight dollars.

Such hand-bills as these, are generally pasted up on written papers and when the end is answered, pulled down again. One of these has remained three months, and the other, one, which shews that the children have not yet been found.

The system of domestic slavery, allowed by the laws, supplies a market to kidnappers of children.

MORTGAGES. His Excellency Governor Le has published a long document on the law of mortgages. He disallows the mortgage of houses or lands for a longer period than nine years. Then if the parties wish to continue it, or modify it, a new Deed must be made out. Unless they choose thus to act, they must add the word "Cut-off" to the Deed, and so make the transaction a sale, which alienates for ever the property from the original owner. His reason for this decision is, that long mortgages occasion quarrels and litigations when the owner cannot redeem. Perhaps the land increases in value, and then he comes upon the occupier for more money, which appears just, but was not stipulated for. Perhaps he wants to redeem, but the occupier says, I have improved the property, either truly or in pretence, that he may retain it. For these and similar reasons His Excellency thinks that no mortgage should be in force more than ten years.

A BENEVOLENT ACTION. During the late fire at Whampoa, the house of a Comprador in Canton, well known to the public, whilst on fire in front, was plundered from behind by a party of robbers who defied all opposition, till the military interfered and secured some of them. When the offenders were examined, it turned out that the robbers were mostly the kindred of the sufferer—nephews and cousins &c, &c, the younger branches of the Clan. When this was discovered, the comprador dropped the prosecution, and issued a notice that whatever property of his might be found at Pawn brokers' he would redeem it himself. This action the public have praised as true benevolence, and the mark of a really virtuous man.

A Beef butcher at the north gate of the city, dreamt that a herd of Buffaloes gored him for killing their fellow bullocks; and the impression of fear was so great, it is said, scars were on his body when he awoke. He therefore vowed solemnly in the face of heaven, that he would kill no more bullocks, and within three days after making the vow, the scars were healed.

Judge *Yaou* was silly enough before he left, to issue a severe edict against beef eaters and butchers.

It is said *Lelokyay* the great salt merchant, has taken home to his house the son of a military Officer, to become husband to his daughter. This method, instead of sending a daughter to the house of her husband, is practised by many of the rich people in the north of China.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY.

De.	THERMOMETER. noon.	night.	BAROMETER. D.	M.	Wind
27	62	54	30	10	very fine weather fresh breeze N.
28	61	46	30	20	,, ,,
29	60	46	30	30	,, ,,
30	59	45	30	25	,, ,,
31	59	46	30	30	,, ,,
J. 1	60	48	30	20	light airs S. & N.
2	61	50	30	25	,, S.
3	65	57	30	20	cloudy ,,
4	66	60	30	05	cloudy with rain ,,
5	68	62	30	10	,, S. & E.
6	69	64	30	10	fine weather ,,
7	67	60	30	10	fresh breeze N.
8	66	57	30	20	cloudy ,,
9	63	50	30	15	dull and cloudy weather ,,
10	63	51	30	05	,, ,,
11	63	55	29	90	light rain E. & S.
12	63	57	29	90	cloudy with frequent rain N.
13	60	49	30	15	cloudy fresh breeze ,,
14	52	45	30	20	,, ,,
15	50	44	30	30	,, ,,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY,	ARRIVED	FROM
4	Sp. Ship Union	Manila
,,	Brit Ship Drongan Mackenzie	Singapore
8	Am Ship Pacific	Philadelphia
DECEMBER,	**SAILED**	**TO**
21	Dutch Ship Neerlands Koning, Schinkel.	Rotterdam
J. 1	Sp. Brig Brillante	Manila
6	Port Brig Eliza Botelho	Singapore
12	Prussian Ship Princes Louisa	Manila
13	H. C. S. Macqueen. Walker	London
,,	Am Ship Tartar	Boston
15	Dutch Ship Raymond, Vanden Broecke,	Manila
	Passengers Messrs Buchler, Van Caneghem, & Jacobson.	
16	,, Henrietta Klasina, Pleyde,	Amsterdam
16	Am Ship Parthian	Boston

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The Lintin deliveries of Opium up to the 15th instant amount only to 309 Chest, presenting a sad discrepancy when compared with the active clearances that occurred in the preceding months. This circumstance associated with that of a cessation of demand, has brought the prices down, and a daily and very sensible decline is expected. The late rise was only momentary, and as was anticipated, soon followed by a reverse.

Several parcels of Cotton which had been held by the consignees, have lately been sold at prices from Ts. 7, 9 to Ts 8. 1 per Picul, and little now remains in the market out of the hands of the Chinese. Some improvement may take place after the holidays, should no supplies be brought by the Eastern route, but the apprehension of such an event taking place seems so firmly fixed in the mind of the dealers, as to have destroyed all spirit for speculation—and nothing but some extraordinary occurrence is likely to restore this staple to its former current value.

As usual at this season—it being the approach to the New year, which commences on the 4th of February, every description of commerce is very languid, the thoughts of the merchants being fixed upon the liquidation of old, rather than entering upon new engagements.

The *Drongan's* arrival has brought Betelnut down to $ 3¼, and Rattans to $ 3½ per Picul, at which part of her cargo has been sold.

No tidings yet of the Grab *Anna*.

Gold continues very high, and in request at $ 26¾ per Tael; and Sycee at Lintin 6 per Cent, and very scarce.

This season has been very unfavorable for the sale of Pearls—so much so that many parcels have been taken back to Madras, and several remain here unsold.

As the cargoes of most of the Ships now here are engaged, there is very little demand for any article of export.

Teas, as is customary at the end of the year, are declining in price.

No silk remains in the market.

The debts of the insolvent Hong merchant Manhop are at last brought under an arrangement for liquidation at proportional periods in six years; and the dishonorable transaction of clandestinely taking away a parcel of Cotton, has been satisfactorily settled.

We can discover in this affair the utility of perseverance and firmness of purpose, under the support of a good and just cause, advantages which ought never to allow any tame submission to be manifested—more especially when opposed to the principles of encroachment and oppression. And however lucrative a trade may be, in the true and honorable sense of commercial feeling, it must lose much of its real value, when the independence of the merchant is sacrificed.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT

SATURDAY, 17th JANUARY 1829.

IMPORTS.			
Amber	Sp. Drs	12 a 16	Catty
Assafetida		4 a 5	Pecul
Bicho de mar		10 a 12	Pecul
very superior		36	Pecul
Bees wax		28 a 30	Pecul
Betel nut		3 a 3¼	Pecul
Bird's nests		26 a 40	—Catty
Black wood or Ebony,		3½ a 4	—Pecul
Camphor malay		15 a 27	Catty
Cloves Molucca		50 a 65	Pecul
Mauritius		42	Pecul
Cochineal		380 a 400	Pecul
Copper South American		23 a 24	Pecul
Do. Japan		25 a 27	Pecul
Coral Fragments		100 a 140	Pecul
Cotton yarn		35 a 45	Pecul
Cotton Bombay	[Taels	7.5 a 8.5	Pecul
Bengal		8 a8. 8	Pecul
Madras		7 a 9	Pecul
Cotton goods British,	[Sp. Drs.		
Chintzes 28 yds		4 a 5	Piece
Longcloths 40 yds.		5½ a 6½	Piece
Muslins 34 a 40 yds		2½ a 3	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds		1½ a 2	Piece
Henry Monteith's Bandannoes		1½ a 2	Piece
Cow Bezoar		30	Catty
Cudbear		25 a 28	Pecul
Cutch Pegue		3½ a 4	Pecul
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a 100	Pecul
Elephant's Teeth		60 a 95	Pecul
Fishmaws		60 a 90	Pecul
Flints		1½ a 2	Pecul
Gambier		1 a 1½	Pecul
Ginseng crude		80 a 90	Pecul
Iron bar		3	Pecul
ditto Rod		4	Pecul
Lead		5½	Pecul
Mace		55	Pecul
Myrrh		15 a 30	Pecul
Nutmegs		55	Pecul
Olibanum		4 a 6	Pecul
Opium Patna		900	Chest
Benares		840	Chest
Companys Malwa		940	Chest
Damaun do.		940	Chest
Turkey		650	Chest
Orsidue		5 a 6—100	Sheets
Pepper Malay		8 a 8½	Picul.
Putchuck		12 a 13	Picul.
Quicksilver		65 a 68	Picul.
Rattans		3½ a 3¾	Picul.
Rice		1.60 a 1.80	Picul.
Rose Maloes		42	Picul.
Saltpetre at Whampoa		6	Picul.
ditto Lintin		7	Picul.
Salt Fish		9 a 10	Picul.
Sandalwood		7 a 22	Picul.
Sapan wood		2½	Picul.
Shark's fins		15 a 16	Picul.
Smalts,		12 a 28	Picul.
Steel Swedish in Kits		6 a 7	— Cwt.
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1 a 1½	Yard.
Camlets English		30 a 32	Piece
Ditto Dutch		34	Piece
Long-ells, ditto		7 a 8	Piece

IMPORTS.			
Skins, Beaver		4 a 4½	Each
Fox		1	Each
Rabbits		40 a 46	100
Seal		1½	Each
Sea Otter		44 a 46	Each
Land otter		5 a 6	Each
Tin plates		9	Box.
Tin,		18 a 19	Pecul.

EXPORTS.			
Alum	Sp Drs.	2¾	Pecul
Anniseseed star		13	Pecul
Ditto oil of		2½	Catty
Assafetida		15 a 16	Pecul
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	1000
Brass Leaf		64	— Box
Camphor		28	Pecul
Cassia		15 a 16	Pecul
Ditto buds		20 a 22	Pecul
China Root		3½	Pecul
Cubebs		18 a 20	Pecul
Dragons blood		80 a 100	Pecul
Galangal		5½	Pecul
Gamboge		65 a 75	Pecul
Glass beads		25 26	Pecul
Hartall		12 a 13	Pecul
Mother o Pearl Shells		18 a 20	Pecul
Musk		40 a 90	Catty
Nankeens Compy's 1st		104	100.
2d do do		90 a 95	100.
3d do do		62 a 68	100.
Blue		90 a 100	100.
Small		none	100.
Oil of cassia		1½	Catty.
Rhubarb		none	Pecul
Silk Raw, Nankin Taysaan		435 a 440	Pecul
Ditto Tsatlee		470 a 490	Pecul
Canton	Taels	220 a 270	Pecul
Sugar raw		5. 6	Pecul
Pinga		6. 7	Pecul
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs	13½ a 14½	Pecul
Do. Canton, 1st sort		10 a 10½	Pecul
Tea Bohea		14 a 15	Pecul.
Congo		24 a 28	Pecul.
Campoy		24 a 28	Pecul.
Souchong		20 a 36	Pecul.
Peko		50 a 60	Pecul.
Ankoi		20 a 24	Pecul.
Hyson		44 a 54	Pecul.
ditto Skin		24 a 28	Pecul.
ditto Young		34	Pecul.
Gunpowder		50 a 54	Pecul.
Twankay		24 a 28	Pecul.
Tortoise Shell		1009 a 1100	Pecul.
Turmerick		6.	Pecul.
Tutenague		13.	Pecul.
Vermillion		44	— Box.
White lead		11	— Pecul.
Whanghees		none	1000.

EXCHANGES.

London 4s. a 4s 2d per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal—Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds. no bills.
Bombay— By Rs per do. do. do.

☞ *The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents Price Current, separately 25 cents*

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 2 MONDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY 1829. NO. 3

FOR CALCUTTA & THE STRAITS.

The Ship *Drongan*, Captain Mackenzie, will sail early in February. For particulars apply to *Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.*

NOTICE.

M. A. De Souza, Patraõ mor at Macao, begs to intimate that he has a commodious Lorcha for hire, for the conveyance of passengers to and from Macao Roads, Lintin, Canton, &c. at the following rates.

To and from Macao Roads between the Nine Islands & Kaó	$ 8
To Lintin or Lantao	,, 16
To Canton the inner passage	,, 30
return to Macao.	,, 20
To Canton and back to Macao	,, 40
$ 5 per day demurrage, charged for detention.	
If taken up for a month certain	$ 80
for a fortnight	,, 50
for a week	,, 35
for 24 hours	,, 8

MACAO 1st January 1829.

THE NAVIGATEUR'S CREW.

The public interest has for some time been much engaged in the affair of the massacre of the *Navigateur's* crew, and particularly excited by the notification of of the Chinese Government of its intention to confront the murderers with Francisco Mangiapan, the only one of the crew who escaped from the destruction of his shipmates. The Hong merchant's Hall, or Consoo, was the place chosen for the occasion where foreigners might be present.

The ceremony was announced for the 23rd instant, but in consequence of that day being the anniversary of the birth of the *Kwang-chow-foo's* mother, it did not take place till the following day.

In the morning every preparation was seemingly made for bringing out the prisoners, and at an early hour, the Hall was taken possession of by a military guard, who secured the street in front of the gate from the obstruction of any mob, whilst a proclamation was affixed to the gate directing the police to use their authority, should any be so imprudent as to oppose its command.

As the Magistrate was expected about noon, most of the foreigners in Canton were by that time assembled at the Consoo.

Between 11 and 12 the prisoners began to arrive, being conveyed in Bamboo Cages of about three feet long, two wide, and three deep, in which the prisoner was obliged to sit in a doubled posture, and the only relief he could possibly receive was from a round hole at the top sufficient to admit of the unfortunate putting out his head—but which few of them availed of—perhaps shunning the gaze of the spectators, and ashamed of the crime they had perpetrated. They had light chains round their neck, legs, and wrists, and presented a most degrading spectacle of human misery. On each cage was written the name of its inmate, and the nature of the sentence which he was doomed to suffer.

Attention was soon attracted by one of the prisoners, an interesting looking man about 50 years of age, making an attempt to address the strangers, and by directing his finger to his mouth and ears, was evidently desirous of an interpreter. He was soon attended to by a Gentleman whose knowledge of the Chinese language enabled him to interrogate him as to what he was anxious to communicate, but he could only say intelligibly, that he was falsely accused and that he did not understand those dialects which were spoken to him—he speaking in that peculiar, to the Fokien province, which those around him knew little of. Various opinions were entertained as to the condition of the man—some asserting that he was the Captain or Supracargo of the Junk, and others that he was a passenger. His countenance discovered him to be a man superior to the rest of the crew, and it is supposed he was a part owner of the vessel. The name of *Tsae Kung-chio* was on the cage, and the words *Chan fan*, by interpretation "a criminal to be decapitated."

It appeared that he had been maliciously accused by his fellow prisoners of having killed three Frenchmen, and in the extreme of torture which he had undergone, had confessed to the guilt which had been charged to him—but which he now recanted and asserted his innocence.

The Hong merchants had requested that no sailors might be admitted into the Hall, under the apprehension that they might be led to indulge in a spirit of revenge, and in the height of indignation retaliate upon the prisoners on the spot, and it was very happily suggested, to contradict so mistaken a notion, a Gentleman proposed that it should be disavowed before the magistrate, and the amiable quality of mercy opposed to it, as being the real disposition of foreigners, who were inclined to clemency, and would rejoice if any circumstance could be discovered where by the fate of the unhappy culprits might be mitigated.

About 2 o'clock, *Hoo*, the *Kwang-Chow-foo*, and the other officers arrived, and after he had taken his seat, the Gentleman already alluded to appeared before the Bar, respectfully begging permission to say a few words on the part of the foreigners present, and proceeded in expressing the sentiments which had been before delivered. The magistrate seemed gratified with the feelings that directed this appeal, and very mildly replied that the Court was proceeding in the case under the special command of His Imperial majesty, and that every care would be taken that no false accusation should take effect.

The opening of the Court was made under the usual cries of the lictors, and since this public proceeding was as much to satisfy the wishes of the foreigners, as to serve for the purposes of public justice, it is to be regretted that the intrusion of the lowest order of attendants of the Chinese should have been permitted to the great inconvenience of all—even the magistrates themselves.

The prisoners were brought up in threes and fives successively and made to kneel whilst confronted with Francisco, who was attended by a Portuguese Interpreter, and the most of them he very readily recognized, shewing only a momentary hesitation of recollection as to the persons of one or two—and as they were identified, the magistrate put a red mark against their names one of the prisoners was described as not having taken any active part in the massacre.

Francisco had frequently spoken of one man whom he esteemed as his deliverer, from the circumstance of his having intimated to him the design of the crew towards the French passengers, and expressed his intention of pleading for his pardon, describing him as having a mark on his face and forehead by which he should know him.

Among the last of the prisoners that were brought up was *Tsae-Kung-chao*, the man who had complained that he was doomed to death, whilst conscious of his own innocence, and was identified by all present by the above characters, as the friend of Francisco.

On his approaching Francisco, they immediately recognized each other, and the interview was particularly interesting and affecting even to the bystanders. The gratitude of Francisco was evident to all, and the joy of the prisoner at finding himself recognized, and likely to be acquitted by the interference of his friend was very conspicuous on a countenance previously depressed with the most anxious doubts and fears. The parties were immediately in each other's arms, and Francisco saluted the man to whom he was indebted for his life, acording to the usage of his own country, and with all the lively emotion for which his nation is famed.

The Judge seemed to partake of the general satisfaction, and instead of affixing a red mark to his name, which he had done in the instance of all his fellow prisoners inserted a note, which it was supposed, was in his favor, but was obliged to remand him to his cage to be returned to his cell of confinement.

Francisco having satisfied the Judge by the reply to his enquiries, that he was the same person whose testimony had been received at Macao, acquainted him that some of the property that was taken from him and his shipmates, was recovered and would be restored to him—but which the man very honestly confessed he had no claim to. This property, we believe, is still on board some boats in the river.

About 35 malefactors were produced although the number condemned under the melancholy affair, was forty seven. Two out of this number had died, and it was not thought requisite to bring the remainder.

It is supposed that the sentence of *Tsae-Kung-Chao*, will be commuted to banishment, for although he may easily be acquitted of murder, it cannot perhaps be so satisfactorily ascertained that he was not a participator in the plunder, as to entitle him to a general pardon. It has been suggested to us by a Chinese, that a petition from Francisco to the viceroy in behalf of his friend, may be attended to, and probably save him from banishment.

Although the accommodations for the seat of Justice were but temporarily arranged yet the high respectability of the magistrate and his associates, combined every thing that could inspire respect; but the throng of low dirty attendants, which allowed only of a crowded avenue for the culprits to approach the tribunal, detracted much from the appearance of judicial solemnity—Every body was struck with the pleasing and gentlemanly deportment of the *Kwang-Chow-foo*.

So predominant is compassion in well regulated minds, that the malignity of the crimes of the prisoners was for a time obliterated, in the pitiable condition to which they were reduced—all of them sickly and emaciated—many bearing the marks, and labouring under the effects of torture, to which they had been subjected, and so reduced as to be absolutely in many cases, forced into the act of genuflexion, which attitude of respect they were unable of themselves to fall into, whilst the hurried and inhuman manner of thrusting and dragging them to, and from the Bar, like so many dogs; conveyed a strong picture of the extreme misery that inmates of a Chinese jail must endure from the unfeeling lictors and keepers who have charge of them.

CANTON 30th January 1829.

The Vengeance of the law on the unfortunate seventeen Culprits, who were selected as being the most prominent leaders in this horrid massacre was inflicted this morning.

It had been intimated that it was to have taken place on the 28th, but from some necessary legal forms was delayed till this morning.

Notice was given to the foreigners that the ceremony would commence early in the day, and several persons were assembled by 8 o'clock.

The place appointed (the one allotted for the execution of criminals) was in a spot formed into a yard, by its enclosure of a temporary railing at one end of a street, with a dead wall on one side and the backs of Houses on the other, and an open room at the opposite entrance, for the Officers of Justice, presenting a space of about two hundred feet long and thirty wide.

The avenue to the place from the waterside was lined with soldiers and Police, armed principally with lances, and not the least interruption was experienced to its approach—nobody was present but the Foreigners, and the various attendants upon the Officers presiding on the occasion.

Very little ceremonial preparation was apparent, excepting that of two crosses erected for the unhappy victims that were to undergo the more dreadful operation of the Law, with the Executioner's instruments placed against the wall and new tubs to deposit the heads, which are to be transported to the native place of the offenders. One cross was subsequently removed.

The Swords were of heavy blades about three feet long and two inches deep, and remarkably sharp: one of them was with all possible indifference brought and given into the hands of the spectators to examine.

About 10 o'clock the *An Chatze*, (chief Judge) *Quang-Chow-foo*, *Namhoy-yune*, *Pwan yu-yune*, (magistrates) and *Tso-Heep*, and *Chong Heep*, (military mandarines) arrived at the place of execution, and took their seats at the furthest extremity; a few minutes afterwards the Culprits were brought in Baskets, each having his name and sentence written on a long slip of wood affixed to his back, and placed in two and threes upon their knees, about eight feet apart, and commencing within ten or twelve from where the strangers were standing in a place that was railed off and where they were carefully protected, from any mob or molestation—by a party of the *Quong-Heep's* guard.

It was supposed by the foreigners that the malefactors were brought so close to their view for the purpose of being shewn more particularly to Francisco, who was present, but to the astonishment of all, and with much violation of feeling they were decapitated on the spot.

Previous to this dreadful ceremony a messenger had been despatched to enquire if the Frenchman was in attendance.

Each culprit had a person to hold him in a fixed posture, by the position of cords around the arms, and about six Executioners, at a signal given by the officer commanding the Troops, gave the fatal stroke, afterwards continuing, with hasty despatch, the decapitation of the remainder. The prisoners were remarkably well clothed, presenting a decent and cleanly appearance, so opposite to their condition when brought in Cages to the Consoo House.

Some few lamentable expressions escaped one of the unfortunate men, and another shewed some feelings of interest by moving his head around, but with these exceptions the most perfect resignation seemed to prevail.

The one affixed to the Cross was in a lateral line from the spectators, about eighty feet distant, and could not be so easily distinguished, but altho' the mode of punishment, as described, must appear most shocking, we apprehend that humanity is usually shewn to soften the severity of the Law's decree, and in the present instance, life seemed to have been instantly extinguished, by a thrust from a poignard into the heart, after a hasty cut over the forehead and on each arm—not a moan was heard!

The cool indifference of the Executioners—rather approaching to exultation at the opportunity of exerting their skill and indulging in their cupidity of gain, vociferating, with impudent gestures, requests for *Cumshaws* from the foreigners was of a nature sadly disgusting, and altogether presented a scene of butchery, rather than the infliction of the sentence of the Law. Their dexterity was very great, for with one stroke, the head was severed instantly from the body, excepting in two cases, which were completed with a knife by a person watching the failure of the first executioner.

Against the wall was a railed press containing about a hundred skulls, some of them in small cages.

Two men dressed as mountebanks in crimson satin trimed with green and long erect feathers on each side of the head made their appearance, who, we understood, were the Official Executioners, but they took no active part in the proceeding.

One remarkable circumstance, as differing from the general idea of Chinese etiquette and respect, was that the Culprits were all placed with their faces towards the Foreigners whilst the Mandarines were behind them

We cannot conclude this melancholy narration without noticing the strong expressions of praise that are due to the Chinese Government, whose vigilance to overtake the offenders in an affair so revolting to humanity has been most conspicuous from the moment the circumstance was known, nor can we refrain from mentioning with commendation the zeal of *Mr. Veiga*, the late Procurador of Macao, whose attention on the occasion was most prompt and unremitting, and may be considered as having greatly contributed to the ends of justice.

At his suggestion it was that the Chinese passengers, who landed from the Junk before the massacre, were sought out by the Mandarines to give information as to her name and other particulars, without which, detection must have been a matter of much greater difficulty than it actually proved.

The small Pox has prevailed here for some time, and many of the Europeans have been attacked with the disease.

We are sorry that we have not space to insert our Meteorological notices for the last fortnight, in which time, the weather was very fine, with cold northerly winds, and for two days the Thermometer ranged from 28° a 44° when Ice was very general.

The 28th a 30th were attended by light Southerly Breezes, with Sultry, dull weather, and rain, changing to Fresh northerly winds reducing the temperature to 45° a 52°.

The distinguished Sardinian Nobleman Count Vidua has just arrived here from Manilla; He is visiting China in pursuit of scientific knowledge, in the course of his Travels.

From the Salem Gazette, of 23 *May* 1828.

NEW DISCOVERED SHOALS.—Captain Endicott, of the Suffolk, has favored us with the following account of a Shoal, in the track of all homeward bound Indiamen, communicated to him at St. Helena, with a desire to have it made public in this country.

A dangerous ridge of breakers has lately been discovered; bearing S. 48°, E. per compass from Lady Donkin's Monument, (which stands over the town of Port Elizabeth, in Algoa Bay, South Coast of Africa,) distant about 7 or 8 leagues. As it lies directly in the way of all homeward bound Indiamen making the land hereabouts, its existence cannot too soon be made public.

(signed) WILLIAM RAY, R. N.
Commander Eng. brig Craigievar."

It is believed that the W. Pitt, whose lossis mentioned in Horsburgh's East India Directory, met her fate on this Shoal; as many papers belonging to her, and pieces of a wreck were, discovered in this neighbourhood.

The ship Suffolk, on her outward bound passage to India, June 8th, 1827, passed in sight of what appered to be a Shoal, with high breakers, distant from the ship two or three miles, but being directly to windward, was unable to make any examination of it. The latitude at the time was 19° 39′ S., and the lougitude per chronometer and lunar observation, corresponding, 91° 7′ East. Shoal West, 3 miles. The weather was remarkably clear and pleasant, and the sea smooth; the Shoal broke at intervals of about one minute each, and even the roller previous to its breaking, was distinctly seen from aloft.

PRIESTS AND NUNS. Natives tell many tales of the illicit intercourse of these persons who reject marriage; of monasteries harbouring women; and nunneries enticing men; to assume the dress of the nuns, and live among them. However as neither monasteries nor nunneries in China, are so secluded, as similar institutions in Europe, it may be doubted whether the enormities committed are so atrocious as those recorded by History to have happened in England before the Reformation. When the head is entirely shaved, as is the case with monks and nuns; of the Budh sect in China, it is very easy to disguise the person. Even when nuns walk the streets which they do without a veil, a stranger is liable to mistake them for monks. The history of all nations will confirm the fact, that a violation of that code, which considers marriage as honorable in all conditions of men; whether that violation arise from avarice, pride, or affected sanctity; only leads to vice and misery.

A few years ago a Budh priest was publicly exposed in the streets of Canton, by order of the magistrate; wearing the wooden collar round his neck, and a pair of small footed woman's shoes nailed to it, to indicate the character of his crime, and the breach of his vows, and to excite against him contempt and ridicule.

CHINESE LEGISLATION. Laws in China are formed on the principle of an absolute despotism, the supreme law in all cases being the will of the monarch. His decision on cases referred to him, and his alterations and modifications of the sentences of the highest tribunals become law.

The following is a new law promulgated in the 121st number of the Peking Gazette for the current year.

"Hereafter, when in any case, three, four, or more persons in a family are murdered, if it appear on the trial that the said family has no heir left, then the son (or sons) of the murderer, who may not have arrived at manhood shall be presented to the keepers of the Harem, and be emasculated; and a report made to the Emperor requesting to know his will and pleasure on the subject. Let the Criminal Board enter this among the supplementary laws, and act agreeably thereto—Respect this."

His Majesty has also enacted a new law concerning those who after murdering a person, indulge their revenge and mutilate the body.

FOREIGN COIN IN CHINA. The Censor Changtsang, having informed His Majesty that in the provinces of Canton & Fokien foreign coin, with Chinese characters on them denoting the title of the kings who issued them were circulated, the Emperor immediately put forth an order in council to prohibit them. The Canton Governor, with the deputy Governor &c. have accordingly issued a strict inhibition of all coins bearing the foreign title alluded to—such as *Kwang-chung* "In the midst of light or glory."

King-shing, "glorious effulgence," *King-hing*, "rising illumination," *Kea-hing*, "Excellent glory," &c. with the words, universal gem; great gem; vast gem, &c. said of the coin, quite in the manner of the Chinese themselves. The official document says that as many as seven tenths of the current coin is of this kind: for, in addition to those imported, coiners in China made pice like them, after they became current, because their value was less in material, than what they passed for.

The reason for prohibiting this coin is entirely on the ground of its being foreign, which would equally apply to Spanish Dollars, had they any Chinese characters on them, which could be generally read.

SIGNIFICANT NAMES. In reading the Book of Genesis, and other parts of Holy Scripture, we are struck with the constant occurrence of Hebrew names given to places and persons expressive of some fact or circumstance connected with them. It is on this principle that the Imperial Commissioner at Cashgar has requested and obtained *new names* to the eight Mahomedan cities, whose original names convey no idea in the Chinese language.

1 Cashgar (Chinese *Kihsh ekour*) received from the Emperor Kienlong the name of *Lae-ning*, "Induced to be tranquil." In the Peking Gazette, the place where the new name should be inserted is left blank. Why—does not appear.

2 *Yeurkeang*, Yarkand, has received the name *Kea-ee*, "Excellent arts."

3 *Yingkeihshaur*, is called *Tseih-yuen*, "Pursued far," probably denoting that though distant, the arms of China had pursued and punished the rebellion of this city.

4 *Hoteen* or *Koten*, new name, *Wei-tsing* "Awed into tranquillity."

5 *O-kih-soo*, or *Aksa*, is called *Poo-gan* "Diffusive repose."

6 *Oo-shih* has received the new name *Foo-hwa* "Soothed and converted."

7 *Koochay*, is called *Kung-ping* "Resolutely peaceable."

8 *Kihlashaur*, in the new nomenclature is *Heeshun* "United in obedience."

In ancient times giving a *new name* was an intimation of *supremacy* in the giver. Thus Nechoh, king of Egypt, when he set up Eliakim son of Josiah to be king, changed his name to Jehoiakim. Pharaoh changed Joseph's name. Nebuchadnezer Daniel's &c. And chiefly on this principle, probably, that Taou-Kwang has changed the names of these towns.

AUTUMNAL DEATH WARRANTS, signed; or rather marked off by his Imperial Majesty on eight different days as reported on the 24th of October 1828, amounted to 789. These are exclusive of the numerous executions which take place by authority of the local governments, which in every province have the power of life and death.

He first took the provinces on the south west corner of the Empire, Yunnan, Kweichow, & Kwangse, and marked off 90 names to be executed with in 40 days from the time of signing. It appears that at Yunnan,—he e is some erritory lately occupied which they call "new regions." Three persons belonging to it received sentence of death.

The next day for the single province of Szechuen, 111 persons were condemned to be executed within 40 days. The third day Canton and Fokien criminals, making 119, of whom 95 were for Canton, were sentenced to death within the same number of days as were allowed for the above named provinces. In this way during the remaining days, his Majesty marked off for death at the rate of 90 or 100 per day. The shortest period allowed for places near the Court was four days. Five persons were tried before the Emperor himself and condemned: Who they were does not appear.

IMPERIAL MAUSOLEUM. The great officers of state, who, in the course of seven years since his Majesty's accession, superintended the building of this "felicitous spot" as the Chinese call it, and suffered the workmen to slur it over hastily, in a manner that did not prevent the accumulation of water—have been tried and received sentence. Yingho late minister of state was sentenced to decapitation. However the Emperor says, that since the offence is one which concerns *himself only*, he will not destroy the life of an old servant, nor subject him to perpetual confinement, but will let him off with transportation to the Black dragon river, (the Amour) to be subjected there to hard labour.

His Majesty does this to shew benevolence beyond the laws. The other offenders are also let off with transportation to Ele and other places on the northern frontier.

Later accounts state that the Empress has petitioned his Majesty in favor of one of these, *Tuekeunyuen*, on the ground of his having been a great officer of state during the successive reigns of three Emperors, viz, Kienlung, Keaking, and the present Emperor. This interference of the Ladies of the Palace is in the manner of Kienlung, and is supposed to have been done at the suggestion of the Emperor himself.

EMPEROR'S YOUNGER BROTHER. Last year, this young man harboured an Eunuch who was engaged in the rebellion of 1813. On that occasion his present Majesty being pressed upon in the Harem by the rebels, shot two of them with buttons torn from his jacket at the moment, as they attempted to come over a wall. This intimidated their accomplices, and they retired. The Emperor in an Edict just now published, refers to the records of that period, which he has been perusing, he says, with tears. Last year he disgraced his brother from the rank of *Tsin-wang* which denotes being a king of the Imperial blood; to *Keun-wang*, which literally implies being one of a *herd* of kings. However in consequence of the part which his brother took in the rebellion of *Kea-king* 18th year, his Majesty forgives the young King's indiscretion, which arose from youthful ignorance; and restores him to his original title of *Tsin wang*, and admonishes him to be more careful of his conduct for the time to come.

COMMERCIAL REMARK'S.

When our last Commercial remarks were put to press, the Opium market was in a state of extreme deprcssion, which it was apprehended would be aggraved, by the desire of many to realize funds for remittance by the Caledonia, as usually happens on the departure of a Bombay Ship; But before our paper dated the 17th was distributed on the 19th ult°, an improvement had taken place as sudden, ard unexpected, as any we have ever witnessed in this proverbially uncertain market. Company's malwa from $ 940 rose to $ 960 Cash, and $ 980 at a month and on the 20th to $ 990 while the numerous enquiries for the Drug made the demand appear greater than it actually was; and it has been whispered to us by a friend, that some *Wiscacres* in our community, were conjecturing the motive, which could induce us to publish an account of the market, so much at variance with its actual condition, forgetting, that our paper was da'ed, and put in type two days before it was issued.

To such we can only express our regret, that the activity of our Printer, does not enable us to lay before them, the result of our humble l abors sufficiently early, to dispense with an exertion of memory in their criticisms. We must at the same time beg leave to assure them, that if we were even interested in the Drug, no motive could induce us to palter with our sacred duty as Journalists, to publish the truth, and nothing but the truth, to the best of our knowledge and belief. It so happens however that we have no interest whatever in the market;—its rise, or fall, does not influence our fortune—our minds are not absorbed in its contemplation!

To resume our remarks, the recent rise (particularly on time bargains) is attributed to a demand occasioned by the approaching departure of Tribute boats in the course of this month for Pekin, which passing without examination, afford extraordinary facilities for diffusing the Drug throughout the Empire.

There is such a general stagnation of Trade at this particular period of the year, that few remaks remain to be made on the commerce of the place.

The silk piece goods now in the hands of the manufacturers may be obtained at prices considerably under the rates before prevailing as is usual when money is scarce, and the demand for these descriptions of goods has for a time ceased. This Branch of Trade we understand has been much curtailed this season, and the Exports to Europe and America very limited.

Teas also are to be purchased on very favorable terms. Some small supplies of Nankin Raw Silk have been received, lately, but little of it remains in the market.

Nankeens are in common with most other articles of foreign demand declining, as the Ships are completing their cargoes, and departing for their various destinations.

Svcee silver continuoes very scarce and few new Dollars to beobtained even at a Premium of 1 per Ct.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

JANY,	SAILED	TO.
18	H. C. S. Lord Lowther, Steward	London
21	Port. Ship Dom Manuel de Portugal,	Bombay
22	H. C. C. S. Lady Kennaway, Delafons,	Halifax
23	" Lord W. Bentinck, Craggie,	Ditto
24	H. C. S. Reliance, Timins,	London
27	Sp. Ship Union,	Manila
29	Brit Ship Caledonia, Whyte,	Bombay
30	H. C. S. Balcarras, Broughton	London

PASSENGERS

Per *Lord Lowther*, J. A. Maxwell Esqr. Mr. & Mrs. Lane,
Reliance. Mrs. Allan & Child,

ARRIVED

J. 31 Am Ship Providence, Bowers, Manilla & United States she left at Manilla the Ephemina, Harper and Nimrod, Harvey eight weeks from new Sonth wales, both loading with Rice for this Port.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 2 THURSDAY, 19th FEBRUARY 1829. NO. 4

FOR CALCUTTA & THE STRAITS.

The Ship *Drongan*, Captain Mackenzie, will sail about the 25th February. For particulars apply to

Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

CHINESE NEWSPAPER. The Chinese have nothing that can properly be called a *Newspaper*, by which is here understood, a publication which announces to the people of a city, a province, or an Empire, events either ordinary or extraordinary, useful or curious, which occur from day to day among the people whether connected with the Government or not. The Peking Gazette is not a Newspaper, although items of news may be collected from it. Nor is the provincial Court Circular of Governors, issued daily, a Newspaper, as it only details who the Governor visited, and who called or waited at Government House—what officers arrived from the country and reported themselves—who left town, and announced their departure; with, in addition to these things, the sending off Treasure from the Custom house to Peking, the examination of treasure boats to see they contain no smuggled salt; and also, the occurrence of fires and executions. The above is an enumeration of nearly all that is ever inserted. The facts and occurrences are stated with the uttmost brevity, excluding every circumstance that might either instruct or amuse.

From the want of a Newspaper, it often happens that very interesting occurrences are known to some persons, and wholly unknown to others, who may reside but a few miles apart; or who may reside near each other; but one has intercourse by private letter with persons who reside where the occurrence took place, or are connected with the parties. In the quantity of information possessed there is almost the same difference, as between one in England who is in the habit of reading daily the papers, and another who looks only occasionally at them, or never reads them at all. A fact therefore, which is not of any very extraordinary public interest, may be known to a native who takes pains to collect information; while it is wholly unknown to another who is careless about passing occurrences, although he live on the same spot. These remarks are made to shew that occurrences reported may be true although not known generally to the trading people who are commonly seen by foreigners in Canton. It is indeed difficult to get at the truth in China. But why the natives should make themselves appear worse than they are, is hard to conceive. It is universally allowed among them that Government seldom reports more than one third of any calamity by fire, earthquake, inundation &c.

AFFAIR OF THE NAVIGATEUR.

In our last Paper we gave an accout of Proceedings in the Merchant's Hall, relative to the Natives found guilty of participating in the murder of the Frenchmen; and of the decapitation of seventeen of those murderers, on the 30th of January. On the 4th of Feby, although the Chinese new year's day, when the whole Empire keeps holiday, those seventeen heads, were conveyed to Macao; and the following morning, as secretly as possible, suspended in small cages at the top of poles stuck in the ground, about the hills above Ban Fort. Thus terminated the most melancholy part of this horrid affair, in which the cursed lust of gold, entailed so many calamities on individuals & families, in France, & in China.

The vigilance & the power of the Chinese Police cannot be questioned in this transaction. Like every despotism China has great power over the lives and property of its subjects. But it is universally known, that in the prosecution of these murderers, the government implicated innocent individuals & families. Many, even women and Children were thrown into prison, and some, perfectly innocent were subjected to torture. Under a free Government the operations of the police must necessarily, in many cases, be slower than under a despotism. We know, that one innocent man mentioned in our last was condemned to die, & it is by no means certain in the estimation of impartial natives, that among those who did suffer none were innocent. One or two are said to have talked, but in vain, to the last moment of their existence. When Chinese Courts find themselves obliged to take up a case, & prosecute it with the eye of the supreme Government upon them & dread of the Emperor's displeasure before them, they soon bring affairs to a conclusion that looks well on paper; while they are not very nice & exact about the justice & equity of the several steps, by which they arrive at the conclusion. It is credibly reported that the Ancha-tze who is the Criminal Judge of the Province, wished, after all, to execute the innocent man *Tsae-Kung-Chaou*, because he had confessed under the torture. But the *Kwang-Chow-Foo*, whom *Dr. Morrison* addressed on the side of mercy, in open Court, resolutely opposed the Judge, & said he would sacrifice his Office, if necessary, to defend him.

By the way it is as well the public should know, that the Chinese generally, not only excused the apparent interference on the morning of the 24th of Jan: but highly commended the generous spirit which dictated it; and lauded the foreigner who stood forth to plead in behalf of accused Chinese, one of whom proved to be innocent.

As that individual has several times had to plead for mercy in behalf of foreigners, in cases of excusable homicide; by the proceeding of that day, when he did a similar thing for a native Chinese, supposed erroneously, to have been the murderer of foreigners; the natives were convinced of his impartiality, and several of them who heard of the occurrence, even at a hundred miles distance, complimented him on the occasion. It is therefore to be hoped, that, should unhappily any case of homicide hereafter occur, the difficulty which arises from an absolute requirement of life for life, whatever the circumstances may be, will not be increased, by the ample retribution which the Chinese Government has inflicted on its own subjects, in this atrocious case.

His Excellency the Governor of Canton, has recognized the Consular Agent lately appointed by the King of France in China, Mons. Gernaert, & delivered to him the property, said to be of little value, which has been recovered, to be sent to France and distributed (as the Governor says) among the kindred of the sufferers. The sailor Francisco is also delivered to the Consul's care, to be sent home immediately. The Governor expects to recover more of the property & promises to deliver it when received.

Several occurrences connected with this melancholy affair throw light on Chinese usages. Criminals when about to be decapitated kneel with their faces towards the Imperial Throne, in token of acknowledging the justice of their death. They dress themselves in the best raiment they can procure, under a belief that the clothes in which they die, will be their's in Hades. Foreigners noticed with surprize the fact at the execution, of the men about to be deprived of life being well clothed. It is however reported that their dead bodies were robbed of the garments in which they died the night after the execution.

The executioners in Canton are Chinese soldiers, a few of whom, stationed at a small custom house on a Creek outside the city have devoted themselves to this employment. They receive their monthly allowance, and half a Dollar from Government for every criminal whom they behead. For cutting to pieces a human being, three Taels is the allotted fee. Those who pay them however generally deduct a trifle. There is one man, who has been an executioner upwards of thirty years; & he has declared, in the hearing of Foreigners, who have questioned him since the late execution, that he has, in his life time put to death upwards of ten thousand criminals! During the time of the pirates he decapitated about one thousand a year!!

Before being taken to the place of execution Criminals have at the prison gate, a piece of pork, four cakes, & two cups of spirits given to them. This is called "Sacrificing" to them. There are some, who eat & drink of these sacrifices.

The having no Brother to survive and perpetuate the Family is considered a reason for sparing the life of one condemned to die. A young man of this party who was, with the others to have suffered on the 28th of Jan: (but for some reason the execution was deferred till the 30th:) received on the 29th Testimonials that he was an only son; & that the Family for three generations had been preserved by one individual, had his life spared by the authority of the Governor of Canton.

On the 2nd instant was paid by the Cohong the first Dividend on account of the Insolvent Hong merchant Manhop, being one sixth part of his Debt.

A gentleman upon the point of embarking on board one of the Indiamen whilst residing in Canton, was a few days ago robbed both of money & clothes by his Servant, who has effected his escape, most likely to Macao, through the assistance of a Chinese. As notice of his having absconded is circulated, there is little doubt but he will soon be apprehended, and we record the occurrence as a caution to Gentlemen visiting China, under similar circumstances.

A Fire broke out early on the Evening of the 6th instant in a N W direction from the Foreign Factories, and at a short distance from them, which after destroying eight houses, was arrested in its progress, by pulling down one or two of the adjoining dwellings, a measure which the Chinese seem now very generally to adopt, but which for a long time they were very unwilling to try.

Another Fire took place in the night of the 9th near to Carpenter Square but was soon extinguished.

This season has been particularly free from these calamities, but so careless are the natives regarding fire that the occurrence of accidents arising therefrom creates no astonishment—the surprise is, that they do not happen oftener, and especially at their season of rejoicing on the new year, when combustibles are so thoughtlessly diffused.

FOREIGNERS, or the *Ee* men, who are not born in China, are represented, in one of the Books of the Alchymists *Taou Kea*, the followers of *Laoukeun*, as an *accursed race*, "with bald heads, or short hair, deep eyes, long noses, and frowsy filthy bodies, all of which circumstances, and the unfavorable place of their birth, are in consequence of having, in a former life, killed living creatures, been lewd, and disbelievers of a future retribution."

(Taishang ling paon &c. 2nd Volume)

This extract confirms, in a very striking manner, the opinion set forth in a paragraph, on the meaning of the Chinese word *Ee*, Barbarian or foreigner, given in the 21st number of our first volume. It indeed makes the Chinese word *Ee* much more objectionable than the definition of it there given did.

MARINE INSURANCE.

Few circumstances, perhaps, convey a better idea of the extensive scale of commerce of any place than the establishment of *Marine Insurance*, and under this suggestion we venture to give a list of the various branches which exist in Canton, adding the maximum of risk that each takes on one vessel, and the agencies under which they are conducted. The foundation of these offices is upon the principle of joint shareholders, and the different societies are composed of the first class of merchants in India and China, presenting an almost undeniable solidity of security.

Many of the offices confine the payment of losses to the several Presidencies in India, whilst others take a more comprehensive range, and make their policies payable in London, as well as in Bengal, Bombay, and China.

The rates of premium generally do not much exceed those that would be charged in that great Emporium of Insurance, Lloyd's.

Thus a great convenience, and likewise protection is afforded to the Commercial community of the place, as well as to those who annually visit our Port, and who without these resources would frequently depart in hazard of their property.

AGENTS.	OFFICES.	MAXIMUM. Dollars.
T. Dent & Co,	*Bombay Insurance Company*	50,000
	Calcutta Insurance Company	50,000
	Globe Insurance Office	50,000
	India Insurance Company	70,000
Magniac & Co,	*8th Canton Insurance Office,*	70,000
	Bengal Insurance Society	45,000
	Bombay Insurance Society	40,000
	Calcutta Insurance Office	84,000
	Equitable Insurance Society	60,000
	Hope Insurance Company	84,000
	Phenix Insurance Office	60,000
J. R. Latimer,	*Asiatic Insurance Office*	50,000
	Ganges Insurance Office	70,000
Robertson Cullen & Co.	*Commercial Insurance Company*	50,000
A. Pereira	*Hindostan Insurance Society*	50,000
L. Calvo & Co.	*Casa de Seguros de Manila.*	40,000
	Dollars	9,23,000

The Manila Insurance Office is not answerable for losses beyond the amount of it's Capital Dollars 2,66,000 & of the premiums earned during the Year in which the loss may occur, the net amount of premiums being divided among the Shareholdres at the end of each Year.

CULTIVATION OF OPIUM AT MANILA.

In a late Registro Mercantil of Manila will be seen a notification of H. M. the King of Spain authorising the cultivation of the Poppy in the Philippine Isles.

As the Profit to be derived from the cultivation of the Poppy in these Islands without prejudice to the existing regulations, (prohibiting the Importation and use of Opium) ought not to be overlooked, H. M. has determined that Licences shall be granted to all Capitalists in the Philippine Isles for the cultivation of the Poppy, and production of Opium, with liberty to export the same from those dominions.

The Plantations are at present to be strictly confined to lands in the immediate vicinity of the Capital, which during the three months of harvest must be watched by trustworthy guards. in a similar manner, as the plantations of Tobacco are now protected, but at the expence of the Proprietor.

The Opium is to be packed in chests, and deposited in the custom House Depot under three keys, which shall remain, one in the possession of the Intendant one with the collector of customs, and the other with the owner of the Drug.

The duty on Exportation at present is to be fixed at 25 per cent, on a value to be decided by the Price currents of Canton.

Licences are to be renewed annually, and after the first has expired, others shall be granted, on being satisfied that the applicant has strictly observed the regulations established, during the preceding season.

f By way of experiment, in the first instance of bestowing Licences, the Proprietors who hold the greatest number of Plantations of Sugar, Indigo, Cotton, Coffee, Coco, Cinnamon &c. shall have a preference, endeavoring at the same time to apportion the quantity of land appropriated, to the cultivation of the Poppy, to the extent of their Plantatons.

Every measure to be taken to prevent fraud—and to afford encouragement to the extension of the rearing of the Plant providedno unforeseen obstacle presents itself.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS,

Connected so intimately as Commerce is with the chief operations of life, a transient retrospect of the past revolutions that have in some few instances taken place, and a contemplation of others that probably may occur, cannot failat any time being interesting; and confining our observations more particularly to the transactions passing in the Eastern Hemisphere, we will on the present occasion only slightly remark on the diversion that has affected & may attend a few of the articles, forming the great Staples of its Traffick.

The resolution of the Spaniards to cultivate the growth of the Poppy at Manila (as will be seen in our other columns) must if successful, have a very sensible effect on the Opium Trade, and should the first essay be favorable, there does not appear that any impediment can arise, to the cultivation being carried to an extent, sufficient, even to annihilate eventually that branch of the commerce of India.

The Soil & climate it is supposed are congenial to the object—modes of Government peculiar to the Constitution of the Nation & certain restrictive regulations arising therefrom, may create some obstructions to the free production of it, and local obstacles, may also interfere, yet these difficulties may be overcome by perseverance & a relaxation of forms, which united to the advantages of time, would bring with them the most prosperous result.

One difficulty may perhaps arise, in the consideration of the population, that could be spared, and which would be necessary to a great extent, for an undertaking of this nature; and the absence of that patient industry, so requisite for the productive collection of the juice, a qualification, we are told, so natural to the natives of India, who possess it in so high a degree that the youth of either Sex, are engaged with the utmost confidence in all the plantations in India.

We have before alluded to the trial now in action of the British Cotton Yarn, with the manufacturers in the northern Provinces of the Empire, and which if it can be brought convertible to their purposes, must act forcibly against the Cotton Trade of India.

On this however much must depend, whether British Industry & ingenuity can produce the article at a price advantageons to the Chinese consumer--and if they can, the consequence is defined.

History acquaints us with the sudden change that took place in the article of silk, when the monopoly of the Chinese was interfered with, by the surreptitious conveyancc of the worm from its nativc abode, to a distant climate, operating at the same moment a most wonderful alteration, in the then existing commercial System with Europe & the nations of the East and whilst we hear that projects are now working in other parts of the world, to rear the insect, a still further variation may soon be witnessed in this valuable production.

Tutenague once an Export to a vast extent has of late years been thrown out of all consideration with the Foreign merchants visiting China, the similar metal being now drawn from the mines of Silesia, and India supplied in redundancy: And on this subject we cannot refrain from expressing our astonishment that this field of European resource should not have been availed of sooner, viewing the extensive demand that long had prevailed in all the markets of the East for an article they were indebted to China for their entire supply of, and this under the great disadvantages of a clandestine & prohibited commerce, for the quantity allowed to be annually exported has always been very small.

We are assured that on the first introduction of Opium into China it was admitted as an Import on the payment of duty, and was not brought under interdiction as an article of Commerce until it was imagined that its property was directed to the indulgences of luxury & dissipation. The variations of value & demand for this Drug presents one of the wonderful vicissitudes which Commerce is constantly exposed to, particularly when carried on clandestinely.

Tea alone seems of most natural productions to have maintained its local superiority—since all attempts in introducing the plant into other countries appear hitherto to have entirely failed, considered in a mercantile view of application—This too however must be destined one day to follow the expansive law of nature.

Cochineal may also be considered as exclusive to South America, since the production under that character sent from the East Indies partakes so little of its value & possesses so small a proportion of its colouring property.

The Establishment of Singapore has created a considerable change in the Trade of the Eastern archipelago. Tortoise and mother o' Pearl shells and nearly the whole of the productions of those Islands of which many are very valuable now finding a market at that place, with all the advantages of a secure & short voyage, whereas before, they were carried to the Ports of Manila & China with accumulated expences, and oftentimes of hazard.

CONFUCIANS. A German book has appeared entitled "*Allgemene Kirchenzetung*" dividing the population of the Earth according to different religions. The inhabitants of the Globe are presented in two grand divisions called *Monotheists*, worshippers of one God, and *Polytheists*, worshippers of many Gods, or idolaters. Among the Monotheists are inserted Confucians 5 millions. Now in the first place there is a difficulty in calling the Confucians Monotheists; and in the next place, if they be monotheists why confine them to the number 5 millions? For, generally speaking all the people of China, nearly 200 millions, profess to be Confucians. But rigid Confucians can scarcely be called Theists at all; because they worship not a person, but the frame of Nature; the visible heavens; the earth they tread on; stars and constellations; the spirits of hills and rivers &c. That this is the fact is indisputable. Now, how can this be called *Theism*? and still less can it be called *Monotheism*. Beside, the Confucians of China, learned and unlearned, all join in the worship of deified men and women; such is their god of war *Kwan-foo-tsze*; and the goddess Kwan-yin &c. It is therefore a melancholy fact, that instead of 5 millions of Confucians being numbered with the Monotheists; the whole population of China with very few exceptions, are Polytheistic idolaters.

IMPERIAL REWARDS. While the late Minister *Yinghò* has been sentenced to death, forgiven, and banished; the Imperial commissioner in Turkistan, *Nayenching*, has been raised to the highest honors of a titulary kind; has received double-eyed peacock's feathers; black fox-skin jackets; purple bridles; purses, rings &c. &c. All these are conferred for his alleged good management since the suppression of Changkihur's rebellion. These rewards seem as a sort of set off against the severity

exercised towards the unhappy officers, who failed to prepare a dry abode for His Majesty's remains in the *Subterranean Palace*, vulgarly called a grave or vault. The chambers discovered by Belzoni under the Egyptian pyramids, by the way, seem to have resembled in principle, though not in form, the Chinese underground palaces. Probably a pyramid raised over them would have tended to keep them dry.

A woman about 30 years of age in the suburbs of Canton, of the name of *Ching*, pretends that a goddess has taken up a residence within her, by which she is enabled to cure diseases. At first she did not require much money for her prescriptions, but now that she has become popular, her demands are raised, and numbers are deceived by her.

CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

On the 4th of the last moon, the house of a person named *Chun*, in the old city, was robbed by banditti, who also gagged and violated successively, the two daughters, both under twenty years of age. The *Pwanyu* Magistrate has required the police to find the culprits within a given period.

Two persons, an old man and a youth, belonging to the village *Teepkaou*, engaged in Canton a small boat to take them home. The boat contained only two persons, an old man and his wife. The youth had on his wrist a gold bracelet, and three hundred Taels of silver about his person. On the passage the old woman made tea, and offered it to the passengers. Only the youth drank of it. He became drowsy, and placing the silver under his head for safety, went to sleep. They arrived at the village landingplace, and the youth was still fast asleep. The old man wished to rouse him, but the boat people persuaded him to go alone, and they would send the young man after he awoke.

The elder passenger left the boat, but as he went homewards could not get rid of the suspicion that something was wrong. He therefore hurried back to the landing place; but the boat had put off. He hailed them to return, but the boat held on. He procured another boat to pursue, and at a distance saw the youth slipped over board. In the pursuit they approached a guardhouse where patrole are generally stationed; information was given, and a fast Government boat went in pursuit, and overtook the old people who were running away. The gold bracelet and silver were found, but the youth was lost. Yesterday the old boatman suffered death by decapitation immediately on conviction. The woman is not to suffer till after the great autumnal assize.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

DEAR EDITOR. In the 26th number of the 1st. Vol. of the Register you published a communication from a correspondent on the subject of Captain Hall's *romantic* description of the people of the Loo-choo islands. Your correspondent shewed from the early history of the country, and present custom of dedicating an arrow on the tablet bearing the name of the conqueror of that people in the Temple erected to him, that the Government was originally founded by military prowess; and the very wisely scouted the tale Captain Hall told Bonaparte of the people being, without any offensive weapons whatever, "*point de canons*," "*point de lances, dares, ou de fleches?*" !! In the words of your intelligent correspondent "*Napoleon's incredulity is more creditable to him than Sir Walter Scott's implicit belief of his friend Captain Hall.*"

I find the remarks of your correspondent entirely corroborated by a letter of Captain Beechy of H. M. S. Blossom, published in the Literary Gazette. The *Loochooans*, instead of being the simple and innocent people represented by Capn. Hall were found by Captain Beechy to be possessed of all the vices which earlier voyagers have usually found in semibarbarous nations. In Captain Beechy's words. "We found they had forts, muskets, swords, and copper money; and that they were, in fact, nothing more than Japanese. Would you believe it,—I, I hardly dare think it; they have thieves and rogues among them, just like all the rest of mankind: they actually stole our best thermometer; and the head Mandarin sent me a set of their hair pins declaring they were silver, which I yesterday found transformed into brass, the plating or lacker having all corroded!"

I can conceive the shrewd and eagle-eyed Napoleon curling his fine expressive lip with scorn, when Captain Hall left him, at what he might conceive the *Mandeville* or *Mendez Pinto* relation made to him;—or what would be truer, (as Hall no doubt believed what he related,) using his favorite epithet *imbecile*, as he turned to his suite.

To use the words of a Philosophic writer: "*Should a traveller returning from a far country bring us an account of men wholly different from any with whom we were ever acquainted, men who were entirely divested of avarice, ambition, or revenge; who knew no pleasure but friendship, generosity, and public spirit; we should immediately, from these circumstances, detect the falsehood, and prove him an impostor, with the same certainty, as if he had stuffed his narrative with stories of centaure, dragons, and prodigies.*"

COMMON SENSE.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY.

Janv.	THERMOMETER. noon,	night.	BAROMETER. D.	M.	Wind.
16	49	44	30	30	Cloudy, weather light airs N.
17	48	44	30	15	Constant heavy rain fresh breeze N.
18	54	46	30	20	,, ,, Cloudy & rain N.
19	54	47	30	10	,, ditto Strong breeze N.
20	50	48	30	50	,, ,, Fine weather N.
21	44	20	30	50	Veay fine, clear weather Ice very general N.
22	50	28	30	50	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, N.
23	60	37	30	50	Fine weather, Fresh breeze N.
24	60	44	30	35	,, ,, moderate N.
25	58	46	30	35	,, ,, light airs N.
26	64	47	30	30	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, N.
27	63	49	30	25	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, N.
28	65	50	30	10	,, ,, Light airs S. E.
29	69	54	30	10	,, ,, Light breeze S.
30	70	59	29	90	Dull weather—light airs S. E.
31	68	65	29	80	Latterly rain with fresh breeze N.
Feb 1	60	51	30	10	Cloudy fresh breeze N.
2	52	45	30	30	,, Moderate breeze N.
3	52	43	30	10	Cloudy, with rain Fresh Breeze N.
4	55	44	30	10	,, ,, Strong Breeze N.
5	50	43	30	30	First part cloudy latter very fine N.
6	52	42	30	30	Cloudy throughout fresh breeze N.
7	48	44	30	20	,, Cloudy with light rain N.
8	52	48	30	25	,, Fair weather light breeze N.
9	54	40	30	35	,, ,, Very fine weather N.
10	57	43	30	25	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, N.
11	62	37	30	15	Dull heavy weather light rain S.
12	68	54	30	20	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, S.
13	68	58	30	15	Very fine, light breeze S. W.
14	74	59	30	20	,, ,, ,, ,, S. E.
15	70	58	30	20	Cloudy, fresh breezes D.
16	72	62	30	10	Fine weather, light airs D.
17	70	64	30	00	Cloudy S. E. till noon, then changed to N. with a fresh breeze

We are happy in being enabled to lay before our readers, the following items, relating to the Commerce of Canton, that have occurred in the present Season.

IMPORTATION OF COTTON.

From Bombay,	112,631	Bales wg. net. Peculs	314,000
Bengal,	58,326	,, ,, ,,	129,580
Madras,	13,643	,, ,, ,,	30,643
	184,600	Bales, weighing Peculs	474,2233

or Pounds avoirdupoize 63,229,700

EXPORTATION OF TREASURE.

To Bombay in Dollars	3,427,680; in Sycee Silver, Tales		233,620
Bengal	403,488	,, ,, ,,	81,280
London	150,000	,, ,, ,,	122,810
Dollars	3,981,168	Tales	4,39,690

The Dollars being principally the defaced, or broken coin. In the above is included the Treasure taken away by the French Ship Chinaqua, for Bengal.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT

THURSDAY, 19th FEBRUARY 1829.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs	12 a 16	Catty
Assafetida		4 a 5	Pecul
Bicho de mar		10 a 12	Pecul
very superior		36	Pecul
Bees wax		28 a 30	Pecul
Betel nut		2½ a 3	Pecul
Bird's neats		26 a 40	—Catty
Black wood or Ebony,		3½ a 4	— Pecul
Camphor, malay		15 a 27	— Catty
Cloves, Moluccа		50 a 65	Pecul
Mauritius		42	Pecul
Cochineal		380 a 400	Pecul
Copper, South American		23 a 24	Pecul
Do. Japan		25 a 27	Pecul
Coral Fragments		100 a 140	Pecul
Cotton yarn		35 a 45	Pecul
Cotton, Bombay		8 a 9	Pecul
Bengal		8 a 9. 3	Pecul
Madras		7 a 9. 5	Pecul
Cotton goods British,			
Chintzes, 28 yds		4 a 5	Piece
Longcloths 40 yds.		5½ a 6½	Piece
Muslins 34 a 40 yds		2½ a 3	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds		1½ a 2	Piece
Henry Monteiths, Bandannoes		1½ a 2	Piece
Cow Bezoar		30	Catty
Cudbear		25 a 26	Pecul
Cutch, Pegue		3½ a 4	Pecul
Cuttings, Scarlet		80 a 100	Pecul
Elephants Teeth		80 a 95	Pecul
Fishmaws		60 a 90	Pecul
Flints		2 a 2	Pecul
Gambier		1½	Pecul
Ginseng, crude		60 a 70	Pecul
Iron bar		5	Pecul
ditto Rod		4	Pecul
Lead		5½	Pecul
Mace		55	Pecul
Myrrh		15 a 30	Pecul
Nutmegs		55	Pecul
Olibanum		4 a 6	Chest
Opium Patna		935	Chest
Benares		900	Chest
Companys Malwa		1,000	Chest
Damaun do.			Chest
Turkey		650	Chest
Orsidue		5 a 6—100	Sheets
Pepper Malay		7 a 7½	Picul.
Putchuck		11 a 12	Picul.
Quicksilver		65 a 68	Picul.
Rattans		3½ a 4	Picul.
Rice		1.50 a 1.60	Picul.
Rose Maloes		42	Picul.
Saltpetre at Whampoa		6	Picul.
ditto Lintin		7	Picul.
Salt Fish		6 a 7	Picul.
Sandalwood		7 a 22	Picul.
Sapan wood		2½	Picul.
Shark's fins		15 a 18	Picul.
Smalts,		12 a 28	Picul.
Steel Swedish in Kits		6 a 7	— Cwt.
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1 a 1½	Yard.
Camlets English		30 a 32	Piece
Ditto Dutch		34	Piece
Long-ells, ditto		7 a 8	Piece

IMPORTS

Skins, Beaver	[Sp. Drs.	4 a 4½	Each
Fox		1	Each
Rabbits		40 a 46	100
Seal		1½	Each
Sea Otter		46 a 48	Each
Land otter		5 a 6	Each
Tin plates		9	Box.
Tin,		18 a 19	Pecul.

EXPORTS.

Alum	Sp Drs.	2½	Pecul
Anniseseed star		13	Pecul
Ditto oil of		2½	Catty
Assafetida		15 a 16	Pecul
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	1000
Brass Leaf		64	— Box
Camphor		28 a 30	Catty
Cassia		15 a 16	Catty
Ditto buds		20 a 22	Catty
China Root		3½	Catty
Cubebs		18 a 20	Catty
Dragons blood		80 a 100	Pecul
Galangal		5½	Catty
Gamboge		65 a 75	Catty
Glass beads		25 a 26	Catty
Hartall		12 a 13	Catty
Mother o Pearl Shells		16 a 18	100
Musk		40 a 90	Catty
Nankeens, Compy's 1st		94 a 95	100
2d. do do		80	100
3d. do. do		58	100
Blue		90 a 100	100
Small		none	100
Oil of cassia		1½	Catty.
Rhubarb		none	Catty.
Silk Raw, Nankin Taysaan		415	Pecul
Ditto Tastlee	435 a 460		Pecul
Canton	Taels 220 a 270		Pecul
Sugar raw		5. 6	Pecul
Pingfa		6. 7	Pecul
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs	13½ a 14½	Pecul
Do. Canton, 1st sort		10 a 10½	Pecul
Tea Bohea	[Taels	14 a 15	Pecul
Congo		18 a 20	Pecul
Campoy		18 a 20	Pecul
Souchong		17 a 24	Pecul
Peko		50 a 60	Pecul
Ankoi		15 a 20	Pecul
Hyson		36 a 45	Pecul
ditto Skin		10 a 20	Pecul
ditto Young		34	Pecul
Gunpowder		45 a 50	Pecul
Twankay		18 a 22	Pecul
Tortoise Shell	[Sp. Drs.	1000 a 1100	Pecul
Turmerick		6	Pecul
Tutenague		13	Pecul
Vermillion		44	— Box
White lead		11	— Pecul
Whanghees		none	1000

EXCHANGES.

London 4 s. a 4s 2d per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal—Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds. no bills
Bombay— By Rs per do. do. do.

☞ *The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's. at 50 cts. Price Current separately 25 cents*

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

An unprecedented degree of langour has attended our Import branch of Trade this season, no spirit of speculation having created a demand for any one article of Foreign Commeree and the prices have generally been kept low—This may be owing partly to over supplies—and partly to the great scarcity of money that has been felt at frequent intervals of the year; i some degree perhaps also to the restrictive system, established by the Hong merchants in regard to outside men—and also to local causes that we are unacquainted with. On the other hand most Exports have been high, arising from the avidity of obtaining returns in Goods, as the only available remittance, since the Companys Treasury has not granted bills on England, and few private Bills have been procurable.

Notwithstanding the extensive importations of British manufactures, which seem yearly to encrease, the demand appears to be progressive, and there is no doubt that they are finding a wider circulation daily throughout the Empire.

Low price is natural to local large importation. But if the Goods could be carried direct to other Ports for more ready diffusion into the interior of the country the merchant would partake much of that profit which is now absorbed in multiplied advantages derived by Hong merchants & other dealers, united with great expences of internal transit.

The constant supplies of Cochineal will keep that article at low rates, as the Imports so greatly exceed the demand of the country: and most of the parcels received this season have been reshipped to Bombay.

This place has for some time past been overstocked with Monteith, and other descriptions of Handkerchiefs.

Chintz continues in request, being universally used by the natives, but the heavy Importation of these as well as of white piece goods, keeps the prices low.

With Clocks, Lamps, and many other useful products of the manufactures of Europe, Canton is most superabundantly supplied, and consequently they form rather unfavorable adventures. But the taste of the Chinese is seen daily to assimilate to that displayed in several of our Foreign productions, and many articles of Fancy meet with native purchasers.

Sycee Silver 7 per cent premium Gold 26 $ per Tale.

Cotton has improved in price a little since the Holidays, but the quantitynow in the hands of the Chinese Mrchants, is every considerable, being estimated at 87,193 eBales.

composed of Bombay 38,268
Bengal 37,729
Madras 11,196

under which circumstance, no prospect remains of any material advance, on existing prices, to meet the new arrivals.

The stock of Banca, and Straits Tin, is very large, and as the Nankin market has of late very much diminished its demand, this metal is likely to continue depressed.

Those of Betelnut and Rattans are but moderate, bnt any extensive importations of the former next season, will reduce the value very materially. Even the arrival at this moment of the Grab Anna, which we lament to say is despaired of would have a sensible effect.

In Woollens there is little chance of any improvement.

Quicksilver seems steady at our quotations.

OPIUM.

Since the Holidays a good deal of activity has shewn itself amongst our brokers, and many Sales gave been made both in Patna and Malwa, on Cash terms, and on time bargains of a month: Yet they still evince a degree of Caution, (and seem averse to any speculative engagement.

Several Junks are expected from Chinchew and other ports, whose arrival may produce a demand, and advance of prices may ensue.

Some considerable Sales of Turkey have been made at 650 $ per pecul.

The Lintin deliveries up to the 15th instant consist of 128 Chests: Patna, 27 Benares and 190 of Malwa.

SHIPPING LIST.

ARRIVALS.

7	Feb.	Am Ship Edward,	from Manila.
9	,,	Brig Genl. Sucre,	from Coast of Mexico.
			Sandwhich Isles &.
		Passenger P. Blake Esqr.	
,,	,,	Ship Candace	Manila S. America
10		French Brig Telegraphe Podesta,	from Havre 16 Septr.
,,	,,	Am Brig Sultan,	Sandwich Isles

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 1	H. C. S.	Castle Huntly,	Dunkin	London
,,	,,	General Harris,	Stanton	,,
2	Span.	Ritta,	Ramirez Ylocos,	Manila
18	Sand Isld.	Dhaulle	Cole	Sandwich Isles.
7	,,	Ship Cumberland	Steele	New South wales.
		Passenger T. D. Edwards Esqr:		
8	Port.	Ship Duque de Cadaval	,,	Straits of Singapore
11	Eng.	Ship Numa	Wade	Singapore
,,	H. C. S.	Coutts	Chrystie	London,
		Passengers, Captn. Trelawny Lieut. Vanzetti		
,,		Marquis Camden,	Larkins	ditto.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 2 MONDAY, 2d MARCH 1829. NO. 5

We have great pleasure in being enabled to lay before our readers the prospectus of a Museum about to be established among us, under the designation of the "*British Museum in China.*" It's objects will be best explained in the document itself which is as follows.

BRITISH MUSEUM IN CHINA.

It is proposed to form a Society for the purpose of establishing in Canton or Macao "a Cabinet of Natural History, and Curiosities in Art." Those who are disposed to associate in this intention are requested to annex their Signatures.

In soliciting attention to the above proposal it is unnecessary to point out to this Community the benefit and pleasure attending the Study of Natural History, or the impossibility of pursuing it to advantage without Specimens. Our situation holdsout such peculiar advantages informing a Cabinet that we are hardly justified in with holding our aid to the general advancement of this branch of Science.

Commerce is the forerunner of modern discovery in Science and there is no country in the world where such an extensive Commerce is carried on by so small a Community as ours. We are brought into frequent and intimate intercourse with a large body of the most intelligent Commanders and Officers of Ships that have ever navigated for Commercial purposes, who visit frequently countries from which we may expect to draw our richest Contributions, whose science and research have supplied the Cabinets of great Britain with most of the little that is known of the Natural History of China, and the adjacent Islands.

There is scarcely a City of Europe, or Country Town in England which has not its Associations for the pursuit of some branch of Natural History. Europe, America, and even Africa have been ransacked by Scientific Travellers to supply the numerous Museums. Since British Conquest has laid open to our Naturalists a large part of Asia, their attention is called directly to parts still unexplored, to Manilla whose Natural History is nearly unknown, to the Islands of the Pacific, and to New Holland, with which they are still less acquainted: With all these places we have an occasional and an encreasing Intercourse: But they look above all to China, that country which has furnished the "painted Pheasant" and the "Golden Carp" the most beautiful Bird and Fish of our preserves, which has given us its orange the first of Fruits; whose worms first yielded the richest stuff for our dresses, to whose vegetation we are indebted for the only beverage which is equally acceptable to Prince and peasant. Yet the general Natural History of this extensive Empire which includes all the Climes of Europe and Asia is still very imperfectly known.

These Countries have been till lately, and some are still closed to the Naturalists research: the few specimens which he has gleaned have been purchased from the Natives who without taste for such pursuits, and ignorant of our Systems so mutilate the specimens either by carelessness or in the idea of improving them, that they rather confuse than aid the classification in our Cabinets.

China is still sealed to us, but we who know the eagerness of its inhabitants forgain, and see the efforts which they already make to supply the demand of Foreigners for live Birds, and shells, may surely hope to direct and extend these endeavors: if they see a Cabinet of Foreign Animals they will better understand our intentions in seeking those of China, and they who make it their business to collect such objects will soon gather enough of our modes of preparing, and classing the subjects to see the necessity of preserving them uninjured. Considering the taste of the Chinese for live Birds and Fishes, we may hope that the richer Classes may acquire a taste for the same Animals when prepared for the Cabinet, an art, of which as far as we know, they are entirely ignorant. With such Tastes or indeed without, they may greatly facilitate our Views.

We are still very ignorant of the arts and habits of a great part of this Large Empire as well as of the neighbouring Nations. When our own Manufacturers are hoping to extend the use of their productions in China, it cannot but be interesting to them as well as to ourselves to collect such specimens of Chinese Art as may tend to form an Opinion as to their power of Competition.

The chief objection which can be made to forming a Cabinet is the difficulty of preserving the subjects, but the Chemist will obviate this difficulty. We know that the Asiatic Society of Calcutta have maintained a Museum for many Years in an infinitely more adverse climate than our's.

It is hoped that private Contribution may add greatly to such a Cabinet. but a fund will be required in aid, especially to prepare an apartment, to provide the requisites for setting up the specimens, and a Chinese servant to take care of them. The following may be specified as objects for the Societys attention as far as their means allow.

Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, Insects, either stuffed or prepared in Spirits. Paintings of them when practicable and Skeletons for the Comparative anatomist. Anecdotes of the names and habitations of each to be entered by the secretary in a Book kept purposely in the Museum.

Vegetable productions, both dried and in Painting.

Mineralogical and Geological Specimens, their sites, dip of the Strata &c. to be specified.

Specimens of Art especially Chinese, such as Costumes.

Manufactures, Models of machinery, Buildings, Tombs. Bridges, Boats. Arms, Fishing tackle Agricultural Implements.

Hydraulics, Dyeing materials, with accounts of their application.

Smelting Processes, models of furnaces &c.

Carvings, Josses, Ornaments, Musical Instruments.

Inscriptions with translations, Coins.

Books, and Plates of Natural History.

Having been Submitted in the first instance to the Gentlemen of the British Factory and highly approved of by a great majority of their number, a meeting was held on the 22d. Ult°. when it was resolved to give effect to the undertaking by establishing a Museum at Macao, to be supported by Subscriptions of the British community in China, but open to Gentlemen of every nation to become Honorary and Corresponding Members by ballot.

The good will already manifested towards this Infant Institution may we hope be augured as an earnest of its future success Several Contributions of objects of curiosity have been received, amongst them a very liberal collection from an American Gentleman.

By the aid of *Dr. Morrison*, whose talents and cooperation are never wanting in the cause of knowledge, a Statement of the objects of the Museum has been drawn out in Chinese and distributed through the Hong Merchants, among the Tea dealers and numerous merchants from the interior, who annually visit Canton—Experience will not perhaps justify our building much on their assistance; yet so much is in their power to effect with but little trouble, that something more may be looked for than the mere isolated efforts of individuals have been able to accomplish, when the desire of gain is brought into action with the more ample means, which an association can command.

The field of Science is unbounded and we rejoice to see it extended to this part of the Globe, where hitherto by its Government, it seems, by a strange perverseness of judgement to have been studiously excluded. It's cultivation by Foreigners is highly creditable to their enlightened feelings and may eventually lead to the expansion of intellect amongst a people who appear to have considered themselves as superior to all improvement, and have presented a barrier to the introduction of all scientific information.

The pursuit of science, independent of the advantages springing from its universal diffusion of knowledge is particularly beneficial to the individual who is attached to it, more especially in so limited a society as ours. Commerce it's leading object has certainly it's advantages as a healthful exercise of the mind, from the incessant application that it requires—Still it's devotees must have some relief; and there are many who have not claims upon such close attention. Intercourse of society, in so limited a sphere is not competent to supply the vacuum; amusement by the constant repetition of what affords little variety, becomes irksome and loses all the interest of delight, which might be derived from the relaxations that are usually availed of, in more extensive Societies of mankind. And under these considerations the mind must feel itself recreated by the laudable research through the paths of nature and of art, where every successive discovery calls forth new admiration.

The Chinchew man *Tme-Kung-chao*, who was involved in the in the charge of the massacre of the French passengers by the Navigateurs' Crew, but since exonerated from all suspicion, and

now liberated—we undestand, upon bail until the decision of the Emperor is pronounced, confirmatory or otherwise of the opinion of his Innocency in that lamentable affair. has been within these few days past, presented to the notice of the Foreign Inhabitants of Canton, by a miscreant describing himself to be his near relation, and under this character has been endeavoring to levy charitable Contributions from them—but by the superior discernment of his own country men (As foreigners to their credit, for we should be unwilling to ascribe it to their weakness, are led hastily away in their judgement upon these matters by the most amiable credulity) has been detected to be an Impostor—being virtually one of the Police runners, or Prison attendants, who maintaining his authority of office over the poor unfortunate man, has awed him into submission of becoming an instrument of deception, to his own vile advantages- Very creditably to one of the security, merchants ne immediately on this discovery received *Tsae-Kung-chao* under his own roof, and has given him the necessary protection.

In this country such villainy may perhaps pass current as admired acuteness, & is sanctioned by the laws disregard of it; but in any other civilized community, would excite universal execration, & bring down the severity of judgement on the offender.

THE BRIG, *Brillant*, lately arrived from Manila brings intelligence of some trifling discontents that have lately existed there, originating amongst the idle and illdisposed. Several arrests had taken place; and men's minds were alarmed for a time with rumours of an intended Insurrection or revolt; we are enabled to assert however on the most respectable authority. that after rigorous investigation, not the slightest trace of any such intention has been discovered nor is there any apprehension of that nature entertained by those who have the best means of knowing. The parties who have been arrested under suspicion are of far too insignificant a grade to conduct so desperate an enterprise, should it even have been contemplated by them, of which there appears to be no evidence.

The attention of the Court of Spain, as well as the local Government seems to be most unremittingly directed to the improvement of this fine, but hitherto perhaps neglected colony, and it is much to be lamented that their benevolent wishes for its prosperity, should be thwarted by the turbulent passions of a few misguided individuals.

We perceive in the last Registro Merchantil a Royal ordinance for the Establishment of a public Bank on the principle of a joint Stock Company, which if properly conducted cannot fail to augment prodigiously the productive industry of the country.

Amongst many other of the projects contemplated by the Government, some are no doubt visionary, though affording abundant evidence of the excellent spirit for improvement by which they are animated. And we should fear, that the harsh restrictions to be imposed upon the cultivators of the Poppy would greatly counteract, the advantages expected to be derived from the Manufacture of opium, but to give a more perfect view of the design of Government we will describe the encouragement it holdsout by protective regulations and premiums, for industry and invention.

It invites the introduction of every sort of machinery for Manufacturing the beautiful Cotton which is produced in the Colony—offers to assist with the public funds the enterprises of individuals for engaging people skilled in weaving & dyeing the Cambaya & Handkerchiefs of Madras & to naturalize & prepare the vegetable substances from which the dyes are extracted: and holdsout every encouragement in the Philippine Isles, for the Manufacture of Nankeens, Gurrahs, Sannahs, Sallampores, Mammodies, Baftas, & other clothes in common use among the natives. In proportion to the progress made in these Manufactures a duty is to be levied on their importation from abroad The exportation of Cotton is to be entirely free to Foreigners. Machines & instruments of all kinds are to be free of Import duty—premiums are offered to those most succesful in the manufacture of Indigo & in the cultivation of the rich products derived from the extraordinary fecundity of the Soil—a premium of 8000 Dollars to each of the two first cultivators who shall establish a Coffee plantation of 60,000 feet of uninterrupted extent—and of 6000 and 4000 Dollars respectively to those next in extent if not less than 30,000 feet. to be paid after collection of the second crop, arising from the full extent of cultivation, above mentioned which shall be for ever exempted from the land tax,

Similar premiums are proposed for the cultivation of Cocoa, Cassia lignea, Tea, the Mulbery Tree and for rearing Silk worms and of fifteen twelve & eight thousand Dollars for plantations of equal extent of Cinnamon or Cloves, which, however, as well, as Tea & Cassia Lignea, we may presume are not likely to succeed.

That every association not exceeding twenty families of Indians, Creoles & Chinese who shall maintain in good order a plantation of Sugar or Indigo capable of produciug 2,000 Peculs of the former, or a hundred Quintals of the other, be exempted from the landtax—that evey Indian or Creole who shall work as a day labourer for five consecutive years in any plantation to the satisfaction of his employer, shall for ever be released from the Poll tax.

That Indians or Creoles possessing the largest plantations shall be preferred to all public offices.

By a third Royal ordinance, special protection is desired to be extended to the undertakings of Messr. L. Calvo & Domingo Rojas, in exploring, Smelting & purifying Iron, sawing wood &c. &c.

We have the pleasure to present our readers with the following Statement of the Trade of Manila for 1,828, by the limited extent of which they will be able to judge what a vast Scope there still is for its encrease.

	Imports	*Goods*	*Treasure*
in 31	*Spanish vessels*	§ 4,32,415	§ 35,000
in 47	*Foreign do.*	7,71,712	3,57,827
in 9	*China Junks*	3,46,806	9,000
	Goods	§ 1,550,933	§ 4,01,827
	Treasure	401·827	
Total of Imports		§ 1,952,760	

Of the 47 Foreign Ships.

20	*are American,*	
13	*English,*	
5	*Dutch,*	
3	*French.*	

	Exports	*Good*	*Treasure*
in 38	*Spanish vessels,*	§ 5,14,650	§ 2,400
in 46	*Foreign do.*	7,75 186	13,921
in 9	*China Junks*	1,85,198	46,165
	Goods	§ 1,475,034	§ 62,486
	Treasure	62,486	
Total of Exports		§ 1,537,520	

The leading exports are

Indigo 2130 *quintals*

Raw Sugar	1,16,500 *Pecals*
Rice	70,000 *ditto*
Cotton	2,300 *ditto*
Coffee	2,000 *ditto*

Hemps, Hides, Beach de Mar, Cocoa Nut Oil, Red Wood &c.

The Revenue of the Customs appears to have been $ 227,000

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. This term is perhaps more just than the phrase religious *toleration*: because, for one human being, not bearing any immediate divine commission, to, speak of tolerating another in worshipping according to his conscience, is assuming a right, which religious liberty does not allow. That perfect liberty may be conceded by Governments to any religion, it however seems necessary to be premised, that the religion in question shall not injure the persons, or the property of one's neighbour. It is possible for cruel and inhuman rites to be veiled under the name of religion. But though designated religion, cruel and inhuman rites should not be allowed in any well governed country. On the other hand all religious opinions and forms which are unaccompanied by inhuman rites, or practices injurious to the persons or property of fellow citizens, should be left perfectly free. And free, not only as to their exercise in private; but also as to their public exhibition, by argument or persuasion, either from the press, or orally delivered in public preaching or lecture, to whoever may choose to read or to listen. Without this, religious liberty cannot be said to be enjoyed.

The British Christian authorities in India, do right when they guaranty to the idolatrous natives, that no man, or set of men shall ill-use them for their religion; nor shall force them, in any way, to abandon it. But if Government think that this guarantee requires them to shut out Christian teachers; to forbid the exhibition of Christian sentiments to the native mind, by books or otherwise, they infringe upon religious liberty. They become the *patrons* of native superstition; and the *persecutors* of Christianity. The protectors of religious liberty must not allow the one party, or the other to ill-use each other, because of an avowed and open declaration of their doctrines and opinions. Hence the regulations said to exist in the British settlements in the Straits, which interdict religious controversy, are an infringement on religious liberty. It is not wanted that Government should take either side. This is deprecated. But it is expected, with reason, that Government should protect each party from injury by the other. The plea often set up, that if the one party exhibit publicly their religious principles, it will set the other in a blaze, and therefore the one must be indulged and the other silenced, even if admitted to be true, is unworthy of a good Government, and is an infringement of religious liberty.

In every country there are some people, like Demetrius, the silver shrine-maker of old at Ephesus, who will make a great stir and uproar, when they find their craft in danger. But it is certainly not the duty of Government to indulge and support them in this, and silence, by force, those who do not happen to be worshippers of the great Goddess Diana. All parties should be quiet and do nothing rashly. But if Demetrius and his craftsmen have a matter against any man, the law should be open, and to it they may appeal. Peace is a desirable thing. But it seems a very unjust way of securing it, for Government to take part with the violent and selfish, or furious, peace breakers; which they do, when they interdict the free exercise of religious liberty, under pretext of preserving the peace. In Great Britain it sometimes, even now, happens, that ignorant and bigotted Squires &c. excite the village clowns to molest the worship of harmless religionists, who are zealots for piety: but such conduct is contrary to the British constitution, and the offenders are generally silenced or punished. It is the happy privilege of every Briton, and of every citizen in the United states, of Britain's descendants, to worship as he deems right: and as long as he does not injure or insult his neighbour, to promulgate his opinions either from the Press, or the Pulpit, and whoever wills, may read or hear. This degree of religious liberty, will, it is tobe hoped, ere long extend to every part of the British dominions, and to all the ends of the Earth, as is most just that it should.

PEKING. His Majesty has granted permission to his younger Brother King *Tuntsin*, to walk within the precincts of the inner Palace. To his Paternal Uncle, King *Eetsin*, who is now 84 years of age, he has granted the privilege of appearing before the Emperor, and the Empress Dowage, without kneeling.

A new seal is ordered for the government of Harmi; the characters on the old one being nearly defaced by long use.

A Tartar officer from Kirin addressed his Majesty the other day in the Chinese Language instead of his native Manchow. The Emperor expressed his displeasure, & reprimanded the officer. The Premier, old *To-tsin* gave an answer concerning a person who had been improperly presented to his Majesty, which seemed to the Emperor a mere excuse & he told the Minister with displeasure, that he perceived the answer was a tale that indicated a violent distortion of the Truth.

CANTON. The new *Footuen* or Deputy Governor of this Province Loo Tajin, removed from Shanse, to come hither, had an audience of his Majesty in the end of last month. The new An-cha-sze or Judge, named *Woo*, was also at Court. They may be expected in Canton in all March. Hing Tajin the right hand Tartar Adjutant General of Canton, received the other day, A form of Prayer; a piece of silk, & a stick of Incense from the Board of Rites at Peking.—He is ordered to go with them & offer Sacrifice on the altar of the District God, the Namhoy *Shin*. The *Kwang-chow-foo* Magistrate has issued a severe prohibition against killing bullocks for food.—A placard in the streets offers a reward for information concerning two female children of 12 & 13 years of age, who have been stolen.—Several college Proclamations have been issued since the new year concerning Students: times of entering their names & other details of no importance but to the parties concerned.—During the last year the shopkeepers in China Street lost several things by petty night robberies & at the new year they refused to pay the watchmen & constables. This resolution was placarded at the end of the street. The next day the watchmen & constables put up a Placard protesting against the injustice done them; & charging the shopmen with remissness, about their own servants. After reasoning the case the watchmen & constables declared their resolution to serve no longer.

GREEN PEAS IN CHINA; The introduction of green peas & potatoes to China, is probably owing to the Dutch; because the Chinese call them, *Holland peas* & *Holland yams*—sometimes the latter are called *little yams*. These products of the earth, it is said, have obtained, at the Tables of the rich, a general currency throughout all the Provinces of the Empire particularly Green Peas which at Peking are used for green-pea soup.

To these innovations in the culinary department pearl barley is to be added. In the taste for birds-nests, spices, peas, &c, not omitting the "black commodity," which affords "Foreign smoke," China seems verging to that state in which she will be as dependent on the western world as the Tea Drinkers are on her, for the luxuries of the banquet.

CURIOUS CLASS OF PERSONS, A SORT OF GIPSY RACE. The Magistrate of the *Poonyu* district has issued an order to prosecute a class of persons whom he thus describes. They are natives of the eastern part of Canton, & when they appear in the district of *Kwang-chow-foo*, call themselves Visitors or Guests. When they find a bit of vacant ground by the side of a road or a burial place one of them rears a mat shed in which for a while he dwells alone. After a short time he brings his wife; then gradually others of his kindred & so gradually spreads his wings & increases his adherents. Among this class of people there are many industrious cultivators who either rent small spots; or occupy bits of waste land. But there are among them lawless banditti. They are called in the slang vocabulary "Hill dogs." When a funeral goes to the hills according to the Chinese mode of burial, these "hill dogs" keep barking till they receive a nnm of money to allow the funeral to take place. If their wishes are not complied with one of them lies down in the grave & won't come out till the fee be paid. A funeral is not a time when kindred are disposed to fight, & fear of inflicting bodily injury which would involve a prosecution generally induce people to give in to this extortion.

When these "hill dogs" observe a grave neglected from year to year, they dig up the remains & sell the ground. Not only "orphan" graves who have none to worship at & repair them; are usurped; but one at all unvisited for one year is assailed by the dogs. They first take away the grave stone & the altar stone & wait to see if any complaint be made. If not, they dig up the grave & sell the spot & the stone to others. They will also sometimes exchange the stones & usurp a larger & better burial ground for a worse. Such, says the Magistrate is a specimen of numerous injuries & detestable arts committed by these hill dogs; whom he forthwith denounces to the police.

RIVER PIRACY. The Whampoa Magistrate has issued a Proclamation against banditti who, he says, infest the various rivers of the Province, & plunder trading boats. It is a practice with them to profess to be Government boats come to search. Recently a Mandarin boat conveying Specie to Court was boarded a little way above Canton by a Gang of these people, who pretended to be Hoppo's Customhouse Runners. A squabble ensued, & they were beat off, without carryng away any of the treasure.

Another of these Treasure Boats going to Court from Canton Customhouse, was robbed in the Province of Shantung. Or rather

a Box of the Treasure was robbed from the Guardhouse where it was deposited for the night. A long Document occurs in the Peking Gazette containing the details of the robbery, and the prosecution of the civil & military Officers implicated.

A young man in the city, who wished to cure himself of the habit of smoking Opium; thought a quantity of it in spirits would enable him to pass the time when habit required him to smoke. These spirits he left carelessly about, without telling the fact concerning the bottle. His brother came home during his absence and asked for spirits. The sister gave the medicated bottle to him, and he drank freely, which in a short time caused his death.

We insert the following extract, it being on a subject that has excited a great deal of interest in this community & seems to combine more particulars relating to the atrocities committed by the Pirates who infest the Atlantic, than hitherto have been communicated to us.

PIRATES ARRESTED.

Office of the Merchantile Advertiser, New York,
Aug. 9 1828.—*noon.*

From the following information, communicated by the Captains of the Rolla, and Fabius, from Cadiz, there is little doubt that most of the Pirates who destroyed the Ship TOPAZ, of Boston, on her voyage from Canton, and barbarously murdered all on board, have been discovered at Cadiz.

About the 1st of May, a brig ran on shore on the south side of Cadiz, Immediately after, the chief officer and ten of the crew left the wreck, and had not since been heard of at Cadiz. The remainder loitered about the city for ten or twelve days, when something they said excited suspicions against them, and they were all, fourteen in number, arrested and committed to prison, where they remained when the Rolla sailed, awaiting their trial, which was shortly to take place. On a first examination, their story was, that they sailed from Rio Janeiro for the Coast of Africa, but put into the Canary Islands, and sailed thence for Corunna, from which port they were bound to Gibraltar when their vessel got ashore. This statement not being satisfactory, and the vessel having no papers whatever to prove her character, they were remanded to prison, and confined in irons.

About the last of June, they confessed themselves to be Pirates and gave a narration of their conduct, in substance as follows —They sailed from Rio Janeiro under Portuguese colors for Africa, and after being on the coast a few days, the captain, who was sick, went on shore, when they formed the design of taking possession of the vessel, in which they finally succeeded, though opposed by twenty of the crew, who not being willing to join them, took the boat and embarked for the shore; but it was supposed were all upset and lost, there being a heavy sea at the time. They then weighed anchor, for the purpose of commencing their horrid deeds, but had a quarrel in deciding who should take command; and before this dispute was settled, four of their number were shot.—The first vessel they robbed, was an American ship belonging to Boston homeward bound from the East Indies. They murdered all hands on board—took out 80 cases of silks, and what other valuable articles they could, and set the ship on fire. The second robbery was that of the British ship Morning Star, which they described precisely in the manner related by the officers on her arrival in England. They stated also, that they had subsequently robbed eight other vessels, mostly English brigs, and murdered all hands on board! They could not recollect the names of any of the vessels except the Morning Star. They afterwards touched at the Canary Islands, and thence proceeded to Corunna, where they landed the silks, and other property, and then ran the vessel ashore at Cadiz, as the only way they could devise to get clear.

The authorities at Cadiz were adopting measures further to investigate these barbarities—a messenger had been despatched to Corunna to ascertain the property landed there—of which it was reported there was upwards of 100,000 dollars in specie.

The Pirates were composed of several nations, but it was said there were no Americans among them.

Pursuit was making for the officer and men who escaped in the boat. Capt. Barstow informs that two men had been arrested at Gibraltar, and were under examination when he left that place, suspected of being a part of the gang.

CHINESE MONEY. It remarkable that they have no other corn but a small copper one called *Yonngtseen*, commonly called Cash, worth about one third of an English farthing. The Cochin-chinese have a similar coin, formed on the model of the Chinese with the names of their kings in Chinese characters, like those of the Emperors of China on the Native coin, only the Cochin-chinese want the Tartar characters on the reverse side.

Of late years there has been a great importation of Cochin-chinese Cash into the South of China; so that the current money in the market was, one half of it, foreign.

The circumstance has been brought to the notice of the Emperor by one of the *Yn-she* Censors, and an order from the Military Board—the Horse-guards, at Peking, has been received by the Governor of Canton, interdicting the use of these foreign Cash. The sudden prohibition causes a great deal of inconvenience to tradesmen hucksters.

To coin money is the prerogative of Severeignty & it is thought unbecoming & unlucky, to allow a foreign coin especially one impressed with Chinese Characters to circulate.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY.

	THERMOMETER.		BAROMETTER.		
Feby.	noon,	night.	D.	M.	Wind
18	52	50	30	20	Cloudy light rain, light breeze N.
19	53	47	30	05	Constant light rain, light breeze N.
20	64	48	30	05	fine weather mostly light airs S. N.
21	68	56	30	10	Fine weather fresh breeze N. W.
22	60	58	30	10	Rain throughout ,, N.
23	52	45	30	20	Cloudy with rain ,, N.
24	50	43	30	30	Dull heavy weather light breeze N.
25	48	45	30	30	Fresh breeze. ,, N. N. W.
26	48	44	30	30	cloudy with rain light breeze N. W.
27	49	45	30	35	Rain occasionally ,, N. W.
28	54	44	30	30	Cloudy but dry weather light airs N.
Mar. 1	56	47	30	30	,, ,, ,, N. B W.
9	64	49	30	30	Fine weather ,, N. N. W.

SHIPPING LIST.

ARRIVED.

20 Feb.	B. Ship.	Ephemina	Harper	Manila and News South Wales	
41 ,,	,,	Nimrod	Harvey	,,	ditto
	S. B.	Passenger	R. Barker	Esqr.	
		Brillant	,,	,,	,, Manila

SAILED

16 Feb.	Am Ship.	Franklin,	Bradshaw,	Boston
22	Fr. Ship	Heros,	Duhautcilly,	Havre
24	H. C. S.	Orwell	Farrer	London

Passengers to Batavia J. Jackson, R. B. Huddleston & H. H. Lindsay Esqrs. Ditto to England—Grierson Esqr. & Mr. Nelson,

26	Am Ship	Louiza	Martin,	Boston

CANTON PRICE CURRENT

MONDAY, 2d MARCH 1829.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs	12 a 16	Catty
Assafœtida		4 a 5	
Bicho de mar		10 a 12	Pecul
very superior		36	
Bees wax		28 a 30	
Betel nut		2½ a 3	
Bird's nests		26 a 40	— Catty
Black wood or Ebony		3½ a 4	— Pecul
Camphor malay		15 a 27	Catty
Cloves Molucca		50 a 65	
Mauritius		42	
Cochineal		380 a 400	
Copper South American		23 a 24	
Do. Japan		25 a 27	
Coral Fragments		100 a 140	Pecul
Cotton yarn		35 a 45	
Cotton Bombay		8 a 9. 2	
Bengal		8 a 9. 3	
Madras		7 a 9. 5	
Cotton goods British,			
Chintzes 28 yds		4 a 5	
Longcloths 40 yds		5½ a 6½	Piece
Muslins 34 a 40 yds		2½ a 3	
Cambrics 12 yds		1½ a 2	
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		1½ a 2	
Cow Bezoar		30	Catty
Cudbear		25 a 26	
Cutch Pegue		3½ a 4	
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a 100	
Elephant's Teeth		60 a 95	
Fishmaws		60 a 90	
Flints		1½ a 2	
Gambier		1 a 1½	
Ginseng crude		60 a 70	Pecul
Iron bar		3	
ditto Rod		4	
Lead		5½	
Mace		55	
Myrrh		15 a 30	
Nutmegs		55	
Olibanum		4 a 6	
Opium Patna		925	
Benares		885	
Companys Malwa		1000	Chest
Damaun do.			
Turkey		700	
Orsidue		5 a 6—100	Sheets
Pepper Malay		7 a 7½	
Putchuck		11 a 12	
Quicksilver		65 a 68	
Rattans		3¾ a 4	
Rice		1.50 a 1.60	
Rose Maloes		42	
Saltpetre at Whampoa		6	Picul.
ditto Lintin		7	
Salt Fish		6 a 7	
Sandalwood		7 a 22	
Sapan wood		2¼	
Shark's fins		15 a 18	
Smalts		12 a 28	
Steel Swedish in Kits		6 a 7	— Cwt.
Woollens, Broadcloth		1 a 1½	Yard.
Camlets English		30 a 32	
Ditto Dutch		34	Piece
Long-ells, ditto		7 a 8	
Skins, Beaver	[Sp. Drs.	4 a 4½	Each
Fox		1	
Rabbits		40 a 46	100
Seal		1¾	
Sea Otter		46 a 48	Each
Land otter		5 a 6	
Tin plates		9	Box.
Tin		18 a 19	Pecul.

EXPORTS.

Alum	Sp Drs.	2½	Pecul
Anniseeed star		18	
Ditto oil of		2½	Catty
Assafetida		15 a 16	Pecul
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	1000
Brass Leaf		64	— Box
Camphor		28 a 30	
Cassia		15 a 16	
Ditto buds		20 a 22	
China Root		3½	
Cubebs		18 a 20	
Dragons blood		80 a 100	Pecul
Galangal		5½	
Gamboge		65 a 75	
Glass beads		25 a 26	
Hartall		12 a 13	
Mother o Pearl Shells		16 a 18	
Musk		40 a 90	Catty
Nankeens Compy's 1st		94 a 95	
2d do do		80	
3d do do		58	100
Blue		90 a 100	
Small		none	
Oil of cassia		11½	Catty.
Rhubarb		none	
Silk Raw, Nankin Taysaan		415	
Ditto Taatlee		435 a 460	
Canton	Taels	220 a 270	
Sugar raw		5. 6	
Pinga		6. 7	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs	13½ a 14½	
Do. Canton, 1st sort		10 a 10½	
Tea Bohea	[Taels	14 a 15	
Congo		18 a 20	
Campoy		18 a 20	
Souchong		17 a 24	Pecul
Peko		50 a 60	
Ankoi		15 a 20	
Hyson		36 a 45	
ditto Skin		10 a 20	
ditto Young		34	
Gunpowder		45 a 50	
Twankay		18 a 22	
Tortoise Shell	[Sp. Drs.	1000 a 1100	
Turmerick		6	
Tutenague		13	
Vermillion		44	— Box
White lead		11	— Pecul
Whanghees		none	1000

EXCHANGES.

London 4 s. a 4s 2d per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 200 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay— By Rs per do. do. no bills

☞ *The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents*
Price Current separately 25 cents

COMMERCIAL REMARKS,

...e our last publication, very little interest has attended the Commerce of the place.

All the Indiamen have taken their departure, and the American Shipping is daily disappearing.

Some few Sales have been made in Cotton, and at a small advance on former prices—but these transactions have been confined to the Chinese, there being no foreign holders of the Staple.

Patna and Benares Opium have been on the decline, since the impression, that the new Opium is very near at hand, is so fixed on the minds of the dealers, that their object is to clear off their time engagements, which now are very inconsiderable and beyond this, confine their purchases to solitary chests, in preference to making any extensive bargains.

Malwa has however met with better support, altho the Sales have been but trifling, and as the deliveries in the last month have exceeded the general expectation, and the remaining Stock being small—some rise may take place in this description of the Drug, before any of the product of the Sales of this Season can arrive.

The Grab Anna is now nearly despaired of, and anxiety begins to arise as to the safety of the American Ship Nautilus from London—altho we apprehend there is no reason to doubt of her ultimate arrival in China.

The Nimrod and Ephemina bring flattering accounts of the Trade existing between this, and the Australian settlements and which we have every expectation will rapidly extend—the consumption of Tea now amounts we are told to twenty five ches per day.

It is reported that some forests of Sandal wood have lately been discovered which may prove a very advantageous article of exchange with the Traders from this part of the world.

Teas have declined here very materially in price since they have been left with little demand, and Nankeens from the same cause have been much reduced.

The proprietors of Raw Silk have been more obstinate in their pretensions and have been very unwilling to abate any thing from former prices, altho the demand must soon cease, from the want of the facilities of exporting the article, and the little that does remain in the market, must be reduced in value. A few parcels of Un-fa, a fine description of Tsatlee, have been sold at 460 $ per pecul.

Sycee Silver, and Gold maintain their former prices, and both are scarce; new Dollars bear a premium of one per cent, and South American Silver Six per cent.

Silk piece goods, that are already fabricated, are very low.

Some Treasury Bills on London have been negotiated at 3 Shs. 11 pence per Dollar and those of the Committee on the Supreme Government retained by the holders since they ceased drawing in October last, at 200 Sa. Rs. per 100 Dollars. The Exchange on Bombay is nominal.

In general our Trade is very dull.

Estimate of Consumption & value of Indian Opium in China from 1st April 1828.

		PATNA & BENARES				MALWA			TOTAL	
		chests	Price	Separate Values	United Value	chest	Price	Value	chests	Value
FEBRUARY 1829	Patna	220	930	2,04,600						
	Benares	59	890	52,510	2,57,110	601	1000	6,01,000	880	858,110
In the previous 10 *months*		5140			48,84,460	6046		58,15,050	11186	10,699,510
Total in 11 *months*		5419			51,41,570	6647		64,16,050	12066	11,557,620
Stock on hand 28th, February 1829		929				1032			1961	

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 2 MONDAY, 16th MARCH 1829. NO. 6.

It is with much pleasure that we announce the safe arrival of the *Nautilus* which has been so long expected; but as she left England in August, the intelligence we had previously received by the way of France and America, was of a subsequent date.

Having received a list of the Shipping engaged by the Honorable Company, for the present season, we give the following particulars thereof, conceiving they may interest many of our readers.

	BENGAL AND CHINA	TO SAIL
Bridgewater	Manderson	12th January
Lady Melville	Clifford	
Farquharson	Cruickshank	26th ,,
Inglis	Dudman	
Duke of York	Locke	10th February
Hythe	Shepherd	
	BOMBAY AND CHINA	
Buckinghamshire	Glasspoole	12th January
Herefordshire	Hope	
Duke of Sussex	Whitehead	24th February
Atlas	Hine	
	ST. HELENA, BOMBAY & CHINA	
General Kyd	Serle	26th January
	ST. HELENA STRAITS & CHINA	
Kellie Castle	Adams	24th February
	MADRAS AND CHINA	
Thames	Forbes	12th March
Windsor	Haviside	
Repulse	Paterson	
	CHINA	
Lowther Castle	Baker	19th April
Charles Grant	Everest	
Waterloo	Newall	
Vansittart	Dalrymple	25th April
Scaleby Castle	Burnett	

We make the following extract respecting the affairs of Portugal, from the *Boston Commercial Gazette* of 27th October, received by the *Alert*.

"Captn. Hill of the Ship *Black Warrior*, who arrived here yesterday from Lisbon (Sailed 13th September) informs that the country was tranquil at the time he left, but how long it would remain quiet under the Government of Dom Miguel, was extremely doubtful. Dom Pedro has protested against the usurpation of his brother, and it was expected the European powers would advocate his rights. The army is of course with the ruling party, as the treasury is the only means to support it, and all the officers suspected of being favorable to the Constitution are imprisoned and dismissed the service.

Madeira has declared for Dom Miguel, in consequence of the appearance of his Squadron off that Island.

The young Queen of Portugal had arrived at Gibraltar from Brazil, and was to proceed to Genoa.—*Essex-Register.*"

Since the above was put in type, we understand that English Newspapers of 18th September have been received by the *Tartar*, mentioning that the young Queen of Portugal was expected in England.

Our advices from Manila of the date of the 21st February, state the late Crop of Sugar to be all collected, and yielding the plentiful supply of 200,000 Peculs, had occasioned a decline in prices from § 3½ a 2½ per Pelon, leaving the price at 6 to 6½ per Pecul Several contracts had been made at 5⅞ and § 5½ per Pecul.

Some parcels of Coffee had been sold at § 7½ a 8 per Pecul, but the article is little demanded. Cotton also is in little request, and nominally § 15 per Pecul. The market is cleared of Mother o Pearl shells at 11 a 12 § per Pecul. Tortoiseshell is scarce from 8 a 1200 §—Sapan wood 1¼ a 1½—Rice 1¼ a 1½ per Pecul.

Swedish iron was in demand, and expected to realize 7½ per Pecul—Peper 8½—Rattans 3 § per Pecul. The Entrepot had been cleared of every chest of Cassia at § 20 per Pecul; and a small importation was recommended for the supply of the homeward bound vessels.

The market had been cleared of most Imports, and the remaining parcels of Long Cloths realized § 8 a 8½; and coarse Cambrics § 2⅛ per Piece, but it was apprehended that the arrival of the Nautilus from London would overstock the place, with an abundant cargo of European products, and that prices would be reduced.

The *Small Pox* continues to rage here; and has occasioned a mortality amongst the natives hitherto unprecedented. Several thousands, it is supposed have fallen victims to the distemper; and in the cases of the adults, not one third of them have survived. The crews of the foreign Ships have not escaped; and many deaths have occurred; but the effects would have been much more calamitous were it not for the timely precaution of vaccination. In many instances the disease has assumed the confluent shape, and has proved very severe

In allusion to the communication we gave in our last number, of the piratical acts committed by the South American Privateers, we beg leave to insert the following extract, as confirmatory of the outrages that are so frequently reported to be perpetrated by those lawless adventurers.

Rio Janeiro, 4th June.

"The *Geo. Canning*, M'Clelland, arrived from Liverpool, was boarded 17th ult. by the *General Brandzen* and *Cacique* Buenos Ayrean Privateers, in the latitude of Abrolhes, and plundered of five cases of copper and her long boat. The *Eliza*, Henderson, arrived from London, was boarded 22d ult. in lat. 18. S. lon 38. and again on the 28th, in lat 22. lon 41. by the same Privateers, which carried away a bale of canvas, a few planks and some cabin stores. The Master and Mate were cruelly treated. The *Nestor*, Presley, from Santos to Valparaiso, was taken 16th April, in lat 32. S. lon 50. by the *Triunfo Argentino* Buenos Ayrean Privateer, and sent to the Salado; but was recaptured off Cape St. Antonio, by three Brazilian Vessels of War, and carried into Monte Video 27th. Some sugar, wine, and other articles had been plundered by the Privateer's Crew while on board. The Privateers which have committed the greatest outrages are commanded by natives of France, England, and the United States: and unless the system meets with an immediate check, the Brazilian Coast will become as dangerous to approach, as the Island of Cuba was a few years ago."

BURIAL OF THE DEAD. While the *One Man*, as his Imperial Majesty designates himself, has spent eight years in excavating a series of Palaces to receive his mortal remains; there are subjects of this great Monarchy who are so poor as to leave their children & friends without burial. The rich keep their kindred; sometimes twenty years, in Halls of State coffined up, till a lucky spot be found, which the Geomancers, who live by the superstition, are in no haste to find. We ourselves were the other day present, in a Hall, where two coffins were deposited, by a

Gentleman said to possess, nearly a million Sterling. One contained the Body of his Father, who died twenty years ago. The Native Gentlemen present knelt down & put their foreheads to the ground, in reverence to these dead corpses. The following paragraph, written by a Gentleman who visited the spot, describes the condition to which the poor are reduced; and shews at the same time, the want of feeling and good Government which exists in this great commercial city, & metropolis of the Province.

"About 2 ½ miles above the European Factories at Canton, on the South side of the river & about 500 Yards in land, stand a clump of trees in the midst of the Paddy fields. It is beneath their shade but above ground that the corpses of the neighbouring poor are deposited, some of them waiting only till a fit place of Burial can be obtained by their friends, others, doomed to this as a last halting place: We found 7 or 18 corpses piled upon the roots & round the trunk of a large tree, some of them in coffins composed of a few rough planks nailed together—others wrapped in mats: at a little distance lay the Body of a child, with the flesh still seemingly sound—but whose feet & hands had already become the prey of some ravenous animal. Some country men who approached us, told us they were mostly victims of the small pox, who were brought thither—the Child however which we saw had no marks whatever of such a disease."

In the interior of the Empire similar spots of waste ground, are occupied in the same manner.

VOWS IN CHINA. Vows to perform certain good deeds, are common among the Chinese. The *occasions* are, severe or long continued sickness, where physicians have been long employed in vain. Then the sufferer, in the face of Heaven, i, e, in the open air, towards the azure firmament of heaven—vows to present something as an atonement, or ransom, for his life.

Another occasion of vows is the sickness of a wife, when prayers are offered, & promises of good deeds, or reform made.

A third occasion is, the apprehension of dying without an heir, when sons have been born, but have died in infancy or childhood.

The things vowed or promised to superior Powers are, timber for a coffin to the poor, the expense of which to do it handsomely is about five Dollars. Thus, to prevent the bones of the deceased being left exposed, is esteemed, in the invisible state, one of the—or the greatest of virtues.

Yet, strange to tell, the power of superstition: the senior Hong Merchant of Canton, has his Grand father, & Father, contrary to the laws of the land, remaining in well-closed coffins above ground, in an apartment adjoining his domestic Rooms. A constant fire is kept burning; & all who enter, kneel down & knock-head to the putrid remains inside the varnished coffins.

A second vow is to afford Cotton coverlids to one's own kindred & the poor. For, curious to tell, kindredship, or Clanship, to an immense extent, keeps its footing in this over-populated country. The vow extends to ten or a hundred, as the ability to perform it may exist. The third class of vows concern giving a place of sepulture to the dead. Some buy a piece of waste ground & give it to the poor to be interred in.

A fourth good, which men vow to perform, is to build or repair a bridge, that passengers may not have to ford the water. If done in the cold of winter more merit attends the deed.

Another meritorious action is, to repair roads, that travellers may not be annoyed with hills & valleys, kick their foot & fall. —The Macao Road was a good deed abstractedly, but it benefited the living at the expense of the dead.

In the sixth place, the good vowed to be done, is to give tea on the high road to thirsty travellers, in hot weather. If given at noon or in times of prevailing distemper, the deed is more meritorious.

A common fan is the seventh bequest; &

Medicines for the sick, the eighth & last good deed; All of which must be done not to obtain man's praise, but to merit Heaven's favor.

MOON CAKES. The Jews in Egypt, who defended, against the Prophet Jeremiah, the worship of the Queen of Heaven, by which Title it is commonly thought they meant the moon, said that they made her *Cakes* to worship her (Jer. 44, 19) The Chinese worship the harvest moon, on the 15th of their 8th month, and make *Yu'e-ping* "Moon Cakes," of different sizes with various divices on their surface. This term is called *Chung-Tsew*, the middle of Autumn. During the day they arrange sacrifices of flesh, and fish; burn incense, candles &c. and present pumelos, yams, moon cakes, &c.

When the moon appears in the evening they kneel down in the open air and worship it, and after worship begin on the spot to feast on the sacrifice. They eat of a spiral shell fish called *Shih-lo* with their faces towards the moon. The intention of this service is, that the moon may "enlighten their eyes," or, in other words, make them clear-sighted.

MAGIAN RELIGION. It is said the great principle of this system, which prevailed in Persia, in the time of Cyrus, was, that there are two supreme, co-eternal & independent causes, always acting in opposition one to the other, one the author of all good; the other of all evil. The good being they ca led *Light*; the evil being *Darkness*. When *Light* had the ascendant then *good* & *happiness* prevailed among men; when Darkness had the superiority, then *evil* & *misery* abounded.

This is as nearly as may be the doctrine of the Chinese *Yin* & *Yang*, Darkness & Light, which may be called *Causes*, not beings. The grave historians of China, always refer the prosperity or adversity of the Empire to the ascendancy of one or other of these Causes.

But in their theory of the universe, these two Causes, are subsequent to a first Cause called *Tai-keih*, and they not only act in opposition; but also sometimes in conjunction.

The First Cause produced these two Causes; which by nature are opposite, as Light & Darkness; different as male & female; perfect & imperfect. Sometimes equally balanced; at other times the one or the other in excess. They operate physically throughout the whole universe; & in the little world of man's body; and they operate morally on individuals, families, & Nations. But neither *Tai-keih*; nor *Yin* nor *Yang*, is represented as an intelligent being; nor possessed of any moral attributes.

It is thought with some reason that the Prophet Isaiah opposed this system of atheistic materialism, when he delivers the declaration of the Almighty.

"I am Jehovah & none else, Forming *Light* & creating *Darkness*; Making peace & creating evil; I, Jehovah am the Author of all these things,"

intimating that there is no *Cause* of *good* or *evil*, independent of the One Supreme God, infinite in power & in goodness. The overthrow of the *Yin* & *Yang* belief would pluck up by the roots a large portion of Chinese superstition & visionary philosophy; as well as fanciful theories of Medicine, in the practice of which, the doctrine is continually recognized.

MOVEABLE TYPES IN CHINA. The celebrated Emperor *Kanghe* first applied metal Types to the Chinese Characters. He engraved them on copper. They were so much esteemed as to be designated, by the Emperor *Kienlong*, "Congregated Pearls." There are Books printed at the Imperial printing Office in Peking, with moveable Types. But the "*Congregated Pearls*," have never been brought to any degree of perfection by the Chinese. The printing is not at all so neat as that executed on wooden Blocks. Wooden Types have existed in the Provinces, and the Canton Court circular, miserably executed, is said to be daily printed with them.

One thing has particularly operated against their general use & improvement. The Governors of Provinces disallow them, because any Paper or pamphlet offensive to Government, may be set up, printed and published with moveable Types, which are, immediately after publication, broken up & distributed; and so a difficulty of finding the Printer created, which is not the case with wooden Stereotype. For these remain in the Printer's possession, unless he choose to be at the expense of engraving blocks for one edition, and then destroying them entirely. Thus does despotism operate against the diffusion of knowledge. Towards the civilization of the Chinese-language Nations one great desideratum is, a Fount of Punches, and Cast Types mathematically true, at moderate prices. The Chinese Types at the Anglochinese College are all engraved, at a considerable expense.

IMPERIAL MANIFESTO. On the 10th day of the 10th moon (1828) His Majesty published at Peking a Manifesto addressed to the whole Empire, that all the world might hear it. The subject of it is, the affair of Prince *Changkihur*, which has already been detailed in the Canton Register. The document begins in the same pompous style as His late Majesty Keaking addressed George the Third, King of Great Britain, by (or rather, against) the Ambassador Lord Am herst; thus,

"The Great Potentate who has received from Heaven & Revolving Nature"—the Government of the world &c.

The History of Changkihur's ancestors is alluded to; the mistaken clemency of former Emperors in not exterminating the race is by implication censured; the divine facility with which the late rebellion was suppressed, is lauded; the conduct of the Mahomedan *Pihkih* (Query *Pachas*?) throughout Turkistan,

in siding with the Imperial troops, is praised—and the whole proceedings from first to last noticed in the most classical & laconic style that the Chinese Language admits of.

After that directions follow for expressions of gratitude by adoration and sacrifice to the whole frame of Nature—the circular heavens & the square earth; holy ancestors, & divine forefathers; to the bridges which afforded a passage for His Majesty's troops & the hills on which they trod &c.

On the 8th day of the 11th moon of the 8th year of *Tao-Kwang*, the Kings, Princes, Nobles, Great Officers of State, civilians & military, being all assembled, presented, as a part of this great thanksgiving on a gem Tablet a new name or Title, to the Holy Mother, the Empress Dowager. The Title refers entirely to her virtues as a wife & mother, including veneration for her Husband, & tenderness to her children; chastity & benevolence.

Then follow eighteen topics by which gratitude is to be expressed to superior powers, & kindness to inferiors.

The five great Mountains and four great Rivers of China are to be sacrificed to, by special personages sent by his Majesty. The same is to be done to the Tombs of Emperors, of all preceding generations; & to Confucius, at his native place, in Shantung Province. Temples & Tombs of ancient Emperors & Kings are to be sought out & repaired by Governors of Provinces: the deceased parents of civil & military officers, are to receive Titles of honor; Generals and Subalterns who have fought for their country, are to be forgiven all misdemeanors; Students at the National College are to have a month's holiday. All the military in Peking whether Manshur Tartars, *Mungkoos*, or Chinese, are to receive a largess of one month's extra pay; the armed police in Peking are to receive an extra month's pay; All local Magistrates, who were blameable, when the grand Army passed through—if not guilty of plundering the public stores, are to be forgiven. The troops at Cashgar who owe money for clothing are to be allowed three years to pay it in; wounded & old soldiers are to be rewarded; maimed soldiers who can no longer serve may get a relation to act for them, and receive the pay. All offences not capital are to receive a mitigated punishment; Tartar soldiers who may have deserted before the term of service was up, if they did not run away with arms or horses, are to receive mercy. Important roads are to be repaired at the expense of Government, & Hospitals for widowers; widows; fatherless children, & childless old men, are to be carefully attended to. The Manifesto closes with language of gratulation, declaring that the recent happy occurrences diffuse happiness throughout the Universe. It then commands that these things be published, in such a way that all under the canopy of Heaven may hear them.

"Oh how pleasant (exclaims His Majesty) the blessing of peace & tranquility which I have received from on High! Throughout the Universe, which unites in the perfect number nine, all that exists, the glories of the Empire are diffused! I inherit the splendours, which the Illustrious deeds of my ancestors originated. And I have received an ocean of affluence from the Triad (*) of *Impartial* Powers, *Heaven, Earth* & the *Light* of Sun & Moon!"

* The whole of this idea is expressed in the original by *San woo*, "Three not," Heaven is *Not* partial; Earth is *Not* partial; & the Light is *Not* partial.

CAMELS. His Imperial Majesty on his late visit to the Tombs of his Ancestors had an escort of 2500 cavalry; The Eunuchs and their attendants mounted 600 horses; and of Camels for the baggage there were 297 in the retinue.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

OPIUM. Small sales of one, two, and three Chests, have formed the whole of the transactions in our Opium market, since our last report, and the prices for Patna and Benares have given way within these few days past. The holders of Malwa have been more firm.

Some Junks are daily expected, and with the demand they are likely to bring, prices may momentarily improve; but the Chinese being in hourly expectation of arrivals from Calcutta, will prevent any material increase of value in the Bengal drug.

The deliveries up to the 15th instant, have been 142 Chests of Patna, 50 Benares, and 170 Malwa.

The Consumption of Turkey Opium in the last year is estimated at about 1600 Chests, being an increase upon previous importations.

By the *Tartar* we have just obtained the declaration of the Calcutta Government, to put up for sale 7709 Chests of Patna and Benares Opium at the following periods, viz.

1828.	Decr. 13	1927 Chests.	1408	Patna
			519	Benares
1829.	Jany. 14	1927	„	„
	March. 4	1927	„	„
	April 15	1928	„	„
		7709 Chests.		

It is also announced that a quantity of Malwa Opium not exceeding 4000 Chests will constitute their sale of this season at Bombay.

COTTON. The Chinese holders of Cotton are daily lessening their stock in sales of small parcels, and at rather improved rates, but there is no reason to expect any continuance of advance.

As the *Nautilus*, has, we are informed, brought but a very small supply of British Piece Goods, our market for these descriptions of manufactures may possibly revive.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY.

THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			
Mar.	noon.	night.	D.	M.		Wind
3	55	68	30	10	Fine weather light airs	W.
4	57	62	30	10	Cloudy dull weather fresh breeze	N b W.
5	54	62	30	20	Cloudy heavy weather light airs	N N W.
6	56	62	30	15	„ with light rain „	„
7	60	70	30	10	damp weather light breeze	E.
8	64	75	30	00	Fine weather sultry light airs	W. a N.
9	59	68	30	20	Fine weather fresh breeze	N N W.
10	56	68	30	30	„ „ „ „	N.
11	58	72	30	30	„ light breeze „	S E.
12	61	74	30	30	„ light air variable	S a E.
13	62	76	30	20	„ „ „ „	„
14	65	80	30	10	„ „ „ „	N a W.
15	65	76	30	20	„ Fresh breeze „	N.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

FEBRUARY		ARRIVED.	FROM.
19	Am Ship Sultan,	Allen	Sandwich Islands
20	„ Jasper,	Blackley	Manila
21	Sp. Brig Union	„ „ „ „ „	Ditto
Mar. 4	Am Ship Mary & Susan	„ „ „	New York
„	„ Alert,	Scudder	Boston
11	„ Nautilus,	Nash	Cowes
12	Dutch Brig Tartar,	Symons	Singapore

Passengers Per *Mary & Susan*. J. Oakley Esqr.
P. P. *Nautilus*, Messrs. Just, Edwards, and Ilbery.

FEBRUARY		SAILED.	TO
27	Am Ship Louisa,	Martin	Boston
Mar. 3	„ Beaver,	Hepburn	New York
6	„ Edwards,	Hicks	Boston
14	Brit Ship Drongan,	Mackenzie	Singapore
16	Am Ship Sultan,	Allen	Boston

Passenger per *Beaver*, D. W. C. Olyphant Esqr.

MARRIAGE.

At Macao on Tuesday the 3rd instant, at *St. Lourenzo's* Church, by the Revd P. F. Joaó de Santo Antonio, H. A. Leiria, Esqr. of Lisbon, to Miss Eugenia Maria Cortella, eldest daughter of A. J. Cortella Esqr. of Macao.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT

MONDAY, 16th MARCH 1829.

IMPORTS.			
Amber	Sp. Drs.	12 a 16	Catty
Assafetida		4 a 5	
Bicho de mar		10 a 12	Pecul
very superior		36	
Bees wax		28 a 30	
Betel nut		2 a 2½	
Bird's nests		26 a 40	— Catty
Black wood or Ebony		5½ a 4	— Pecul
Camphor malay		15 a 27	— Catty
Cloves Molucca		50 a 65	
Mauritius		42	
Cochineal		350 a 380	
Copper, South American		23 a 24	
Do. Japan		25 a 27	
Coral Fragments		100 a 140	Pecul
Cotton yarn		35 a 45	
Cotton Bombay		8 a 9. 5	
Bengal		8 a 9. 3	
Madras		7 a 9. 5	
Cotton goods British,			
Chintzes 28 yds		4 a 5	
Longcloths 40 yds.		5½ a 6½	Piece
Muslins 34 a 40 yds		2½ a 3	
Cambrics 12 yds		1¼ a 2	
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		1½ a 2	
Cow Bezoar		30	Catty
Gudbear		25 a 26	
Cutch Regue		3½ a 4	
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a 100	
Elephant's Teeth		60 a 95	
Fishmaws		60 a 90	
Flints		1½ a 2	
Gambier		1 a 1½	
Ginseng crude		60 a 65	Pecul
Iron bar		3	
ditto Rod		4	
Lead		5½	
Mace		55	
Myrrh		15 a 30	
Nutmegs		55	
Olibanum		4 a 6	
Opium Patna		895	
Benares		855	
Companys Malwa		1000	Chest
Damaun do.			
Turkey		700	
Orsidue		5 a 6 — 100	Sheets
Pepper Malay		7½ a 8	
Putchuck		11 a 12	
Quicksilver		68 a 70	
Rattans		3¾ a 4	
Rice		1.50 a 1.60	
Rose Maloes		42	
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none	Picul.
ditto Lintin		9½	
Salt Fish		6 a 7	
Sandalwood		7 a 22	
Sapan wood		2½	
Shark's fins		15 a 18	
Smalts		12 a 28	
Steel Swedish in Kits		6 a 7	— Cwt.
Woollens, Broadcloth		1 a 1.90	Yard.
Camlets English		30 a 32	
Ditto Dutch		34	Piece
Long-ells, ditto		7 a 8	

IMPORTS			
Skins, Beaver	Sp. Drs.	4 a 4½	Each
Fox		1	
Rabbits		40 a 46	100
Seal		1¾	
Sea Otter		46 a 48	Each
Land otter		5 a 6	
Tin plates		9	Box
Tin		18 a 19	Pecul
EXPORTS.			
Alum	Sp Drs.	2¾	Pecul
Anniseseed star		13	
Ditto oil of		2½	Catty
Assafetida		15 a 16	Pecul
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	1000
Brass Leaf		64	— Box
Camphor		28 a 30	
Cassia		15 a 16	
Ditto buds		20 a 22	
China Root		3½	
Cubebs		18 a 20	
Dragons blood		80 a 100	Pecul
Galangal		5½	
Gamboge		none	
Glass beads		25 a 26	
Hartall		12 a 13	
Mother o Pearl Shells		16 a 18	
Musk		40 a 90	Catty
Nankeens Compy's 1st		94 a 95	
2d do do		80	
3d. do. do		58	100
Blue		90 a 100	
Small		none	
Oil of cassia		1½	Catty.
Rhubarb		none	
Silk Raw, Nankin Taysaan		415	
Ditto Tsatlee		435 a 460	
Canton	Taels	220 a 270	
Sugar raw		5. 6	
Pingfa		6. 7	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs	13½ a 14½	
Do. Canton, 1st sort		10 a 10½	
Tea Bohea	Taels	14 a 15	
Congo		18 a 20	
Campoy		18 a 20	
Souchong		17 a 24	Pecul
Peko		50 a 60	
Ankoi		15 a 20	
Hyson		36 a 45	
ditto Skin		10 a 20	
ditto Young		34	
Gunpowder		45 a 50	
Twankay		18 a 22	
Tortoise Shell	Sp. Drs.	1000 a 1100	
Turmerick		6	
Tutenague		13	
Vermillion		46	— Box
White lead		11	— Pecul
Whanghees		none	1000

EXCHANGES.

London 4 s. a 4s 2d per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 200 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay — By Rs per do. do. no bills

☞ *The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's. at 50 cents*
Price Current separately 25 cents

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 2 SATURDAY. 4th APRIL 1829. NO.7.

SALE AT MACAO.

On Wednesday the 22nd Instant, will be sold by Public Auction, at the European Warehouse Campo de Sam Francisco, by order of B. Gernaert Esqr. French Consul in China, a variety of Goods, being that part of the cargo of the Navigateur, recovered from the Chinese, consisting of Wines, Brandy, Liqueurs, Beer, Preserved fruits, Pickles &c. also Ladies' dressing Tables, Silk and Printed Cotton Goods, Hats, Jewellery, with a variety of other articles, which may be viewed and further particulars known on applying to the Auctioneers

MARKWICK & LANE

CANTON 1st April 1829

BATAVIA.

Our advices from Batavia down to the end of January give an unfavorable picture of the state of public affairs in that country.

The War is described as being carried on in a very lifeless manner, both on the part of the Government, as well as by the Insurgents, without any prospect of its being brought to any speedy termination. It was thought that the movement of the few Troops who keep the field was very ill directed, creating only an useless exposure of the European Soldiers, by which the Hospitals were filled with sick, and the ranks so quickly thinned, that it was apprehended they would soon be left without sufficient Troops to act even on the defensive.

Reports had been circulated that the Prince of Saxe Weimar was coming out with 5 or 6000 men, but was not generally thought likely to take place, altho a reinforcement from Holland was much desired.

The exportation of Coffee is now brought to about 400,000 Peculs per annum, and it was expected that this year 1000 Peculs of Indigo and 60 to 70,000 Peculs of Sugar would be added to it.

Trade was very dull—the merchants anxiously waiting the coming in of the Coffee crop.

MUTINY & MURDER.

We have lately been favored with the following narratives, and although one of them has appeared in the *Sydney Gazette*, yet its particular nature, and that of the other forming the sequel to the desperate affair, but which has not yet been published, possess such a variety of incidents so peculiarly interesting to our feelings, that we consider them worthy of being recorded.

From the Sydney Gazette of 24th September 1828.

The following is an account of the mutiny and murder of the Captain, on board the Chili Brig, *Indefatigable* (late English Brig *Calder*) bound to Sydney, laden with 2500 Fanegas of Wheat, 60 Fanegas of Walnuts, and 3 Donkies. She was owned by Mr. James Duncan of Valparaiso and the Captain, as well as the cargo, except a small portion that belonged to Mr. Lofgreen Chief mate.

She sailed from Concepcion the 11th of June, laden with the above, but being under Chili colours, it was not known if she would be admitted into the Port; accordingly it was resolved, as the mainmast was sprung and fished, to enter as in distress, to endeavour to obtain liberty to sell as much first as would serve for the vessel's expenses, and ultimately if possible, to dispose of the remainder; then new copper her and return to the coast of Chli direct. On the 21st of July she had made her latitude about 17½ degrees south, and Longitude 129° west.

Here follows the declaration of William Todd, second mate, who with three of the crew, were forced into an open boat, and exposed to an uncertain navigation of above one thousand miles.

I, William Todd, Englishman, late second mate of the Brig Indefatigable, depose to the following. On Monday 21st of July, my watch was from 8 to 12 at night; when over I was relieved by the Chief mate, and went below to my cabin, turned in, and fell asleep; was awakened by a great noise, as of something falling down the companion hatchway; opposite to which was my cabin on the larboard side; heard Mr. Lofgreen sing out Oh! Oh! Oh! and heard myself called by him; tried to get out of my cabin, but found it fastened on the outside; forced it open, when the Steward put a sword into my hands; coming out, trod on the body of the Captain, who was lying with his head in the after cabin; stepped over him and went into the after cabin, where by the help of a lamp, which was nearly out, I saw a pistol lying on the deck; took it up, and Mr. Lofgreen, who had jumped down the cabin skylight, called to me to fire; I cocked it, but suppose it was not loaded, as it did not go off; I was instantly seized by three men, who took me into the steerage, and lashed my two elbows together; when there Mr. Lofgreen desired me to beg for his life, thinking they were about to murder him, which I did to Agelia one of the chief of the mutineers, and a man who belonged to my watch; they then took me on deck, as well as Jewel (Steward) whom they bound, and lashed both of us to the ringbolts on the larboard side of the quarter-deck; they then brought up the mate, with his hands lashed before him, and placed him on the starboard side of the quarter deck; he begged them to let him go below again, which they did, and he was allowed to go to his bed. Agelia dressed a wound in his right arm, which he had received, and left Antonio, one of the mutineers, sentry over him; about an hour before daylight, three of the mutineers hauled the body of the Captain on deck, dragged it forward to the larboard gangway, and threw it overboard, saying in Spanish, "heave the Donkey overboard to make food for the fishes" &c. Just before daylight, they went forward and brought Jose (an elderly Spaniard who had been confined below with the rest of the people in the forecastle) on deck and made him take the helm, threatening him, if he did not they would serve him out too. Four of the mutineers walked the quarterdeck till daylight, when one of them relieved the man Jose from the helm, and the others took him forward, as he could speak English, to order the watch below (who had all been fastened down below in the forecastle) on deck, and they were put down the fore hatchway, and confined in irons, viz the cook, Carpenter, Peter (a Swede,) and the Steward, whom they removed from the quarterdeck, and barred the hatch down; they then brought the Chief mate up, and took him forward as far as the fore hatchway, but appeared undetermined what to do, as he came aft with them again, and was placed below as before, with a sentry over him; they now came and asked me to navigate the Ship for them; but I said I could not, and they cast me adrift, and put me in irons, with the others' down the fore hatchway; they gave us something to eat, and nailed the hatch down; heard them firing pistols and hurraing all day long; about H A. M. four of them came below, armed with Pistols, cutlasses, knives &c., and took the cook out of irons; brought us something more to eat, and 3 bottles of water, securing the hatch again; heard a sentry walking all the following night, close to the fore hatchway who sung out regularly, all's well! and during the night they kept up a continued sucession of shouting and halloing.

Wednesday morning, about 8 o'clock, three of them came down dressed in the Captain's clothes, gave us something to eat, and took blocks and lines on deck, and secured the hatch; the same three men returned soon after to get up a water cask, but they were all leaky, and they returned on deck without; we soon heard them hoisting away at what we supposed was the longboat, after which three of them came down and took me out of irons, conducted me on deck, with pistols pointed at me, and allowed the mate to come up to the top of the companion ladder, who told me they had obliged him, on pain of death, to navigate them; they then made me get into the boat, and one of the mutineers, who was in the boat, came out and stood at the gangway, with a pistol in his hand pointed into the boat; the chief mate was brought to the gangway with his arm in a sling, and was ordered to inform me there was every thing

necessary in the boat to go to the Society Isles, & that I was to persevere and reach them; the other three men were brought up in the same manner, one by one, and forced into the boat; when all in they let go the painter, but while dropping astern, one of the mutineers (Agelia) came aft and threw me a bundle of fish hooks, at the same time shedding tears; one of them then stood up on the taffrel, held up the Chili flag, and they all sung out, Viva el Rey.

We found in the boat all our chests and clothes, masts, sails, two bags of bread, one cask of water, four pieces of beef in a bucket, half a cheese, some bottles of aguardiente, two gun cartridges of powder, three muskets, one marline spike, a skeen of twine, a saucepan, firewood, and a cut pork barrel full of sand to make a fire in, tarpaulin Compass, and the mate had been allowed to give me a sextant and chart, on the back of which he had written the following.

"My sincere friend,

I am not allowed to speak to you, much less to write to you, Let me only here tell you my intentions in this present cruel situation. The murderers have obliged me to navigate them with pistols before my face—where to Idon't know, but I believe Manilla.

I will try to retake the vessel as soon as an opportunity happens, and then meet with you at Otaheite.

Should you have an opportunity when you are let out, do it, as I have secretly Jose and the cook on my side to assist you. I am trembling while I am writing this to you, my dear brother, as I fear it might be discovered.

Have patience, and trust to God only.

F. W. L."

We experienced favorable weather, till the 7th of August we made Resolution Island, and procured water and cocoa nuts there of a native, who shewed us a missionary's book, and behaved very kind to us; on the 9th made Tuscan Island, then Bounie's, afterwards Adventure Island, where we were forced by a strong southerly breeze which broke our rudder gudgeon, sprung the mast, and broke the compass, and kept us continually wet and baling; on the 15th made Chain Island, where the natives hauled the boat up, and gave us refreshment in exchange for a musket &c; we started the next day, and arrived at Tahiti on Monday the 18th, when we were surrounded by 2 or 300 natives armed with muskets who made us prisoners, thinking we were a crew of runaway convicts, who, a short time since had arrived among the Islands in a small Schooner, which they had lost, and had broken open the house of the Chief of Huahien, had taken the muskets and a barrel of powder therefrom, and helping themselves to one of the missionaries' whaleboats, some of them had left the island, but were pursued by a boat with natives, four of whom the villians shot, and it was with difficulty the others had reached the land; to my joy at daylight we saw the Tiger, which Ship we knew, having left her in the Port of Concepcion, and Captain Richards, in the course of the forenoon convinced the Queen she was mistaken, and we were freed immediately from all restraint.

We deem it unnecessary to insert the declarations of Peter Erickson, & Jewel, which are corroborative of the above, and shall proceed to the narrative of the chief mate F. W. Lofgreen, dated at Manila 30th January 1829, from which we make the following extracts.

"J, F. W. Lofgreen of Copenhagen, depose to the following declaration. On the 22nd of July 1828, it being my watch on deck from 12 to 4 A. M, was requested by Antonio Mancillo, who was ordered to look out ahead, if I would come on the forecastle, as he believed he could see an Island. I immediately went along with him, but instead of seeing land, was surrounded by Jose Eugenio, Juan Orteja, and the first mentioned deceiver, who armed with bayonets and swords which they had been cleaning the previous afternoon, and secretly kept in their possession, instantly laid hold of me, and expressed themselves in Spanish thus—"thou art going to die, keep your tongue & be quiet." I immediately suspected some bad intention, for which reason I on the contrary commenced to defend myself in the best manner I could, and cried out as loud as possible, murder! murder! This scuffle lasted for about 2 or 3 minutes when two of the assailants, in the dark lost their weapons, which they immediately commenced looking for, and thus left me an opportunity to advance aft, after having received several severe blows on my head and body, and a large cut of a cutlass in my right arm. I started down into the cabin, and grasped after my pistols, but was deprived of said instruments immediately by one of the mutineers. The noise thus made awoke the steward, who coming up the cabin ladder instantly received a severe cut over his shoulder—the Captain making his appearance on deck at the same time, armed with loaded Pistols and a sword, attached the mutineers in the following manner. He immediately fired both his pistols, but without effect, then with his sword defended himself for about a couple of minutes, when he had to give up to his antagonists, who threw him down the cabin ladder half dead, and where the principal mutineer, Jose Eugenio, followed after, and completed the murder by several cuts and stabs of a sword, and a few minutes after he gave up his last breath."

"About 8 in the morning the question was put to me whether I wished to go in the launch, or remain on board; to the first I immediately yielded, and it was granted me. They however very soon altered their promise, having taken into consideration the incapacity of Mr. Todd, to navigate them, and thus they told me, that they under no consideration could let or allow me to leave the vessel, but to remain on board, to bring them to such places as they might think proper. Although this was to me a very unexpected and disagreeable order, still I agreed to it only for the sake of my life. They then intended to dispatch the launch with the other prisoners, but as I told them the Ship was still a great distance from shore, they did not put this in execution before the following day.

At noon I was ordered to tell them where the vessel was situated, and by an observation of the Sun when in meridian, and by judged dead Reckoning, I found it to be in Lat 17°. 19' South, Long. 127°. 51' West.

"The departure of friends on such a distressing occasion, is perhaps one of the most painful feeling—particularly so when attended with such a risk and danger—being situated about 600 miles from the nearest land, and forced to perform that distance in an open boat; and the cries of the poor unfortunates only contributed to increase it. Tears were seen in every eye, even amongst the barbarians who committed the cruel action."

"As soon as the launch had left the Brig, the mutineers fired a salute of musketry, and hoisted the Spanish flag, which they had made out of one of the signals, and cried out "Viva el Rey." They then ordered me to take observation to find the Ship's situation, which I found to be in Lat. 17°. 09' South, Long. 129°. 36' West;—and enforced me to set a direct course for the Marian Islands, which for the sake of my life I accordingly did."

"After the dreadful catastrophe which this narrative contains, we experienced favorable weather until the 12th September, when I made the Island of Guam. During the passage the mutineers at different times seemed to regret their committed crimes; at other times, they not only seemed satisfied, but often attempted to take away my life. I have been led upon deck to take Lunar, and other observations, surrounded with armed murderers; quarrels between themselves whether to keep me in life or destroy me, have frequently taken place. Their intention was to sell ship and cargo on our arrival at Guam, where they expected not to meet with any but Indians; they however were disappointed in these their expectations, and when steering along the coast, and passing the island of Cabres, we discovered an English ship at anchor; the said vessel dispatched a boat towards us, but the mutineers would not wait for her, but on the contrary prepared themselves to fire into her the moment she should come along side; finding she could not overtake the vessel, she returned on board, and thus avoided the danger prepared for them.

At 1.30 P. M, we passed the point Arote, when observing a fine bay and some few houses on shore, the mutineers immediately ordered the Brig to be anchored, and

at 5 P. M. after having made several tacks, came to with the best bower in 8 fathoms of water. They then handed the sails and hoisted out the gig. At 5.30. the seamen Jose Eugenio, Juanillo, and the boy Jose Maria a private servant of my own, went on shore, but returned immediately again on board bringing with them the Alcalde of the place, who being informed by me (whilst the mutineers went below into the forecastle to bring up the Ship's documents which they had taken possession of with various other valuable articles belonging to the late Captain and me) unknown to them of what had taken place on board, requested them and me to conduct him on shore, which they agreed to.

On our arrival on shore, I informed the Alcalde of the particulars, for which reason he immediately ordered a guard of soldiers, and went himself with us to Agana the Capital of the Island, where we arrived about midnight, and where I instantly was introduced to the Governor; who upon hearing the dreadful account, and after having received the Ship's papers from the mutineers, instantly ordered them to be made prisoners, and to remain so until further enquiry. I was then ordered by him to go on board again accompanied by three Officers of the place who took possession of the Brig and thus ended this melancholy voyage."

"About 8 days after the Spanish Governor had taken possession of the ship, cargo, and the late Captain's private property, his Excellency Don Jose Medenilla y Penida, actual Governor of all the Marian Islands, upon my request commenced a trial, and took my own and the cook's (an American Negro, who as before stated, had no hand in the conspiracy, having been confined below with the other men that were forced from the Ship into the longboat, and always during the passage afterwards, proved to be entirely on my side, as all the information I obtained with regard to the mutineers' intentions, was through him, when a good opportunity presented itself) declaration, which in every respect he found by the different depositions to coincide exactly with what I have already stated, the result of which was that I and the negroman were declared innocent, and the mutineers not only condemned, but to remain as prisoners in separate cells, until a convenient opportunity for their transportation to Manila should take place.

After having remained on the island until the 24th of December, during which time I was treated with the greatest hospitality, both by the Governor, and the other respectable inhabitants, I to my great satisfaction saw a Ship passing by which directed her course to the port of Umatack. I obtained immediately permission, accompanied by the second Captain of the Port, Mr. John Anderson, to board her, and found her to be his Britannic Majesty's Ship the Rainbow, commanded by the Hon. Captn Henry Rous. I was received by the said Gentleman in the most civil and affable manner; and upon asking him for a passage to this place where he intended to call, I not only obtained my request, but he himself offered the Governor to take charge of all the prisoners, to deliver them over to the Supreme Government of Manila. I shall never forget the kindness shewn to me whilst on board the Rainbow by Captn Rous and his Officers in general, and do return them my sincere thanks."

The Rainbow arrived at Manila on the 9th of January, & we suppose the prisoners have ere now suffered the just punishment of their crimes. Mr. Lofgreen arrived in China in the Nautilus, and has since proceeded to New South Wales in command of the Nimrod.

NEW INDIGO PLANT.

Our neighbours at Manila appear to be much elated by the discovery of what they consider a new description of Indigo plant, among the indigenous productions of the Island. And by the kind assistance of a Scientific friend we are enabled to present our readers with a translation of the account in Spanish published in a late number of the *Registro Mercantil*, by the Economical Society of Manila. It is described, says the Spanish paper, as having from time immemorial, been in use among the natives, for producing a beautiful blue dye, more especially in the Provinces of Camarines and Albay, under the names of *Payanguit* & *Aranguit*; but had escaped scientific observation until in the year 1827 it attracted the notice of *Padre Mata*, Corresponding Member of the Economical Society in the Province of Samar. He subjected it to various experiments, forming it into cakes like Indigo, with which he colored several articles of cotton, silk, and linen as well as Woollens; and struck with the beauty and fixed nature of the colour produced, which appeared to him in no wise inferior to Indigo, he resolved on bringing it to the notice of the Society, to whom he forwarded specimens of the Cakes and of the stuffs which he had dyed.

The Society in consequence requested several of it's corresponding members, in those provinces, to repeat the experiments of the Padre, all of whom having concurred in a similar report, and forwarded to Manila a considerable supply of the leaf, and cakes, and finally the living plant itself, a Committee of Merchants was appointed to determine, after submitting the dye to chemical Analysis, whether it's identity with Indigo was sufficiently ascertained to justify it's being brought to market, under that designation, without fraud, and whether it was likely to fetch the same price as Indigo.

The Merchants and Chemists having decided this point affirmatively, declaring the dye to be in every respect the same as Indigo, and possessed of all the properties of this celebrated colouring substance, a Committee of Scientific members was finally appointed to draw up the following description of the plant.

But it will be seen by the remarks which follow, that although they do not preclude the hope of a new and important addition to that useful tribe, having been discovered, they do not encourage it greatly.

PENTANDRIA. MONOGYNIA. Native name, PAYANGUIT.

TRUNK. Extremely contorted, rough and Ramose.

LEAVES. Opposite, oblong—ovate, subacuminate with a cluster of minute dry glandular excrescences on the base of the upper surface; the edges inclined downwards, entire and smooth, foot stalks short, grooved on the upper side.

FLOWERS. Lateral, in Umbellate Clusters composed of many Florets: Common flower stalk long,—Flower stalks of the Florets also long.

CALYX. Perianthium, inferior, small, bell shaped, monophyllous, deeply indented into five obovate divisions, close to each other and overlapping by their edges.

COROLLA. Twisted, upright, fleshy twice the length of the Calyx, pitchershaped. The tube with five irregular angles, studded within by five tufts of pubescence inclining towards each other. The neck shut by a membranaceous coronet divided into many parts; upper expanded part (limbus) of the flower, divided into five segments, obovate, slightly hollowed at the ends which bend a little outwards; the margins overlap each other by their edges.

RECEPTACLE. Insulated, globular, some what pointed, contains the Nectaria, Stamina and Pistillum, with five indistinct angles, and five chinks.

NECTARIA. Five simple horns, subulate, united to the receptacle in nearly all their extent close to the Stamina. Besides at each angle, there is a small substance, by which they (the Nectaria) are attached by two fibres from the obovate glandules.

STAMINA. Inserted in the sides of the Receptacle, and united to it. Filaments five short scales—flat and thin. Anthers simple linear, fastened on the inner sides of the scales. *Query, If Tube is not here meant instead of Receptacle?*

PISTILLUM. Germen double, united, plain within, outside convex. Style a thick one which crosses the Receptacle *(query Tube?)* Stigma one, irregularly conical.

FRUIT. Two obovate Capsules, plain on the inner, and convex on the outer side, with many seeds without downy fibres.

The plant is further described as attaining the thickness of a man's thigh, scandent by means of attaching its extremities to the neighbouring trees, full of milky sap. It grows and thrives when planted to props, and a plant of the size specified yields a greater quantity of leaves, than the most leafy plant of the Indigo Shrub; its leaves are upwards of three inches in length, and more than two in breadth. The trunk as has been stated is a little rough, and with fissures, but in its native soil it is smooth: The flowers are white and some of a light yellow colour, and P. Mata states that in Samar they are purple, and have scarcely a perceptible smell,—a description of the figure of the seed is wanting, but it is nearly certain than it has no (flying such as that of the thistle) down. In Manila the plant flowered in the month of September.

Remarks by the Translator.

It is to be regretted that the individual, who framed the preceding very able and perspicuous description, in the Spanish language, appears not to have had within his reach, adequate references, by aid of which he might have completed his investigation, a circumstance suggesting the attempt to afford further explanation derived from a recourse to the following authorities.

He adverts to the work of Loureiro not being within his reach, which could not have supplied to him the desideratum. His description of Nerium Scandens (now designated Strophanthus Scandens,) may be referred to as the nearest approximation under that Genus, to the plant described, still not corresponding in every essential. Loureiro, in Willdenow's Edn. V. 1st, P. 143.

Dr. Roxburgh through the medium of the Oriental Repertory in 1790, described a plant from which the inhabitants of India prepare an Indigo, but has entered into the subject most fully in the 28th. Vol. (that for 1810) of the Transactions of the London Society for encouragement of Arts and Manufactures, in a memoir entitled "Account of a new species of Nerium, the leaves of which yield Indigo, with an engraving of the Plant, and descriptions and engravings of the necessary apparatus for manufacturing the Indigo. "GENERIC CHARACTER. Contorted; Corolla funnel shaped; mouth of the Tube with a lacerated Crown; Follicles two; seed crowned with a Coma. Roxb—Nerium Tinctorium." *Here is a discrepancy with the Spanish description, which states the seeds to be without flying down.*

He then proceeds with a detailed botanical description, in most particulars agreeing with that of the Luconian plant; still there are points of difference, leaving the identity open to further investigation.

He afterwards enters fully into the management. The shrub or small Tree (for such it is spoken of as being, and its scandent propensity not adverted to,) grows and is applied to use in the Vizagapatam and Ganjgam districts, and in the Carnatic upon the Hills, and lower declivities of the mountains, on their sunny exposures, where the Thermometer rises very high, he says even to 140° F. The leaves are gathered as soon as the plant has fully flowered (there in April;) and he found that pouring hot water upon them in order to the necessary maceration and fermentation, greatly increased the yield and improved the quality of the Indigo, which, when cold water was employed, turned out much inferior in both respects. He goes on to explain with the apparatus all other points necessary to be attended to, in the conduct of the manufacture. He afterwards gives a series of chemical experiments instituted with the view of elucidating the Theory of this artificial production. In the same memoir he describes two other plants affording Indigo, discovered by him, which he has named "Indigofera Cærulea," and "Asclepias Tinctoria;" and also another Asclepias (Tingens) said to yield a green dye.

Roxburgh, in Transactions of the Society of arts &c. Vol. 28 p. 249 to p. 307.

A drawing of the Nerium Tinctorium in the possession of Mr. Reeves, by comparison with the Spanish description, corroborates the idea of the latter being taken from that plant, or from one of the same Genus.

Several species of the Genus *Nerium* have been removed to another to which the name of *Wrightia* has been assigned; and among them, under the appellation of "Wrightia Tinctoria," the Nerium Tinctorium of Dr. Roxburgh is supposed to be described, tho' it may belong to some of the undescribed species of the same known to exist, as may also the Manila plant, which in that case, it is to be hoped, will be found still better adapted than any yet tried, for application to purposes of economical and commercial utility.

Rees's Cyclopædia—art. Nerium, Vol. 24; Wrightia Vol. 38.

Dr. Buchanan in his account of Mysore says that "near Coimbatore the dyers are supposed to excel in dyeing black—but in fact a dark blue, using for the purposes the Indigo made from the Indigofera, and from the Pala or Nerium Tinctorium of Roxburgh."—He then gives a full detail of the process as there practised by the natives. Buchanan's Mysore, Vol 2. P 263. In his journey from Coimbatore to the frontiers of Malabar, he found abundance of the Nerium Tinctorium; but at that time no one prepared Indigo from it; a person who had recently settled there in order to conduct such a speculation having been destroyed by the tigers.

Mr. Siguenza, secretary to the Economical Society at Manila, will be happy to supply further information on the subject to any, who may be desirous of obtaining it.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Such an unprecedented inactivity in the Commerce of the Country prevails, that almost every article of Import is suffering depression.

Altho no reduction in the price of Cotton has taken place, yet there being no demand for the Staple, attributable in a great measure perhaps to the spinners being withdrawn from their usual occupation, to attend to the cultivation of their Paddy grounds, the quotations must be received as merely nominal, and it is expected that they will not be supported on the new arrivals.

The principal Holder of Pepper having tried to force sales at reduced terms; this circumstance will most probably produce the effect of keeping the price low.

A parcel of Betelnut still in the hands of the Importer, cannot be sold at 2½ per Pecul, and even the Chinese have their late purchases in possession—so little is the article in request at present.

From the limited importations of Selt Petre, this article has been sold at Lintin at $ 10 per Pecul.

Sycee Silver very scarce. No alterations in European Manufactures. The Annual period for the liquidation of Duties being near at hand, may have considerable influence over the Trade, and act as a check to the spirit of Speculation. As usual the arrears are very heavy.

The arrival of the Tartar, altho bringing only 100 Chests of Bengal Opium, occasioned a momentary depression of the market, but the Chinese being encouraged by the small remaining Stock, to enter upon some time speculations, a material improvement has taken place: this observation however applies only to Patna, and Benares, as the Malwa, in the absence of demand, is merely nominal at the price stated, it being that, which the holders are demanding, but which the dealers are unwilling to pay.

The Chinese are partly the proprietors of the Bengal drug, but the Malwa is chiefly held by the Foreigners.

It will be seen by the Lintin return, that the deliveries in the last month have been extensive, and as the quantity remaining is unusually small, to meet the arrivals of the new opium, it is expected that the present prices, may at least be maintained, on its appearance.

Our annual statement of the Deliveries of the various descriptions of the Indian Drug exhibits an increased consumption in the last year of 3657 Chests, over that of the former twelve months; which may partly be attributed to the indulgence in the luxury of the Pipe, being more extended over the Empire, and partly to the little interference which the Mandarins have interposed, to the operations of the smugglers: this past season may indeed be considered as one peculiarly free from interruption of any kind, a circumstance that has much assisted the Trade.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH	ARRIVED		FROM
25	Sp. Ship Rita,	Ramirez	Manila
MARCH	**SAILED**		**TO**
17	Brit. Ship Nimrod,	Lofgreen,	Hobart Town
18	Am Ship Providence		Boston
20	Sp. Brig Triunfo		Manila
21	Am Ship Pacific,	Wootten,	Philadelphia
23	Brit Barque Royal Charlotte	Dudman	Singapore
25	,, Ship Ephemina,	Harper,	Hobart Town
27	Am Brig Leander,	Smith,	Boston
31	Sp. Brig Brillante,	Pozueta,	Manila
April 1	Am Brig John		ditto

PASSENGERS per *Pacific* W. W. Frazier Esqr., W. W. Wood Esqr.

Per *John*, P. Blake Esqr.

BIRTH. At Macao on the 30th ultimo, the lady of J. N. Daniell Esqr. of a daughter.

DIED, at Macao on the night of Tuesday the 17th ultimo, aged 50 years, of a lingering illness, which he bore with surprising fortitude, Cursetjee Framjee of Bombay, Agent of Messrs Forbes &co and nephew of Jamsetjee Bomanjee, the celebrated Shipbuilder, and of Hormasjee Bomanjee. He had been for several years in the habit of visiting China annually for commercial purposes, and was much esteemed among his countrymen for his personal qualities, and from the respectability of his connections in his native place. And he also stood high in the opinion of the Europeans, and of the Chinese, who had an opportunity of appreciating his worth. His loss will be deeply and sincerely lamented by his family, relations and friends, whose grief must be embittered by the painful recollection of his being doomed to meet his fate in a foreign land.

His Remains were attended to within a short distance of the Grave by a member of the Select Committee, and one of the medical Gentlemen of the British Factory, and by several respectable European Gentlemen, who then retired, and the last sad rites were performed in the presence of all the individuals of his nation then at Macao.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT

SATURDAY 4th APRIL 1829.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs	12 a 16	Catty
Assafetida		4 a 5	Pecul
Bicho de mar		10 a 12	
Very superior		36	
Bees wax		28 a 30	
Betel nut		2 a 2½	
Bird's nests		26 a 40	— Catty
Black wood or Ebony,		3½ a 4	— Pecul
Camphor malay		15 a 27	— Catty
Cloves Molucca		50 a 65	Pecul
Mauritius		42	
Cochineal		350 a 380	
Copper South American		23 a 24	
Do. Japan		25 a 27	
Coral Fragments		100 a 140	
Cotton yarn		35 a 45	
Cotton Bombay		8 a 9. 5	
Bengal		8 a 9. 3	
Madras		7 a 9. 5	
Cotton goods British,			
Chintzes 28 yds		4 a 5	Piece
Longcloths 40 yds.		5½ a 6½	
Muslins 34 a 40 yds		2½ a 3	
Cambrics 12 yds		1½ a 2	
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		1½ a 2	
Cow Bezoar		30	Catty
Cudbear		25 a 26	Pecul
Cutch Pegue		3½ a 4	
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a 100	
Elephant's Teeth		60 a 95	
Fishmaws		60 a 90	
Flints		1½ a 2	
Gambier		1 a 1½	
Ginseng crude		50 a 60	
Iron bar		3	
ditto Rod		4	
Lead		5½	
Mace		55	
Myrrh		15 a 30	
Nutmegs		55	
Olibanum		4 a 6	Chest
Opium Patna of 1827. § 905.		1828 § 930	
Benares		870	
Companys Malwa		990	
Damaun do.			
Turkey		670	
Orsidue		5 a 6—100	Sheets
Pepper Malay		7	Picul.
Putchuck		11 a 12	
Quicksilver		68 a 70	
Rattans		3¾ a 4	
Rice		1.50 a 1.60	
Rose Maloes		42	
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none	
ditto Lintin		9½	
Salt Fish		6 a 7	
Sandalwood		7 a 22	
Sapan wood		2½	
Shark's fins		15 a 18	
Smalts,		12 a 28	
Steel Swedish in Kits		6 a 7	— Cwt.
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1 a 1.90	Yard.
Camlets English		30 a 32	Piece
Ditto Dutch		34	
Long-ells, ditto		7 a 8	

IMPORTS

Skins, Beaver	[Sp. Drs.	4 a 4½	Each
Fox		1	
Rabbits		40 a 46	100
Seal		1¾	Each
Sea Otter		46 a 48	
Land otter		5 a 6	
Tin plates		9	Box
Tin,		18 a 19	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum	Sp Drs.	2¾	Pecul
Anniseseed star		13	
Ditto oil of		2¼	Catty
Assafetida		15 a 16	Pecul
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	1000
Brass Leaf		64	— Box
Camphor		28 a 30	Pecul
Cassia		15 a 16	
Ditto buds		20 a 22	
China Root		3½	
Cubebs		18 a 20	
Dragons blood		80 a 100	
Galangal		5½	
Gamboge		none	
Glass beads		25 a 26	
Hartall		12 a 13	
Mother o'Pearl Shells		16 a 18	
Musk		40 a 90	Catty
Nankeens Compy's 1st		96	100
2d do do		82	
3d. do. do		58 a 64	
Blue		90	
Small		none	
Oil of cassia		1½	Catty.
Rhubarb		none	Pecul
Silk Raw, Nankin Taysaan		415	
Ditto Tsatlee		435 a 460	
Canton	Taels	220 a 270	
Sugar raw		5. 6	
Pingfa		6. 7	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs	13½ a 14½	
Do. Canton, 1st sort		10 a 10½	
Tea Bohea	[Taels	14 a 15	
Congo		18 a 20	
Campoy		18 a 20	
Souchong		17 a 24	
Peko		50 a 60	
Ankoi		15 a 20	
Hyson		36 a 45	
ditto Skin		10 a 20	
ditto Young		34	
Gunpowder		45 a 50	
Twankay		18 a 22	
Tortoise Shell	[Sp. Drs.	1000 a 1100	
Turmerick		6	
Tutenague		13	
Vermillion		46	— Box
White lead		11	— Pecul
Whanghees		none	1000

EXCHANGES.

London 4 s. a 4s 2d per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 200 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay— By Rs per do. do. no bills!

☞ *The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's. at 50 cents Price Current separately 25 cents.*

STATEMENT OF CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA FROM 1st APRIL 1828.

	PATNA			BENARES			MALWA			TOTAL	
	Chts.	Price.	Value	Chts.	Price.	Value.	Chts.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Value
			Dollars			Dollars			Dollars.		Dollars
APRIL	3,71	1000	317,000	104	960	99,840	291	1250	363,750	712	7,80,590
MAY	471	985	463,935	156	940	146,640	341	1100	375,100	968	9,85,675
JUNE	371	915	339,465	89	875	77,875	778	830	645,740	1238	10,63,080
JULY	529	950	502,550	120	910	109,200	1014	900	912,600	1663	15,24,350
AUGUST	498	1040	517,920	96	1015	97,440	651	1025	674,450	1252	12,89,810
SEPTEMBER	410	960	393,600	68	930	63,240	627	1000	627,000	1105	10,83,840
East Coast of China	98	980	96,040	72	935	67,320	30	1050	31,500	200	1,94,860
OCTOBER	396	925	3,66,300	52	885	46,020	775	980	7,59,500	1223	11,71,820
NOVEMBER	424	920	3,90,080	102	890	90,780	734	940	6,89,960	1260	11,70,820
DECEMBER	360	885	3,18,600	35	850	29,750	486	890	4,32,540	881	7,80,890
JANUARY 1829	341	900	3,06,900	29	850	24,650	315	975	3,07,125	685	6,38,675
FEBRUARY	220	930	2,04,600	59	890	52,540	601	1000	6,01,000	880	8,58,110
MARCH	309	890	2,75,010	148	840	1,24,320	390	980	3,82,200	847	7,81,530
Macao during the season	87	950	82,650				131	965	1,26,415	218	2,09,065
	4831		45,74,650	1130		10,29,585	7171		69,28,880	13132	125,33,115
Stock at Lintin 1st April 1829	403			170			644			1217	
Supposed at Macao	25						60			85	

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 2 SATURDAY, 18th APRIL 1829. NO.8.

SALE AT MACAO.

On Wednesday the 22nd Instant, will be sold by Public Auction, at the European Warehouse Campo de Sam Francisco, by order of B. Gernaert Esqr French Consul in China, a variety of Goods, being that part of the cargo of the Navigateur, recovered from the Chinese, consisting of Wines, Brandy, Liqueurs, Beer, Preserved fruits, Pickles &c. also Ladies' dressing Tables, Silk and Printed Cotton Goods, Hats, Jewellery, with a variety of other articles, which may be viewed, and further particulars known on applying to the Auctioneers

MARKWICK & LANE

CANTON 1st April 1829.

CANTON. A Military graduate in the district Tung-kwan, has been trying to make money as an informer and false accuser. One he accused of buying virtuous women and selling them to be prostitutes; another of opening houses and boats of ill-fame, gambling houses, opium shops &c. A junior officer he accused of the crime of adultery with Chinshe; under which false charge the accused hanged himself. His wife has applied to Government for revenge. The Kwang-chow-foo has ordered the accused persons to be liberated on bail, and to make their appearance at the expiration of one year.—The Canton Printers have of late produced the Classical Books, in which Students are examined, in a very small letter, by which help the stupid and the idle furnish themselves with books to refer to while writing their Essays, which is contrary to law. However the Chanceller of Letters has ordered all the Stereotype blocks of such diamond editions to be destroyed under a severe penalty.—An order is issued against the gamesters who entrap landholders without ready cash, and require them to sign away their patrimony to pay their gaming debts.—A shopman's wife of Sin-hwuy district has accused her Husband's brother of pilfering in the shop, and been accused by him of adulterous intercourse as a set off. The Kwng-chow-Foo has, in failure of one of the parties appearing, allowed the other to go home and spend the new year, after which they are ordered to appear. The Magistrate who acts so liberally is Hoo, the sitting Magistrate who presided in the case of the Navigateur. He is, it is said, appointed permanently to the situation of Kwang-chow-Foo.—The Haongshan Magistrate has issued a Proclamation in Macao, saying the Chinese Porters must be employed, and not Blackboys, by foreigners. This is designed to prevent Smuggling. The Chinese Porters or Coollies heretofore exacted too much, and talked of so much per boat. Hereafter they are to charge by the Pecul weight and the distance. For every Chinese mile they are to receive one candareen. This seems very moderate, but in the official measurement of distance, given in the Proclamation, it is at least two or three times more than the reality. From the Senate House to the Praya Grandé is estimated three miles; and from the inner harbour Customhouse to the new village is seven miles. This regulation, like one published last year, by the Governor, and which this annuls, is ordered to be eternal.

We insert in our columns to day, a letter from a correspondent at Macao, which we should hardly have thought deserving of a place in the Register, were it not that we are unwilling to omit any opportunity of noticing the progressive amelioration of that interesting settlement, and the improved tone of moral feeling which seems to be gaining ground in it.

MANDARIN PRIESTS. This being the Spring season, vernal oblations and Sacrifices to local divinities are daily occurring; and the Court circular from Government House announces from time to time the offerings presented to the gods by official personages deputed by Government.

An arrival from Peking of an Imperial Envoy, in the Provincial dialect called Yâm-Chai, whose name is Wang, a King, is especially noticed. He has brought with him the Proclamation of a general mitigation of punishment to all offenders in consequence of the Empress Mother having received a new and dignified Title denoted by the word Hwuy.

But the most noisy of Vernal Sacrifices occurred on the 2nd day of the 2nd moon. This day is annually devoted to the honor of district divinities called Too-tee Poo-sah; gods of the ground. It is believed that the King of Hades, Yen-lo-Wang, deputes these Poo-sah to every district under Heaven: And images of stone or wood, representing an old man and an old woman, sitting by each other, are every where exposed to view. In the absence of an image, a four square, or a triangular stone, is set up behind an Altar, and worshipped. At shop doors and the gates of private houses, where images are wanting, an inscription or Tablet with the words Too-tee Poo-sah is set up, and the inmates burn incense to it morning and evening. All this is done, with the desire that temporal prosperity may be induced, and continued.

The 2nd day of the 2nd moon is held as the Birth-day anniversary of all district gods. Plays are acted; bands of music play; fire works are let off and feasting on the sacrifices is kept up for a week of days and nights at least, by all who can afford it. An immensely large rocket, called a flower rocket which costs from ten to a hundred dollars, is set off and projects into the air a sort of soft ball to obtain which is the bone of contention, because it is believed that the happy recipient of it will be prosperous and make a great deal of money all the ensuing year. So eager is the contention to obtain the flower rocket-ball, that wounds, and bruises, and death, are occasionally caused by the strife.

If the recipient is during the next year unprosperous, he attributes it to destiny, which the district gods could not over-rule. At all events he is compelled by the neighbourhood to furnish a rocket at the Birth-day Anniversary the ensuing year. These ceremonies are generally conducted by the people, who form Societies for the purpose, without the interference of Budh or other Priests.

THE NAVIGATEUR'S CREW.

As in most extraordinary events, seldom do the minute particulars transpire at the moment of general development, so in the instance of the affair of the Navigateur's Crew, we are still left with materials in connexion with what has already been related.

We give them insertion, thó almost afraid our readers will be wearied of the subject.

Yet when we look to the minuteness of detail with which such subjects are treated of in our own country, we are warranted in believing what we now publish, will not be altogether without interest.

The following are the testimonies of the Frenchman Mangiapan and of the Chinese Tsae-Kung-chaou, which from their accordance in all essential points, and from the respectable sources through which they were taken, leave no doubt of the accuracy of what each testifies.

In allusion to the course that has been adopted by the Chinese Government in this melancholy transaction, we have to communicate one proceeding as appearing to be the national custom on convicted Piracy and murder, which will convey an idea of the severity of the Maritime Law of the Empire on that subject.

It will be seen by the advertisement of the sale in to day's number, that the recovered property from the Junk has been restored to the French authority here; which is consistent with strict principle of Law and Justice; and altho it is very deficient of the Cargo originally laden on board the vessel by the French Captain, yet the highest praise is due to the

local Officers, for their promptitude in seizing what did remain.

Together with the returned articles, the French Consul has received various sums, amounting in all to upwards of Three thousand Dollars, stated to be the proceeds of the property of the unhappy malefactors, which had been confiscated and sold, the amount arising from each being kept separate and labelled with his name.

It is to be lamented that these unfortunate men should have entailed so much misery on their relatives and friends, who could in no wise have been participators in their guilt—for we are told that several of their wives have already committed suicide, to obviate the severity of the Mandarins, which they were in dread of, and even their relatives have sustained a loss of property calculated at about 150,000 dollars.

The cupidity of these officers is so great that they avail of the most trivial circumstances to implicate every person from whom they think there is a chance of extracting any money. The least connexion that they can trace to have existed with the culprits is sufficient to justify their pretensions, and a mere recommendation that may on any occasion have been given, involves the parties in suspicion, and often in ruin.

Extract from the declaration of the French Sailor Mangiapan.

I left Bordeaux on the 15th of May 1827, in the French Ship Navigateur, Captn. J. Sainta Romain, bound to Manila. In October we put into Turon, in consequence of having received some damage; and as it was not possible to repair our vessel she was abandoned, and sold to the Cochinchinese Government. On the 13th or 14th July, we embarked in a China Junk which Captain Sainta Romain had chartered to take him to Macao, with the rest of the crew and a passenger, in all 14 persons, as well as a part of the Navigateur's cargo, which consisted of wines, Liqueurs, Silks, Hats, Clothes, treasure &c. (about 410 a 15 packages.) We sailed from Turon on the 15th, and a few days after, we began to experience all manner of vexations, which encreased as we approached our destination; but the hope of soon parting with our disagreeable companions, made us bear them with patience. On the 30th or 31st July, an old Chinese who appeared to be the pilot of the Junk, tried by every possible means to make Captain Sainta Romain understand that he ought to be upon his guard, being apprehensive that we should be maltreated. The same day another Chinese who paid us some attention, also tried to convey the same impression to us, and even that our destruction was contemplated. But having much difficulty in understanding what was meant, and the conduct of the Chinese crew being always nearly the same, we were in hopes that these suspicions were ill founded, or that the fear of the crime being discovered would prevent its commission. On the 3rd of August, being 8 or 9 leagues from Macao, in sight of the Ladrone Islands, when 12 Chinese passengers landed about 1 P. M. Captn. Sainta Romain, wished to send on shore at the same time, 4 sailors who were ill of a fever when they embarked, and whom the fatigue of the voyage had rendered extremely unwell, and also some more of the crew. The Chinese Captn. however dissuaded him from this, giving him to understand that he would get near Macao, during the night, and anchor near the town, and that it would be very easy for him to procure there what boats he might require to land his crew as well as any part he might wish of the goods that were at hand. Captn. Sainta Romain, confiding little in this proposal, persisted in wishing to land a part of his people, and to leave on board only three or four men to take care of the goods; but the notice which we had received respecting the bad intentions of the Chinese crew, inspired us with but too just apprehensions, that those who remained on board the junk, would lose their lives; we refused to obey the Captain's orders, and even to cast lots who should remain behind, wishing that all should land or remain together on board; and unfortunately we took this last resolution. Next day, August 4th, having kept watch till 2 A. M. I went to bed in the cabin upon the poop where were the Captain and other passengers. Between 4 and 5 I was awakened by the cries of my comrades, who were attacked by a part of the Chinese crew, who had killed one of the men then upon deck, and wounded another. In an instant about 60 Chinese were opposed to the few of us who were able to assemble upon the poop, where we could make but a feeble resistance, having few arms, and being surrounded by so great a number of Chinese armed with lances and long bamboos, with which they tried to wound and knock us down, whilst others from below removed the poop deck from under our feet, that they might break our legs, and kill us the more easily. After firing some pistol shots, the chief mate and two sailors were killed, Mr. C..... was knocked down mortally wounded and Captn. Sainta Romain, under whose feet they had succeeded in breaking open the poop deck, was seized by the legs, and dragged below; his cries made us suppose that they murdered him in a shocking manner. The few of us who were still capable of resistance seeing our officers and messmates cruelly massacred, and having no longer any hopes of saving our lives, we resolved to rush upon the Chinese, in order to put an end to our sufferings and try to make them pay dear for the existence of which they wished to deprive us. Having executed this project, I succeeded in disengaging myself, and lept into the sea, and an instant after I saw Etienne do the same. Having approached him, I saw him all covered with blood, being severely wounded in the head and neck; more fortunate than he, I had only received some severe bruises. The Junk continuing her course, was in an instant far away from us; and being upwards of two leagues from the shore, it is probable that the villians who had just committed so atrocious a crime, believed it impossible for us to escape destruction, and that their crime not being discovered, would remain unpunished. Fortunately their boats were too much encumbered to be put into the water, or they might have pursued and drowned us. We were about an hour striving with the waves, when a small Chinese vessel passed us, and we succeeded in placing ourselves upon her rudder, but the crew made signs for us to be off, threatening to bamboo us if we did not let go our hold immediately; and absolutely refusing to let us stay or to receive us on board, they threw out a plank at last to assist in keeping us afloat. I laid hold of it immediately, & my comrade did the same, but he was not able to hold out long, his strength being exhausted by the enormous loss of blood which continued to flow from his wound. Wearied with the motion of the plank he soon let go his hold, and bidding me adieu he disappeared. After being in the water about two hours a second vessel passed & I succeeded in getting to her, and after some entreaty, was received on board. They were humane enough to throw me a rope, and haul me out of the sea. When I had recovered a little I gave them five dollars which I had preserved in a handkerchief round my neck; and tried to make them understand that I belonged to Macao, from whence I set out in the morning with three friends, to amuse ourselves in fishing, and that unfortunately the boat having capsized, my companions were drowned. Having given me some clothes and a little food, they called a fisherman, to whom after some discussion they gave four dollars for conveying me to Macao, and gave me back the remaining dollar. About midnight of the 4th I was put on shore, and the boat went off immediately. Having proceeded along the Praya Grande, I came to the Guardhouse, and after putting a few questions to the sentinel, I lay down close bye, and fell asleep. At daylight not knowing where to go, I proceeded towards the Senate square, and meeting a Portuguese, requested him to direct me to the house of the French Missionaries. My strange language and Chinese dress induced him to put some questions to me, and acquainting him with what had happened I was conducted by him to the house of the Dezembargador, where I made my deposition.

Deposition of Tsae-Kung-Chaou.

On the 7th of March, the circumstances which took place on board the Navigateur were deposed to by this fortunate man as he now may be called, at Macao, whither he went to see the English and other Gentlemen who had subscribed the sum of fifteen hundred Dollars for him and the French sailor who was saved.

He describes himself as a native of Tung-gan Heen, in the district commonly called *Chin-chew* (Tseuen-chow) in the Province of Fo-kien. He has been in the army twenty four years, and once was a petty officer, although he is unable to read and write. His family consists of a wife, two Daughters, and two sons. The eldest son about 30 years of age is a profligate man addicted to opium smoking and kindred vices. He left home and was supposed to be at Singapore. On the 22nd of March * 1828 the Father sailed from Chinchew, with a design of going to Singapore in search of his son, to bring him home again. A gale of wind however drove the vessel into one of the Ports of Cochinchina. Some time in June application was made by the French Captain through a Fokien Broker, named Yang-chih-hea, for a passage to Macao in a Fokien Junk. He was to give 3 Dollars for each package or case, and the 13 passengers were to go free. This being all agreed upon, one of the two sailing Captains of the Junk, named *Keang-shih*, wanted the Captain to advance 450 Dollars to be deducted when they arrived at Macao. The French Captain however, refused. The other Chinese Captain named *Woo-Kwan* was also in want of money, and conferred with *Keang-shih*, whether to give them a passage or not, Keang-shih left it to Woo-kwan to do as he pleased. Thus the matter rested till the 17th of July (as the Deponent stated from memory) when the French Captain put his things on board and his people embarked. On the 18th the Junk sailed from

* The Deponent, gave the Chinese dates which have been changed for the European.

Cochinchina. And at this early period Woo-kwan had formed the plot to murder the foreigners and seize their property. As soon as the Deponent heard it, he made signs with his hands to the French Captain of an intention to murder him. But he did not believe it, and treated it lightly saying, as the Deponent understood him,—"I have fire arms—for every attack he makes, I have the means of repelling him—what can he do to me!" The Deponent also dissuaded Woo-kwan from his purpose, telling him that the foreigners had fire arms, and it would be impossible for him to succeed.

On the 27th of July as the French Captain was sitting on the water reservoir, Woo-kwan engaged four men with hatchets concealed in their sleeves to begin the attack. But the Captain perceived it, and ever after avoided those men, and would not sleep near them but moved to the Deponent's place to sleep. On the evening of the 29th, it was again intended to murder the Captain, but on seeing him armed the people were afraid to attack him.

On the 31st of July the hills of Macao were seen, and as the passage was not known, fishing boats were hailed. Three of them came and talked about the price of piloting. They asked 13 Dols. each; making 39 in all. The French Captain, would promise them only 30 Dols, and eventually retained only one, to whom he was to give 10 Dols. In the evening of August 3, the Junk arrived at the entrance into Macao, and twelve Fokien Passengers went on shore. Woo-kwan, then called the foreigners to take a boat and go on shore. Seven of them wished to go, and the Deponent tried to induce them to go. But the Captain hearing that they were so near Macao, thought whether they went or not that night, was of no consequence.

Afterwards, at the 5th watch (about 4 o'clock in the morning) two Chinese, *Lin-che-tung* and *Poo-keang*, with sticks or clubs beat to death five foreigners, who were down below, to watch the property. Lin-che-tung killed 3, and Poo-keang killed 2. The eight foreigners on deck were not aware of what happened, when these two murderers, came on deck, to search for the remaining 8 and murder them also. But the foreigners awoke, and were ready to defend themselves. The Deponent sought for weapons to deliver secretly to the Foreigners to enable them to resist their enemies the Fokien men. The French Captain at this time fired and wounded two of the Chinese; one mortally who died; the other survived. The powder being expended (and the last shot having burst the pistol and shattered the Captains hand) all the crew of the Junk set upon the foreigners, with long spears. After this a foreigner jumped overboard into the sea (Francisco.) Woo-kwan immediately called out to pursue him with a boat. The Deponent hearing this contrived to conceal the scull, which being done prevented the foreigner's being pursued. At day light the combat was renewed. There were three Chinese *Chang-woot-eaou*; *Tyang-leen*; and *Lintan*; who pursued the Captain, cutting at him to kill him; they also pressed upon the mate and murdered him. There was a Purser who not being dead, knelt and implored them not to kill him, but to throw him into the sea. While in this position, a Chinese came suddenly behind; cut him down with a hatchet; and pushed him overboard. There was also a young foreigner about 18 years of age who was cut down and thrown overboard. Twelve foreigners in all were murdered. After the bodies were thrown into the sea, the chests and cases were searched. Four thousand three hundred Dollars, were found. Eighteen small gold coin were found in the maté's chest. The Deponent did not regard how they distributed this money. ‡

During the night of August the 4th, the Deponent dreamt that the twelve persons deceased knelt down before him and implored him to give information against the murderers. And they pointed particularly to a small box that he might notice it. After he awoke, at day light he went to look at this box; and on opening it saw foreign papers, thirty, and papers with Chinese characters, three. (Cochinchinese Documents,)—These he secreted about his person.

On the 9th of August the Junk anchored at Hea-mun (Amoy.) *Woo-kwan* then told those who had no share in the affair that they might go on shore, in small boats to be hired. Then Woo-kwan and those who entered into his plot, fifty four in number, consulted about getting the Junk under weigh and proceeding to Teen-tsin, to sell the goods. But suddenly, without wind, the Junk was dismasted. Woo-kwan then engaged small boats to transfer the goods to his own house.

On the 11th of August the Deponent went with the Fokien Captain *Keang-shih*, the mate Lin-heang-sin, the Tingtow, Yeh-ching, Ying-fook-eang &c. to obtain a permit to repair the Junk. The Deponent's real intention was to entice them before Government that he might give information of the murders they had committed for the sake of gain.

The Civilians at Amoy, on first receiving the petition attended to it: but on the 30th of August they all declined interfering with it. On the 26th of August the Deponent presented a Petition to the Magistrates of Amoy, and delivered the Papers as proof of what I said. But they affirmed that I presented a false accusation, and said I wished to extort money from the owners of the Junk. They likewise remarked that no body understood the Papers with foreign letters on them, and that the complaint could not be admitted. They forthwith inflicted eighty slaps on the Deponent's face, and thrust him out.

On the 28th of August, the Deponent presented a Petition to the Taou-tae of Hea-mun (Amoy) against the fifty four persons who had plotted murder for the sake of gain. Although the Petition was received no answer was given; till on the 1st of September an official despatch arrived from the Government of Canton to that of Fokien. Then the Taoutae issued warrants to take up the accused. And he obtained thirteen who were really murderers, and six who were bought to be substitutes for murderers. § On the 11th of Sepr. 42 persons were taken into custody and forwarded to the Metropolitan *Fok-chow-Foo*.

§ There was still a want of proof and the Taou-tae was ordered by the Governor of Fokien Province to search the Junk. Still no plunder was found (for Woo-kwan had previously removed the French commodities.) On the 24th of October the Deponent took the French and other Papers and delivered them to Government as proof.

Owners and Captains of the Junk were *four* in number. One died in prison: and the two who were on board suffered death at Canton.

The latter part of the Deposition seems hurried, the parties having sat about 4 hours and late at night.

P. S. It is scarcely credible to those who know little of China, that substitutes for murderers should be procurable by pecuniary bribes. But there is no doubt of the fact. Another scarcely credible, but no less certain fact has been exemplified in the horrid case referred to above; a petite cannibalism. It is falsely believed that various parts of the human body have great efficacy in medicine: and that the gall of a human being increases human courage. Therefore the gall of human beings is in great request among cowards. The custom is to steep one or two hundred grains of rice in the gall bladder, and when dry to eat ten or twenty in a day. The executioner who decapitated ten thousand men, shewed to Europeans on the late occasion the Gall-bladder of Woo-kwan, which he extracted after having cut the murderer to pieces. He had grains of rice steeped in the gall and ate of them daily.

‡ He was heard to say privately that some got only 13 Dollars and probably he took his share, from fear, among the rest.

§ He informed at first against 54, but afterwards with drew the names of some who declared their innocence as to actual cooperation.

MR. EDITOR.

Acts of cominutative justice do no less honor to the author of them than to the country in which they are performed; and I have consequently great pleasure in transmitting to you the accompanying document that you may assign it a place in your Register. Although Macao is to us foreigners a mere temporary place of residence, we cannot but sympathise in the fallen condition of a settlement so singularly favored, by its locality, as a commercial entrepôt, nor fail to feel an interest in its regeneration. Entirely destitute of internal resources, from its narrow limits, and consequently depending solely for support on it's commerce with other countries, which a long course of misrule had well nigh annihilated, it is but an act of justice on the part of those on the spot, who have the means of knowing, to declare to the world, that such misrule no longer exists, since the fortunate arrival of that wise, prudent, and upright Judge, Dr. Josè Felippe Pires da Costa, who renders to every one his own without respect to persons. The question discussed in the accompanying paper, is not of a commercial nature, yet is well calculated to place in a striking light, the straight forward, unbending character of the Judge. Many cases there are of unfortunate suitors obtaining at his hands, that justice which they had before despaired of. And in the hope that your insertion of this communication may tend to promote the return of public confidence in the ruling powers of Macao, I remain,

Sir,

Your most obedt. Servt.

Wm. R.

We must decline inserting the accompanying document which appears to possess no sort of public interest. It relates to the Apothecary Joaquim José dos Santos, who having had a contract for supplying Government with medicines, was deprived of it by a former administration, and the contract given to

another, as the Judge states unjustly, and he has consequently reinstated him in it. One or two short extract from the Judge's minute will suffice.

"Foi novamente lido o requerimento do Boticario Joaquim Josè dos Santos; &c. &c. e disse o Dezembargador Ouvidor Geral Dr. Josè Fellippe Pires da Costa; que tendo visto estes papeis, e o mais que diz respeito à este negocio achará o seguinte.

Que o Supplicante desde muitos annos se acha estabelecido com a sua Botica nesta Cidade, cujo estabelecimento mandára proteger e auxiliar o Superior Governo da India por sua Portaria de 21 de Julho de 1803, determinando que naô podesse ser preferido por qualquer outro, que de novo pertendêsse aqui estabelecerse. Que o mesmo Supplicante desde o ditto anno de 1803, déra sempre os remedios para o Hospital Militar (assim como para o da Santa Caza de Mizericordia) sem êrro ou prevaricaçaô na sua arte, merecendo o conceito publico naô só de ter della os conhecimentos necessarios por sua carta de Approvaçaô, mas tambem a longa practica, e experiencia, que hé consequente de tantos annos de exercicio; aque junto o caracter de integridade de que hé dotado, com a beneficencia e esmolas, que tem feito com seus remedios aos pobres da Cidade, alem dos serviços que tem prestado á cauza publica, constantes dos seus documentos, lhe davaô por certo Direito a concervaçaô daquelle Receituario, e tanto mais, por que só com elle, como está reconhecido, hé que poderia subsistir este estabelecimento, que aliás se acha formado para este unico fim, segundo hé patente, á custa de muito cabedal; sendo o ditto Supplicante obrigado, ainda querendo sahir desta Cidade, a conservalo entregue a pessoa idonea na forma declarada no Regio Avizo de 28 de Feveriro de 1816 dirigido ao Governador e Capitaô Geral da mesma Bernardo Aleixo de Lemos e Faria." &c.

"Foi assim que esbulharaô ao Supplicante antigo Boticario daquelle seo Direito, que parecia taô justamente radicado nos titulos que ficaô referidos, e na quazi posse de mais de vinte annos, sem nem sequer previamente o ouvirem! &c."

"E como esta clauzula hé aque fundamenta a reclamaçaô do sobreditto Supplicante á este Leal Senado, que por isso mesmo ficou tambem authorizado para lhe defferir, reparando a injustiça e violencia feita, Vota elle Ministro que se lhe deve restituir o aviamento do receituario desta Administraçaô." &c.

"Hé necessario fallar claro, e dizer aqui o que todos sabem: contra este homem havia naquelle tempo, e haverá ainda dezafectos e inimigos, que por intrigas particulares que lhe naô importa agora averiguar, por que estranhas aquella profissaô, pertendendo descarregar-lhe seos golpes devindicta, se voltáraô contra o seo estabelecimento para o anniquilar, privando-o de seus interesses para os darem ao Supplicado." &c.

"Pelo que devendo a influencia de taes cauzas e seos effeitos apartarse das funçoens da Administraçaô publica, para se fazer justiça imparcial, e dar á cada hum o que lhé pertence; julga elle Ministro ser evidente, e de rigoroza justiça o que tem votado."

FALL OF RAIN AT MACAO.

As the observation of every thing connected with the climate in which we reside, may not only be interesting to those living under its immediate influence, but also may contribute to the advancement of general science, we beg leave to present our readers with a table at foot stating the fall of rain that has taken place for a series of years past at Macao. For the years 1815 & 1816. we are only able to state the total fall of rain during the year, being 64½ inches in the former, and 48¾ in the latter. During 1817 & 1818 no Register seems to have been kept.

The fall of rain in January 1829 has been 2⅜ ins.
February „ „ 5½.
March „ „ 1⅜.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY.

	THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.		
Mar.	noon,	night.	D.	M.	Wind
16	61	72	30	20	Fine weather light breeze variab. Ea S.
17	61	72	30	20	„ „ light airs S.E. a N.
18	63	75	30	20	„ „ „ „ S. a E.
19	64	76	30	10	Cloudy, heavy weather „ S.
20	68	78	30	10	„ „ „ „ „ S. a E.
21	68	74	30	10	„ „ Strong breeze N. b W.
22	61	68	30	15	„ „ light airs E. a N.
23	63	72	30	20	„ „ Fine weather E. a N.
24	65	74	30	10	Cloudy weather Blowing fresh S. a E.
25	64	73	30	00	Cloudy, heavy weather, light breeze S. E. a S.
26	59	61	30	20	„ „ Strong breeze N. N. W.
27	58	62	30	25	with light rain, moderate breeze „
28	57	59	30	20	„ „ „ „ „ „
29	55	61	30	20	Constant rain light breeze N. b W.
30	59	62	30	20	„ „ „ „ „ „
31	57	64	30	20	Cloudy with frequent rain, light airs N. a E.
Apr. 1	61	73	30	20	Fine weather, rain occasionally light airs E.
2	65	73	30	00	Cloudy & unsettled Fresh breeze S. E.
3	65	72	29	90	Cloudy heavy weather, light breeze
4	68	72	29	85	Cloudy with heavy rain Thunder & lightning, light breeze S. E.
5	67	76	29	90	Cloudy & unsettled, lattely heavy rain N. W. a N.
6	67	74	30	00	Constant rain, ligh airs N. a N. E.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

APRIL		ARRIVED	FROM
3	Brit Brig Louisa,	Clifton,	Calcutta
6	Am Brig Roscoe,		Manila
APRIL		SAILED	TO
4	Dutch Schooner Tartar,	Symons	Singapore
6	Am Ship Bashaw,	Forbes,	Manila & Boston,
„	„ Nautilus,	Nash,	Cowes,
16	Brit Brig Louisa,	Clifton,	Calcutta

Passengers per *Bashaw*, G. B. Ogden, & O. Gordon Esquires.

QUANTITIES OF RAIN WHICH FELL AT MACAO IN THE UNDERMENTIONED YEARS.

	1812		1813		1814		1819		1820		1821		1822		1823		1824		1825		1826		1827		1828		*average*	
	Ins.	*10ths*																										
January	1			6			2	5	1	5	1		5								1	1			1	0	64	
February	2	6	1	6	3	½	3	8		3	3	6	3		1				1	3	2	3			1	3	1	55
March	5	4	1		2	8¼	2	7	1	7	2	4	1	2	6		8		4		2	7	2		3	5	2	37
April	6	1	4	2	5	4	2		3	5	5		3	8	5	6	3		5	5	18	5			11	1	5	67
May	19	8	14	8	18	6	8		5		9	2	17	8	1		6	2	8	5	5	7	9	7	20	7	11	15
June	16		13		29		4	2	5		10	2	9	1	12	8	17	9	13	4	4	3	8	6	17	3	12	37
July	12	2	5	8	11	9	4	3	7	5	8		3	2	11	6	4	7	7		11	7	9	1¾	10	7	8	28
August	14	1	5	7	7	2	18	5	5	8	11	5	7		7		4	3	13	6	11	4	16		10		10	16
September	17	6	5	1	4	4	6		20	8	2	7	12	6	6		16	7	8	2	15	2	3	3	16	2	10	37
October	6				4	5	4	6	13		10	5	3		11		6	4	3	8	3	2		5	5	7	5	55
November	4	3	2	2	8	8	1	3	1		2	5	4	8			7		1		2	6	1	4		2	2	85
December	2	2		5			1	1		8	2			3			1	6	1				1		4	5	1	15
	107	3	54	5	95	7	59		65	9	68	6	63	6	55	7	68	6	67	3	78	7	51	6½	101	3		

CANTON PRICE CURRENT

SATURDAY 18th APRIL 1829.

IMPORTS.			
Amber	Sp. Drs	12 a 16	Catty
Assafetida		5 a 6	Pecul
Bicho de mar		10 a 12	
very superior		36	
Bees wax		28 a 30	
Betel nut		2 a 2½	
Bird's nests		26 a 40	— Catty
Black wood or Ebony,		3½ a 4	— Pecul
Camphor malay		15 a 27	— Catty
Cloves Molucca		50 a 65	Pecul
Mauritius		42	
Cochineal		350 a 380	
Copper South American		23 a 24	
Do. Japan		25 a 27	
Coral Fragments		100 a 140	
Cotton yarn		35 a 45	
Cotton Bombey		8 a 9. 5	
Bengal		8 a 9	
Madras		7 a 9. 5	
Cotton goods British,			
Chintzes 28 yds		4 a 5	Piece
Longeloths 40 yds.		5 a 6	
Muslins 34 a 40 yds		2½ a 3	
Cambrics 12 yds		1⅝ a 1¾	
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		1½ a 2	
Cow Bezoar		30	Catty
Cudbear		25 a 26	Pecul
Cutch Pegue		3½ a 4	
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a 100	
Elephant's Teeth		60 a 95	
Fishmaws		40 a 70	
Flints		1½ a 2	
Gambier		1 a 1½	
Ginseng crude		50 a 60	
Iron bar		3	
ditto Rod		4	
Lead		5	
Mace		55	
Myrrh		15 a 30	
Nutmegs		55	
Olibanum		4 a 6	Chest
Opium Patna old 900 a 920—new		§ 860	
Benares		870	
Companys Malwa		940	
Damaun do.			
Turkey		650	
Orsidue		5 a 6—100	Sheets
Pepper Malay		6½	Picul
Putchuck		11 a 12	
Quicksilver		68 a 70	
Rattans		3¾ a 4	
Rice		1.50 a 1.60	
Rose Maloes		42	
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none	
ditto Lintin		9½	
Salt Fish		6 a 7	
Sandalwood		7 a 24	
Sapan wood		2½	
Shark's fins		15 a 18	
Smalts,		12 a 28	
Steel Swedish in Kits		6 a 7	— Cwt.
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1 a 1.90	Yard.
Camlets English		30 a 32	Piece
Ditto Dutch		34	
Long-ells, ditto		7 a 8	

IMPORTS			
Skins, Beaver	[Sp. Drs.	4 a 4½	Each
Fox		1	
Rabbits		40 a 46	100
Seal		1¾ a 1½	Each
Sea Otter		46 a 48	
Land otter		5 a 6	
Tin plates		9	Box
Tin,		18 a 19	Pecul
EXPORTS.			
Alum	Sp Drs.	2¾	Pecul
Anniseseed star		13	
Ditto oil of		2½	Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	1000
Brass Leaf		64 —	Box
Camphor		28 a 30	Pecul
Cassia		14	
Ditto buds		20 a 22	
China Root		3½	
Cubebs		18 a 20	
Dragons blood		80 a 100	
Galangal		5½	
Gamboge		none	
Glass beads		25 a 26	
Hartall		12 a 13	
Mother o Pearl Shells		18	
Musk		70 a 90	Catty
Nankeens Compy's 1st		96	100
2d do do		82	
3d do do		58 a 64	
Blue		95	
Small		none	
Oil of cassia		1½	Catty
Rhubarb		none	Pecul
Silk Raw, Nankin Taysaan		415	
Ditto Tsatlee		435 a 460	
Canton	Taels	220 a 270	
Sugar raw		5. 6	
Pingfa		6. 7	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs	13½ a 14½	
Do. Canton, 1st sort		10 a 10½	
Tea Bohea	[Taels	14 a 15	
Congo		18 a 20	
Campoy		18 a 20	
Souchong		17 a 24	
Peko		50 a 60	
Ankoi		15 a 20	
Hyson		36 a 45	
ditto Skin		10 a 20	
ditto Young		16 a 20	
Gunpowder		45 a 50	
Twankay		18 a 22	
Torteise Shell	[Sp. Drs.	1000 a 1100	
Turmerick		6	
Tutenague		13	
Vermillion		46 —	Box
White lead		11 —	Pecul
Whanghees		none	100

EXCHANGES.

London 4s. a 4s 2d per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 200 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay— Rs per do. do. no bills

☞ *The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's. at 50 cents*
Price Current separately 25 cents.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Some activity has been given to our Opium market by the arrival of the Louisa with the new Bengal Drug.

The market opened at $ 845 for the new Patna, but was soon brought to $ 860 a $ 865, at the former of which prices, many purchases have been made, and with an avidity unusual; the Brokers not waiting even the customary preliminary of ascertaining its quality and weight.

From the analysis that has been made, the Patna appears of a good consistency, and possessing a smokeable extract of 50 per cent, a touch rather higher than that of the former year's production, whilst upon a like comparison its weight falls rather short; it being only from 114 to 116 Catties.

As the Importation by the Louisa has been but moderate, and the Stock on hand at the time being small, hardly any depression has been experienced in the old Patna and Benares.

A very few Sales have been made lately in Malwa, the clearances having been principally out of former bargains, and the price has consequently declined.

Several small purchases of Turkey have been daily made, but at falling prices.

Within these last two days, the demand for the Drug has generally relaxed.

The Linin deliveries up to the 15th instant were of Patna 192, Benares 64 and Malwa 102 Chests, forming a total of 358 Chests.

The Stock of Cotton in the hands of the Hong Merchants and some of the outside dealers, consisted on the 14th instant of

Bombay	22,374	Bales
Bengal	23,042	,,
Madras	8,500	,,
Total	54,116	Bales

But so little demand exists at the present season, that the prices have declined 4 a 5 mace per Pecul.

Pepper is still on the decline, with little or no demand, and is principally in the hands of one merchant.

A few hundred Peculs of South American Copper have lately been sold at $ 24 per Pecul.

The leading markets of the interior are reported to be very dull.

The Total Sum of Duties on the Imports of the past year, now in course of payment by the Hong Merchants, amounts to Taels 489,817, besides about Taels 160,000, on acount of Bankrupt Hongs.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 2 SATURDAY. 2nd MAY 1829. NO. 9

CHINESE LANGUAGE.

We are happy to announce that it is expected there will issue from the Honorable Company's Press in Macao, during the Summer, a small work in one Volume Octavo, likely to be of considerable utility to foreigners in their intercourse with the Chinese. It is a *Vocabulary of the Canton Provincial Dialect*, compiled by the Reverend Dr. Morrison. The work consists of three parts,

1 English and Chinese } arranged alphabetically
2 Chinese and English }
3 A collection of words, idiomatic phrases, and proverbial sayings collected and arranged according to subjects by native Teachers, and translated by the compiler. Chinese characters are given with the European spelling. Two Gentlemen of the British Factory, who have studied the Canton dialect, have alternately, corrected the Press.

A production of this nature has been much desired; as those of a similar class that have hitherto appeared, tho' possessing much merit, have been confined principally to the learned language of the State.

To those who have the taste and the time to commence with the elementary parts of the Mandarin language, the progress of their Studies is no doubt very agreeable, and the success of their application highly beneficial, as leading to an acquaintance with the literature and laws of the Empire, as well as being of peculiar advantage in the political relations which frequently subsist between the Government and the foreigners.

But as this dialect is confined only to the learned, and is spoken or understood but by a few of the inhabitants of Canton, its acquirement for the common purposes of intercourse is not of so much importance; and indeed is of little use in those instances where the Provincial language is the only one that is known; whilst a vocabulary upon the present principle possesses the advantage of readily leading the foreigner to a colloquial intimacy, so essential to a good understanding in all his communications with the natives.

To our ignorance of the spoken language of the place, may perhaps be attributed many of the daily misconceptions that mutually occur with the foreigners and the Chinese, and no doubt frequently leave a mistaken as well as unfavorable impression, as to the dispositions and characters of both parties.

We understand that subscription papers are in circulation for the above work, and that it will be sold by *Markwick & Lane*.

MACAO RACES.

In noticing the Races that have lately taken place, and are now in course, at Macao, which have afforded so much rational amusement, and been the source of great gratification to the surrounding society, we hail with pleasure the return of that manly diversion, which for a time had been neglected. And while it is conducted with the gentlemanly feeling, and universal harmony, which has been so peculiarly conspicuous in every instance of its present management, we hope it will have its annual return, and meet with the most cordial support.

We regret being unable, for want of materials, to give the particulars of the first day's sport. On the second day, the 21st April, the following races were run.

The Challenge Stakes of 100 *Dollars each h. ft.—Heats.*

Run by Mr. Clarke's b. h. Clinker by Owner, & Mr. Millett's bl. h. Sir Peter by Astell—A close race, but won easy by Clinker.

Stakes of 150 *Dollars each—p. p.—Heats.*

Run by Mr. Smith's gr. h. Marble, by Canning; and Mr. Daniell's Ajax by Bannerman—Won by Marble, after a very severe contest, one of the heats having been decided by a head only.

The Maiden Sweepstakes of 100 *Dollars each. h. ft. Heats.*

Run by Mr. Plowden's gr. h. Mandarine by Clarke; Mr. Innes's, b. m. Jeanie Deans by Astell; and Mr. Millett's gr. h. Mameluke, by Chifney—Won easily by Jeanie Deans, the others having bolted.

Stakes of 50 *Dollars each. p. p.—Heats.*

Run by Mr. Colledge's bl. h. Paul Pry by Wilkinson, and Mr. Astell's b. h. Kill Devil by Owner.—An excellent race, won by Kill Devil after three severe heats, in two of which Paul Pry partially bolted.

The Albany Stakes of 100 *Dollars each p. p.—Heats.*

Run by Don Gabriel's b. h. Babieca by Clarke, named by Mr. Astell, and Mr. Morris's b. h. Don Juan by Owner. Won easy by Don Juan, Babieca being out of condition.

Match.

Between Mr. Innes's b. m. Jeanie Deans; Mr. Plowden's g. h. Mandarine, and Mr. Horback's g. h. ..... Won in good style by Jeanie Deans.

We understand that the *Tsotong*, the Chinese Magistrate of Macao, accepted of an invitation to take a seat on the Ladies' stand, politely sent to him by the Steward, and seemed to enter with much spirit, into an amusement so novel to his countrymen. He made numerous enquiries respecting the breed of the Horses, the countries from which they came &c., which were readily explained to him in his own language, by some European Gentlemen present.

We hope to be able to give a more full report of the proceedings on the next Race day; and if any Gentleman present on the first two days, will favor us with a more correct account of the sport, we shall be happy to give it a place in a future number.

BARBARIANS. It has been a question agitated in the Canton Register whether the term used by the Chinese, for Christian and other foreigners generally, was contumelious or not. The ER people, have, by a writer in the Register, been called BARBARIANS. But in the Journal Asiatique for Juillet 1828, The TUNG-ER (in French TOUNG I) are by M. Klaproth called the "SAUVAGES ORIENTAUX. It is perhaps a matter of no great consequence whether the Natives call foreigners either Barbarians or Savages: but surely it is desirable that foreigners should not voluntarily designate themselves by such epithets.

CANTON. SINGULAR CASE OF RESUSCITATION. On the western Suburb of Canton a person named Le, bought as a Slave woman a girl called Leang. At the age of 21 he sold her to be a concubine to a man named Wong. She had lived with him three years. About six months ago she became ill in consequence of a large imposthume on her side, and on the 25th of the present moon died. She was placed in a coffin the lid of which remained unfastened to wait for her parents to come and see the corpse, that they might be satisfied she died a natural death. On the 28th while carrying the remains to be interred on the north side of Canton, a noise or voice was heard proceeding from the coffin, and on removing the covering, it was found the woman had come to life again. She had been supposed dead for three days. The occurrence

has excited so much public attention as to render it in a high degree credible.

REVIEW OF TROOPS. On the 21st of April His Excellency Governor Le set off to the Eastward to review the Troops at Hwuy-chow and other places. He paid his devotions the other day to a Stellary Goddess, the mother of Ursa-major, who is a divinity of the Taou sect, and is regarded as Nostra Senhora de remedios.

SEIZURE OF COPPER CROSSES. It is reported that the Governor sent a special Envoy with a party of military, in a great hurry the other day to Macao, who pounced upon a copper-smith, who makes crosses, and who had been informed against by the Custom-house, because he refused to bribe them with a thousand dollars. In the 162 No. of the Peking Gazette, it appears that His Imperial Majesty has given a severe decision against some persons of the Religion of Heaven's Lord, in whose possession some sacred books and crosses had been found. The offenders CHANG-CHING-SHEN and others professed to recant, but yet retained their books, crosses and music. His Majesty therefore adds to the severity of the sentences pronounced by the Criminal Board. In all the Empire there are Alarmists who will consider this developement of Imperial feeling as a whatchword for the persecution of Native Christians; and it, in all probability, had some influence on the Governor's mind, in the case referred to above.

SUNG, the Magistrate of Whampoa District has issued a Proclamation against banditti who willfully set fire to houses for the purpose of plundering amidst the confusion. These cruel incendiaries, whose conduct is so detestable, generally, he says, choose the dead of night to place the combustible materials.

Our worthy magistrate *Lok* Taiyay, the Namhoy-une is announced, on the red paper of the day, as being called to Court, to be present at His Majesty's Levee early in the Spring. There are reports that he is ordered away instantly. His place is to be occupied on the 18th of the Moon by *Tsuy* Taiyay, who comes from *Kowming-Une*, a district to the westward of Canton.

The Governor of Canton has obtained rewards for a division of his Military who last Autumn scoured the hills to the north and east of the Province, and caught three hundred Banditti, who were severally punished according to their various degrees of guilt.

LOCAL NEWS. In the western suburb of the city several empty shops have lately been occupied by gamblers, under the patronage of the bribed police. The stakes were rather on a large scale, and tradesmen, Gentlemen's servants &c. resorted to the gaming table. Some loser or disappointed Police runner gave, however, the other day, secret information to the Namhoy Magistrate; and he came out in person, carried in a chair by only two bearers, in order not to alarm the neighbourhood, and so pounced upon the gamesters unawares. Several were seized and fettered on the spot, after which the magistrate entered his four-bearer official chair, and returned in triumph to his office, with the culprits in his train.

The Master of a house in a neighbouring village lately plundered by banditty in open day, appealed to the magistrate of Whampoa district; who instead of taking those steps which the law prescribes; forcibly detained the petitioner for justice, and compelled him to change the language of the appeal from open robbery to clandestine theft.

PEKING, One of our young Kings, a school-boy, Meen-yu, has become of age to receive a Royal Salary. The age is said to be twelve years.—His Majesty has prolonged the sale of commissions in Kan-suh Province, to meet the expences in western Tartary.—From Zhehol, Sung-tajin has petitioned His Majesty to let him retain an experienced Officer three years longer.—The Commandant of KIRIN in Manchow Tartary has received a reprimnad for omitting to add his signature in cipher to certain official documents in some cases of murder and robbery.—A man named WANG-SEAOUM-WAN, having attempted the virtue of a neighbour's wife and failed, forth-with murdered her husband and two other members of the Family, by which cruel act, the deceased was left without posterity. His Majesty has ordered the son of the murderer, a child about ten years of age, to be delivered to the officers of the Imperial Harem that he may be made a Eunuch, and so cut off posterity from the murderer also. This has not been the law of China heretofore, but in this case he considers the LEX TALIONIS, as a just retribution. It is therefore to be a law of the Empire hereafter, that if any one shall by murdering three or four persons in a Family, so make the Family become extinct, the same evil shall be adjudged to the murderer's children, who instead of being put to death shall be emasculated.—From Keang-nan Province, the Governor Tseang, lately at Canton, has reported a most atrocious case of legal presumption. A Barrister named CHWANG-NEW-KO, which translated freely is Chwang the Bull, who has long been an annoyance to the Justices of the Peace, had lately the audacity, in a case of usurping land and murdering the occupant, to seize the local Magistrate and detain him till he signed a Document to conclude the case as Mr. Bull wished to have it. Now the unmingled wrath of the Governor and all the local officers, has been poured forth in representations against Bull, to the Emperor. He is accused of being a whoremonger, a drunkard, and an opium smoker. His case fills ten pages of Gazette 141, but His Majesty's decision does not appear.

CASHGAR, YARKAND &c. The Imperial Commissioner, Na-Yen-ching, has, by His Imperial Majesty, been allowed to take the most effectual precautions a military force enables him to do, to cut off by great, or other roads, all intercourse between native dealers in Tea and other commodities, and the foreign tribes beyond the frontier. Commercial intercourse with foreign Tribes is stigmatized as nefarious and traitorous. The Residents are required to search the bye-paths across the frontier, and station military every where to prevent traders going over the bounds.

GRAIN BOATS ON THE GRAND CANAL. These Boats had a certain privilege to tow timber &c. to the North; but they have so much abused the privilege, Government is obliged to interfere and limit the indulgence by strict rules.

ABRUPT ANNUNCIATION. "The Imperial Will has been respectfully received. Let KAOU-TA and others, one hundred and one names, be delivered over to the criminal Board for trial. Respect this!"

FORMOSA. One of the Military on this Island having insulted one of the native women, and when ordered to stand his trial, having collected his comrades and made a great uproar, is sentenced to be pilloried two months, and afterwards transported to the frontier and subjected to hard labour. The interior officers who connived at the irregular conduct of the soldier are also to be transported to the distance of four thousand Chinese miles for their "detestable conduct" as His Majesty calls it.

COREA. The Emperor of China has commanded that an official communication shall be made to the Court of Corea, informing it of the new Title conferred upon the Empress Dowager. The latest Gazettes do not determine whether a special Ambassador shall be sent from China for this purpose, or whether it shall be defferred till the arrival at the Court of Peking of the usual annual Envoy from Corea.

YELLOW RIVER. The Emperor regrets exceedingly the enormous expense occasioned by this erratic River. The ordinary annual expenditure is about six millions of Taels. And in addition to this, the Superintendent of the River from time to time applies for extraordinary sums, which since the accession of Taou-Kwang have amounted to more than ten Millions of Taels. He suspects that the money is not all honestly expended, and threatens those concerned with severe punishment if he discovers any embezzlement of the public property.

MANCHOW TARTARY. It appears that a great many poor families have emigrated from Shantung Province to the waste lands in this region some by vessels from sea, and others by land. The attention of Government is especially called to it, and orders issued that no Chinese shall be allowed to go thither without Passports from the local Magistrates. And hereafter should any emigrants be found in Manchow Tartary without passes, the local Magistrates of the districts

from whence the Emigrants have gone shall be held responsible.

TURKISTAN, or Little Bucharia. The affairs of this region continue to occupy a place in every Gazette issued at the Court of Peking. Of late years it is said, the *great river* which flows eastward from the Mountains of Imaus, called in Chinese *Hwan-ho*, the torrent River, has been impeded in its course, and often overflown its banks, on which the old Cantonments were placed. It seems that the river has long been gradually forsaking its principal bed, and moving off into new channels; from which it is apprehended, a sudden inundation might wash away the military Cantonments. At the suggestion therefore, of the commissioner *Nayenching*, the Emperor has directed new Cantonments to be built, in the neighbourhood of the principal cities, and at a greater distance from the river; the expence to be defrayed by the property of rebels lately confiscated.

The Mahomedan Soldiers near Cashgar have had pieces of land given them to cultivate. The first year's crop has been very abundant.

A great many of the petty Mahomedans, (the Commissioner says) wear Chinese knobs on their caps, denoting the fifth, sixth & seventh degrees of rank. These marks of distinction were profusely bestowed by the Chinese Generals during the late war; but it was by their own authority and without reference to the Herald's office in Peking. The Chinese Residents, at the four great Cities, are ordered to examine who have a title to wear these honors, and report the same to the Board of rites. Those who, unauthorized, have worn peacock's feathers in their caps are to have them plucked out; but in order not to give offence, buttons worn for empty shew, may be connived at. The *Pihkih* (Pachas) who possess talent are to be reported to the Peking Government by the Residents.

The *Yang-sin-Teen*; i, e "Nourish heart Palace" The Hall of retirement and tranquility—the Retreat of His Imperial Majesty, is hereafter to be entered by the right-hand door from behind by Statesmen whose age exceeds sixty five years, when they are called into the Imperial presence. This order has been issued to exhibit a kind and compassionate consideration for old officers.

TRIBUTE, sent from Cashgar and the other cities in Turkistan, according to a Paragraph in the Peking Gazette, consists of gold-thread Stuffs, dried fruits. &c. An Officer, in Chinese characters called *Oh-ke-mah-pih-kih*, goes annually to the Court of Peking to see "Heaven's face"—i' e, His Imperial Majesty. It is directed that the ensuing year the Tribute be forwarded at the same time that the *Pihkih*, or Officer above referred to goes to Court.

PEKING GAZETTE. The 134 N°. of this Court Newspaper contains 16 pages from the Criminal Board concerning a fight; its cause and consequences—between a soldier and his commanding Officer. The soldier was drunk. The officer slapped him with his open hand, and the soldier up with his fist and struck his corrector on the right side of the head rather a hard blow. They closed, The soldier *Chang-gan* got hold of the officer's tail, and the Officer *Chung-seen-pyan*, collared the soldier to drag him to the guardhouse &c. This important transaction was laid regularly before His Imperial Majesty.

MURDEROUS AFFRAYS. The Peking Gazettes have of late been occupied with several papers concerning certain boatmen from Chekeang Province, who at Tungchow near Peking, fought with other boatmen belonging to the Government grain boats. The contending parties fought with weapons like conflicting divisions of hostile armies, and the number of killed is by authority, said to have been great; but is not exactly specified.

In Ganhwuy Province from whence the Green Teas are brought, two parties of salt smugglers had an affray in which six men were killed. One of the murderers, *Maluh-yih*, a Mahomedan, took the body of *Lew-taho*, after the affray, divided the head into four quarters, ripped open the body, and plucked out the viscera; after that threw the scattered parts into the river. The Courts overlooked all this gratuitous cruelty, and sentenced the criminal according to the law of killing in an affray, which is, *strangling after confinement*: in which case the culprit is generally let off with his life. The Emperor however is dissatisfied with the decision of the Judges, and has censured them and the Board who presented the case to him, without remarking on this cruelty. He ordered the Military Council to investigate, in concert with the Criminal Board, the law on this subject. They have reported that no law exists which will apply. He has therefore commanded that *Maluh-yih* be immediately executed, and a new law be framed to apply to such cases.

THE BIBLE.

The Sacred writings of the Jews and Christians, commonly called the Bible, are, according to the testimony of the wisest and best of men, the most excellent compositions for true Theology; pure morality; enlarged benevolence; ancient history and poetic imagery, that ever were penned. All classes of Christians, of every Church, whether the Latin, the Greek, the Reformed or other Churches, consider them to have been written by Divine direction. Such being the undisputed fact, one would imagine that "all who profess and call themselves Christians," would rejoice in the universal diffusion of this Sacred Book. But the fact is not so. While there is a large proportion of Christians in Europe and America, and some in Asia, who exert themselves to translate the Holy Scriptures; and who spend considerable sums of money to put the Bible into the hands of the people in all nations; there are others who cavil at the imperfection of translations, and bring forward surmises often, and untruths not seldom, to induce a belief, that the whole of the efforts of Bible Christians are misdirected and useless. The Journal Asiatique, N°. 7 for July 1828, contains an article against Protestant Missionaries in general, and against Bible Translations into Asiatic Languages in particular. By way of reply it may be admitted that the Translations are by no means faultless—what Translations of any Book under Heaven is! In Paris however they have copies of the Protestant Bible translated into Chinese, and might cavil at certain parts if they pleased. But that would not answer their purpose, since there is quite as much knowledge of Chinese on the other side, as they themselves possess. The enemies therefore of the Bible cause, in this Journal, affirm that in Asia, the Bibles of the Protestants are "vendues aux epiciers et aux droguistes—pour envelopper leur drogues" But in the same Paragraph it is said, that the Bibles are "distribuées gratis." Now whether the spice-dealers and druggists in India, and other parts of Asia, are fools enough to buy "au poids, comme du vieux papier," Bibles which they could get gratis, or not, we cannot tell. Certainly we have never met with any such *Epiciers* and *droguistes*.

However, in the Journal Asiatique we come, in the next Paragraph, to a case nearer home. The anonymous writer says "Nous avons sous les yeux un rapport écrit de Macao en Chine, par une *personne respectable*, ou il était dit que le missionnaire ..... à Canton, ayant essayé d'introduire dans l'interieur de la Chine, quelques caisses de bibles traduites par lui-même en chinois, elles avaient été arrêtées aux douanes, sur les frontières, saisies, vendues à l'encan, et achetées en gros comme vieux papiers, par des cordonniers du pays, pour en faire des pantoufles chinoises."

Now in the first place we are assured by Natives that the Chinese have so great a respect for all written or printed papers, that they most industriously gather them up and burn them to prevent their desecration. There is a Brotherhood formed for this very purpose. Secondly the moral writers declaim against those who use printed papers to wipe Tables, paste windows &c. Thirdly, the Shoe-makers, as a Trade, never use paper for the soles or other parts of the shoes; but commonly cotton or felt. And fourthly, the person who is said, in the Paragraph under consideration, to have attempted to introduce into the interior some cases of Bibles, denies any knowledge whatever of such an occurrence. It is very possible, that the writer in the Journal Asiatique may have attempted a pious fraud on the people of Europe, for what he thought some praise-worthy object: it is likewise possible that some "personne respectable" may have written from Macao against the Missionnaire. But he has never attempted to send cases of Bibles into the interior of China, and he is totally ignorant of any such occurrence, on the frontier. That the Chinese Custom-house would sell interdicted Books for waste paper is altogether incredible to every one who knows any thing of China. The French Reviwer has overshot his mark. In attempting to prove too much, he has afforded internal evidence of the fallacy of all he said. The Chinese Bible is indebted originally to the labours of Catholic Missionaries: There were pious men among them, who wished to give the Bible to the heathen; but were prevented by authority. Their M. S. S. were found in England, and a Catholic Priest now deceased, procured from Peking, M. S. translations of the Gospels for a Protestant Missionary. But on the other hand it is said some catholic zealots burnt their own translation of the acts of the Apostles when printed by a Protestant.

There have been and still are, many Catholics who consider "Lex Domini immaculata, convertens animas"—(according to the reading of the Vatican) or Lex Domini perfecta, convertens animam (according to the Spanish Montanus)—In the Douay Bible we read, "The Law of the Lord is unspotted, converting Souls," And in the authorized English version, "The Law of the Lord is perfect, converting the Soul." But the slight varieties in these renderings convey the same sentiment substantially. If then, the "Lex Domini," contained in Holy Scripture, have such a salutary effect on the human Soul, why not

make it universally known? Why cavil, object, and frown upon Bible Christians! If the French Reviewer's assertions had been true, he as a Christian should have expressed regret. But if the whole tale be an unfounded malicious story, where is his Christianity! The writer of this Paragraph is not desirous of drawing, unnecessarily, nice distinctions, in matters of opinion, or sincere belief. He is (if not mistaken) a Catholic Christian, though not of the Latin Church; and he is persuaded the Conductors of the Register wish to be on the liberal side. But liberality has its limits; otherwise it becomes licentiousness. Where then shall the limit be found?—It is to be found in the Bible. All Christians profess to be believers in the Revelation of God communicated by Prophets and Apostles. To the Law and to the Testimony—*the Lex Domini* therefore as contained in the Bible, they should *submit* their judgements. This is the dictate of sound Reason. Shall man be wise as the Deity, !—"Let God be true and every man a Liar,"—if, in any case man presume to contradict the Eternal. These are principles derived from the Bible. They are those which tend to make man happy now and forever; and therefore it is to be hoped the outcry of the Parisian Journal against the universal diffusion of the Bible, will be quite harmless. As soon as the Parisian Savans produce better translations of the Bible into Asiatic languages the existing ones will no doubt be withdrawn from circulation.

CRUEL SUPERSTITIONS, of a physical nature, China is tolerably free, from direct cruelty in her religious superstitions. At least she allows nothing at all that can compare with Hindoo Suttees;—except her horrible infanticide; which by the way is induced, not by religious superstition, but by hard-hearted scepticism; and the visionary dreams of political economy, which says, the young stranger has no right to the board of privileged fathers, and therefore must be gone. But China has her Authropophagi—Medici; Those who for medical purposes feed on various parts of the human body. The murder of a young lad at Macao, three years ago was occasioned by the misbelief that a portion of human flesh would restore a dying man. And the Executioner of ten thousand mentioned in the Canton Register exhibited for sale, the other day, the Gall-bladder of a man he had cut to pieces, in which grains of rice were steeped to be eaten daily in specified numbers. On turning to the Penal Code, it appears that a man of this Haong-shan District, named Lew, was on a former occasion brought to justice for procuring a portion of human gall at the price of one hundred and twenty Taels of silver. And about the year 1811, a man in Che-Keang, named Chang, was convicted, who had in the course of 16 years, caused the death of eleven young girls, that he might drink certain fluids to add vigour to his own Constitution! The twelfth victim to his cannibalisim escaped, to be a witness against him: and the "Man in form, but brute in Nature," as the official document characterises the atrocious criminal—was put to death by a slow and ignominious punishment. The wretch when he died was about seventy years of age. Sixteen Families who had suffered by his horrible propensity were summoned to attend his execution by being cut to pieces.

The popular idea and phraseology in China supposes a relation between animal courage and the quantity of gall. A large proportion of that secretion is found in bold daring spirits, and timid people have little or none. Hence it is said a greater quantity is found when death is inflicted without causing previous bodily fear. To say a man has no gall, denotes he has no courage. And a blustering man will excuse himself for something cowardly by demanding, if you imagine he has a gall-bladder, as big as a firkin. The inference drawn from these opinions, is that a man can increase the quantity of gall in his own system, by eating the gall of a fellow creature.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Previous to the arrival of the Dona Carmelita, Patna Opium was on the decline, and had fallen to $ 825 per chest; but the accounts which she brought of the advance that had taken place at Calcutta produced by the high rates to which the Malwa was carried at the first Bombay sale, gave the holders a confidence; and since then the price has been gradually improving, particularly within these few days past, under a very brisk demand for small parcels, and sales have been made to day at $ 845 per chest.

The market is just opened for new Benares, commencing at $ 800 per Chest—the quality is reported to be very good.

The periods for the Bombay sales, we are informed, were fixed for the 5th February, 10th March, 15th April, and 20th May, and the average of the first sale was 1566 Rupees—the quantity being 1000 Chests.

The demand for Malwa still continues very limited.

As very little of the old Patna and Benares remains, the prices have advanced to 900 and 850 $. Turkey Opium is rather dull.

The Lintin deliveries in the last month have been of Patna 377, including 230 of the new—Benares 120, and Malwa 236 Chests, leaving on the 1st instant a stock of 1690 Chests, composed of Patna 1046, Benares 250, and Malwa 394 Chests.

The principal part of the remaining stock of Cotton in the hands of the Chinese Merchants, is that imported by the Company, and of very good quality; yet there is little or no demand for the Staple at present.

As near as we can ascertain, there now remains in the market about 9000 Peculs of Tin
6000 à 7000 ditto Pepper
30,000 ditto Betelnut.

Several transactions have occurred in the last few weeks in the article of Cochineal, but for the importation price we cannot extend our last quotations.

Sugar has taken a rise in consequence of several orders having been received for the Bombay market.

We believe that this place is now perfectly cleared of Nankin silk. Little alteration has attended the article of Nankeen cloth.

Sycee Silver is still very scarce, and the Lintin price 6½ à 7 per Cent premium, Gold $ 25 per Tael.

A parcel of about 1200 Quintals of *Coquimbo Copper* has lately been imported, and is still we believe, undisposed of.

British Piece Goods, in common with almost every article of foreign commerce are in very little request.

Whampoa at this moment, is perfectly clear of Shipping—not a foreign vessel of any description being in the port of Canton.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY.

Mar.	THERMOMETER. night.	noon,	D.	BAROMETER. M.	Wind
7	65	68	30	00 Constant rain, light airs,	N. a N. E.
8	65	72	30	05 Cloudy with rain at times	E.
9	68	74	30	10 " " " "	E. a S. E.
10	69	80	29	90 Mostly fine weather, fresh breeze	S. E.
11	71	82	29	90 Heavy rain at times, light airs	S E a N
12	73	83	29	95 Rain at times, sultry weather, latterly Thunder with heavy rain	S. E.
13	68	72	30	00 Constant heavy rain, Thunder and lightning—light breeze	S. E.
14	68	80	30	05 Fine weather, light airs var.	S. E. a E.
15	72	80	30	03 Most part a fresh breeze	S. E.
16	69	79	30	05 Cloudy weather light showers	"
17	66	76	30	10 " " " "	N. W.
18	69	72	30	15 With a fresh breeze vble	E. a N.
19	66	72	29	90 With rain latterly	S. E.
20	68	78	29	80 Cloudy with heavy rain in first part, mod. breeze Thunder & lightning latterly	S. E.
21	72	82	29	90 Fine weather light vble breeze	S. E. a N. W.
22	75	82	30	90 Thunder at times	S. E.
23	73	80	30	00 Vble weather with showers thunder & lightning fresh breeze	S. E.
24	73	82	29	90 Fine weather chiefly fresh breeze	N. a N. W.
25	65	76	30	00 Strong breeze	"
26	66	70	30	05 Cloudy with rain light breeze	N. a E.
27	65	69	30	00 Constant rain light airs	N. a N. E.
28	66	73	30	00 " " " " "	"
29	70	81	30	00 Fine weather light breeze	N. a N. W.
30	68	75	30	00 Cloudy with rain	N. a N. b W.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

APRIL	ARRIVED		FROM
18	Brit. Barque Falcon,	Moore	Calcutta
20	Sp. Brig Minerva		Manila
23	Brit. Ship Dona Carmelita,	Gray	Calcutta
25	Sp. Brig Triunfo		Manila
26	Am. Brig Ea,		Baltimore
"	" Ocean,	Searle,	Luna & Manila
	SAILED		TO
April 22	Am. Ship Alert,	Scudder,	Boston
30	Brit Barque Folcon,	Moore,	Calcutta
May 1	Mary & Susan,		New York

Passengers per *Falcon* Monsieur Clamageran,
Per *Alert*, G. W. Lewis Esqr.
Per *Carmelita*, Mr. & Mrs. Turner & family, and Mr. Cliff.
Per *Ocean*, Mrs. Searle & family, M. Mendieta Esqr.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT

SATURDAY 2nd MAY 1829.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs	12 a 16	Catty
Assafetida		5 a 6	Pecul
Bicho de mar		10 a 12	Pecul
very superior		36	Pecul
Bees wax		28 a 30	Pecul
Betel nut		2 a 2½	Pecul
Bird's nests		26 a 40	— Catty
Black wood or Ebony,		3½ a 4	— Pecul
Camphor malay		15 a 27	— Catty
Cloves Molucca		50 a 65	Pecul
Mauritius		42	Pecul
Cochineal		350 a 380	Pecul
Copper South American		23 a 24	Pecul
Do. Japan		25 a 27	Pecul
Coral Fragments		100 a 140	Pecul
Cotton yarn		35 a 45	Pecul
Cotton Bombay		8 a 9. 5	Pecul
Bengal		8 a 9	Pecul
Madras		7 a 9. 5	Pecul
Cotton goods British,			
Chintzes 28 yds		4 a 5	Piece
Longcloths 40 yds.		5 a 6	Piece
Muslins 34 a 40 yds		2½ a 3	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds		1½ a 1¾	Piece
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		1½ a 2	Piece
Cow Bezoar		30	Catty
Cudbear		25 a 26	Pecul
Cutch Pegue		3½ a 4	Pecul
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a 100	Pecul
Elephant's Teeth		60 a 95	Pecul
Fishmaws		40 a 70	Pecul
Flints		1½ a 2	Pecul
Gambier		1 a 1½	Pecul
Ginseng crude		35 a 40	Pecul
Iron bar		3	Pecul
ditto Rod		4	Pecul
Lead		5	Pecul
Mace		55	Pecul
Myrrh		15 a 30	Pecul
Nutmegs		55	Pecul
Olibanum		4 a 6	Pecul
Opium Patna		845	Chest
Benares		800	Chest
Companys Malwa		900	Chest
Damaun do.		900	Chest
Turkey		650	Chest
Orsidue		5 a 6	— 100 Sheets
Pepper Malay		6½	Picul
Putchuck		11 a 12	Picul
Quicksilver		68 a 70	Picul
Rattans		3¾ a 4	Picul
Rice		1.50 a 1.60	Picul
Rose Maloes		42	Picul
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none	Picul
ditto Lintin		9½	Picul
Salt Fish		6 a 7	Picul
Sandalwood		7 a 24	Picul
Sapan wood		2½	Picul
Shark's fins		15 a 18	Picul
Smalts,		12 a 28	Picul
Steel Swedish in Kits		6 a 7	— Cwt.
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1 a 1.90	Yard.
Camlets English		30 a 32	Piece
Ditto Dutch		34	Piece
Long-ells, ditto		7 a 8	Piece

IMPORTS

Skins, Beaver	[Sp. Drs.	4½	Each
Fox		1	Each
Rabbits		40 a 46	100
Seal		a 1¾	Each
Sea Otter		48	Each
Land otter		4 a 6	Each
Tin plates		9	Box
Tin,		18 a 19	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum	Sp Drs.	2¾	Pecul
Anniseseed star		13	Pecul
Ditto oil of		2½	Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	1000
Brass Leaf		64	— Box
Camphor		28 a 30	Pecul
Cassia		14	Pecul
Ditto buds		20 a 22	Pecul
China Root		3½	Pecul
Cubebs		18 a 20	Pecul
Dragons blood		80 a 100	Pecul
Galangal		5½	Pecul
Gamboge		none	Pecul
Glass beads		25 a 26	Pecul
Hartall		12 a 13	Pecul
Mother o Pearl Shells		18	Pecul
Musk		70 a 90	Catty
Nankeens Compy's 1st		96	100
2d do do		82	100
3d.do.do		58 a 64	100
Blue		95	100
Small		none	100
Oil of cassia		1½	Catty.
Rhubarb		none	Pecul
Silk Raw, Nankin Taysaan		415	Pecul
Ditto Tsatlee		435 a 460	Pecul
Canton	Taels	220 a 270	Pecul
Sugar raw		5. 6	Pecul
Pingfa		6. 7	Pecul
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	13½ a 14½	Pecul
Do. Canton, 1st sort		10 a 10½	Pecul
2d. sort		9½	Pecul
Tea Bohea	[Taels	14 a 15	Pecul
Congo		18 a 20	Pecul
Campoy		18 a 20	Pecul
Souchong		17 a 24	Pecul
Peko		50 a 60	Pecul
Ankoi		15 a 20	Pecul
Hyson		36 a 45	Pecul
ditto Skin		10 a 20	Pecul
ditto Young		16 a 20	Pecul
Gunpowder		45 a 50	Pecul
Twankay		18 a 22	Pecul
Tortoise Shell	[Sp. Drs.	1000 a 1100	Pecul
Turmerick		6.	Pecul
Tutenague		13	Pecul
Vermillion		46	— Box
White lead		11	— Pecul
Whanghees		none	1000

EXCHANGES.

London 4 s. a 4s 2d per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 200 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay— By Rs per do. do. no bills

☞ *The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cent Price Current separately 25 cents*

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 2 MONDAY, 18th MAY 1829. NO.10

A CARD.

Markwick & Lane, have just received a small consignment of superior French Claret, which is now on sale at their Europe Bazar, No. 3 Imperial Hong Canton, and at their European Warehouse, Campo Sam Francisco Macao.

CANTON 17th May 1829.

MACAO RACES.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers a detailed account of the Macao Races, which terminated for the season on Thursday last. On that day the weather was extremely propitious; the sport was excellent, and excited a pleasing interest among the spectators of all classes, of whom there was a large assemblage, the Course being adorned by an unusual display of beauty and fashion.

We are happy to learn that it has been determined to hold annual meetings in future.

The amusements of the day were closed by an elegant dinner, at which many appropriate toasts were drank; and the Steward announced his intention of giving a plate to be run for at the first meeting of 1830, by untried Manila horses; and Mr. Plowden, another plate to be contested on the same day, by Arab horses.

FIRST day, 2nd April, 1829.

SWEEPSTAKES OF 100 DOLLARS EACH—HEATS.

Mr. Wilkinson's gr. h Selim, (Owner,) 1. 1.
Mr. Millett's bl. h. Sir Peter „ „ 2. 2.
Mr. Innes's b. m Jeanie Deans drawn.
Both heats won easy.—The knowing ones taken in.

MATCH FOR 100 DOLLARS.

Mr. Pearson's gr h Jacko (Clarke) „ 1
Mr. Astell's b h Kill-Devil „ „ 2
An excellent race, won by half a length—hard running throughout.

SWEEPSTAKES OF 100 DOLLARS EACH—HEATS.

Mr. Clarke's b h Clinker (Owner) 1 1
Mr. Morris's b h Don Juan „ 2 2
Clinker led all the way, and won cleverly.

SWEEPSTAKES OF 100 DOLLARS EACH.

Mr. Daniell's d h Ajax „ „ 2
Mr. Smith's gr h Marble „ „ 3
Mr. Colledge's br h Paul Pry (Canning) 1
A good race between Ajax and Paul Pry, won with difficulty by one length—Marble nowhere.

MATCH FOR 100 DOLLARS.

Mr. Daniell's d h Ajax (Astell) 1
Mr. Colledge's br h Paul Pry „ 2
A good race, run neck and neck the whole way—won cleverly by Ajax by two lengths.

SECOND day, 21st April.

THE CHALLENGE STAKES OF 100 DOLLARS EACH H. PT.—HEATS.

Mr. Clarke's b. h. Clinker (Owner) 1. 1.
Mr. Millett's bl. h. Sir Peter „ 2. 2.
Well contested race. 1st heat won cleverly by one length—2nd more easily by two.

STAKES OF 150 DOLLARS EACH, P. P.—HEATS.

Mr. Smith's gr. h. Marble (Canning) 1. 2. 1.
Mr. Daniell's d. h. Ajax „ „ 2. 1. 2.
Produced the hardest running ever seen on this Course—1st heat Marble won by 3 lengths—2nd heat neck and neck running throughout.—Ajax beat by half a length—3rd, both made strong running—Marble winning with difficulty by two lengths.

THE MAIDEN SWEEPSTAKES OF 100 DOLLARS EACH. H. PT.—HEATS.

Mr. Plowden's gr. h. Mandarine. dist.
Mr Innes's b. m. Jeanie Deans (Astell) 1. 1.
Mr. Millett's gr. h. Mameluke 2. dist.
No sport. Jeanie Deans had it all her own way. In the 2nd heat Mameluke bolted at the Gate House, and never came again.

STAKES OF 50 DOLLARS EACH P. P.—HEATS.

Mr. Colledge's br. h. Paul Pry „ 1. 2. 2.
Mr. Astell's b. h. Kill-Devil (Owner) 2. 1. 1.
A capital race.—1st heat won by half a length—2nd heat Paul Pry bolted, but saved his distance—3rd Kill-Devil won cleverly by three lengths—even betting on Kill-Devil after the 1st heat.

THE ALBANY STAKES OF 100 DOLLARS EACH—P. P. HEATS

Mr. Astell names Don Gabriel's b. h. Babieca 2. dist.
Mr. Morris, s. b. h. Don Juan, (Owner) 1. 1.
Won easy by Don Juan, Babieca not fit to go.

POST MATCH.

Mr. Innes's b. m. Jeanie Deans (Astell) 1.
Mr. Plowden's g. h. Mandarine „ 2.
Mr. Horback's g. h. Ackbar „ 3.
Jeanie Deans beat Mandarine in a canter—Ackbar not at hand.

THIRD day, 14th May.

THE ALBANY PLATE OF 100 DOLLARS—HEATS.

Mr. Clarke's b. h. Clinker (Owner) 1. 1.
Mr. Morris's b. h. Don Juan „ 2. 2.
1st heat won easily by three lengths—2nd; the Don made play and ran better, but was beat cleverly by two lengths.

THE WELTER STAKES OF 50 DOLLARS EACH—HEATS.

Mr. Daniell's b. h. Ajax „ (Owner) 1. 1.
Mr. L. Dent names Mr. Colledge's br. h. Paul Pry 2. 2.
A capital race—1st heat neck and neck to the distance post—Ajax won by three lengths—2nd heat both horses close together all round—Paul Pry led from the Gate House to the Ropes, when Ajax came up and won by a neck.

SWEEPSTAKES OF 150 DOLLARS EACH—HEATS.

Mr. Innes's b. m Jeanie Deans „ 2. 2.
Mr. White's b. g. Sir Solomon „ drawn
Mr. Millett's bl. h. Sir Peter (Canning) 1. 1.
1st heat Sir Peter went off at score, and made strong running. Jeanie Deans was beat off at the first turn, and never had a chance. In the 2nd heat she was done even sooner, ran against a post, and nearly fell. The mare's backers much disappointed in her.

STAKES OF 50 DOLLARS EACH. H. PT.—HEATS.

Mr. Clarke names Mr. Smith's gr. h. Marble (Clarke) 1. 2. 1.
Mr. Astell's b. h. Kill-Devil „ 2. 1. 2.
Produced an interesting race—Marble bolted at the Gate House, came in again and won a hard race by one length—2nd heat Marble bolted again at the same place, saved his distance, and walked in—3rd, both ran true. Kill-Devil was beat easily.

POST MATCH.

Mr. Millett's gr. h. Mameluke „ 2.
Mr. Morris names Don Gabriel's br. g. Babieca 1.
Mameluke when ready to start, fell on his rockey and set off home—he was brought back in time to run—both horses

In justice to Jeanie Deans, we feel it our duty to observe that she was too lame at starting to have the slightest chance of winning, and would have been drawn, had there not been so many of the running horses already in that predicament.

started at score.—Mameluke bolted at the Gate House, and was pulled up.

STATE OF BETTING BEFORE STARTING.

5 to 4, and 10 to 7 on Clinker.
Even on Ajax and Paul Pry.
ditto on Kill-Devil and Marble—Marble for choice.
ditto on Sir Peter and Jeanie Deans—the latter the favorite.
2 to 1 on her winning 1st heat. 4 to 1 on Sir Peter after 1st heat.
3 to 1 freely offered on Mameluke.

Captain Phillips of the Scattergood from Philadelphia, has succeeded through unremitted pains, in bringing to this country a pair of the much spoken of "Mocking Birds," which are now in high condition in the Collection of Thomas Beale Esqr. of Macao.

We believe these birds have never yet been conveyed to England from America; and the success on the present occasion has been owing to the greatest attention during the voyage, in preserving a temperature corresponding to that of their own climate, and in providing a regular supply of their native food.

A few nights ago, a smuggling boat with about ten chests of Opium for the *Fau-san* dealers, was captured by the Mandarins on its passage thither, and we learn that the property was restored shortly after, upon payment of 4500 dollars. These seizures become now of rare occurrence, and indicate very forcibly how little restraint the Government is inclined to throw upon a trade, which by its wide diffusion over the Empire, interests the inhabitants of every province.

The Fall of Rain at Macao during the month of April, has been 10⅛ Inches.

PEKING. The Censor MOO-WEITSH, has presented a Memorial to the Emperor complaining of four cases of misrule that prevail in all the Provinces. He praises His Majesty for his intense desire to attain good government, in every department; but which is defeated by the nefarious conduct of Provincial Rulers.

In the first place the Censor desires that the Emperor would strictly prohibit the existing custom of country Magistrates quitting their districts to dance attendance on Governors, and look out for promotion to themselves. At the various terms marked in the Calendar; Spring; Midsummer; winter Solstice; new and full moon &c; at the Governor's birth-day anniversary, his wife or mother's birth day and so on; away go the country Magistrates up to Town and pay their respects and offer their congratulations; while the affairs of the people and the revenue are left to understrappers, or neglected altogether. Some carry this practice so far, the Censor says, as to absent themselves altogether from their own district, till they get sent on some profitable commission of inquiry; or be appointed to a higher office.

The next abuse which the Censor complains of is, that of Governors of Provinces filling up their Secretaryships with His Majesty's Officers under their command, who ought to be attending to other business. It is the Governor's duty to pay his own Secretaries, but he takes His Majesty's servants who do the work for nothing, as far as actual payment of money goes. They however pay themselves from the people, and at last get recommended to some higher appointment by the Governor's influence.

A third proceeding of the Governors, denounced by the Censor is, putting their own creatures, from mere factorships into respectable offices pro-tempore. But these low people, having no character, fail not to fleece the poor sheep, during their short stay. When once they get the seals of office into their hands, he says, there is no length of extortion to which they do not go.

The last evil he complains of is the imposition on the Emperor by the Provincial Governors, in recommending people, who deserve nothing of their Country, to rewards and higher offices.

The Emperor has ordered sacrifices to be offered, by special Messengers from Court, at the Tombs of ancient Monarchs; to Confucius; to the North Sea; to the long white mountain in Manchow Tartary; to mountains on the west, east, south, and centre of the Empire; to the southern ocean (or China Sea) to the great rivers &c. &c. This idolatrous Monarch calls Christianity, as he knows it, a "depraved religion."

MACAO 29*th April* 1829.

The Gay season of the Chinese at Macao is commencing; at either extremity of this little peninsula, rival Theatres are rising and swarms from the neighbouring villages are seen attracted hither by the opening of the Sing song:—Sing song, (a worthy specimen of that mangled jargon in which Chinese and Foreigners still communicate,) it may be necessary to inform some of your distant readers, is the only term in Canton English whereby to designate a Play.

Few Europeans have I believe the hardihood to be present from choice at these performances after a 2d. or 3d. time, when mere curiosity has been sated; and even then the constant repetition, the unintelligible language, and perpetual din of sounds to their ear the most unharmonious, are such as to drive them away after a short time, inwardly wondering at the patience of Chinese listeners, and the objects of Chinese admiration: These remarks are intended to apply chiefly to the Native Canton Actors: those from some of the more northern provinces, evince a much less boisterous, and far more natural taste. There can be no doubt that the want of interest we feel in Chinese Theatricals may be attributed in a great measure to our inability of entering into the dialogue, and appreciating the *Bon mots* of the Dramatist. To supply this a man can look only to himself, but a few observations relative to the Chinese Theatre, and the footing upon which it is conducted, may not prove uninteresting to your Readers. In the first place, the very locality which is chosen for the erection of the stage, namely, immediately opposite a House of religious worship, must strike every one as singular, more especially perhaps in a country where the performances are so little fettered by the restraints of decorum, and the performers bear so proverbially a low character: It appears from their own accounts that they have an idea, thó it be a very vague one, of thus paying honor to their Gods! strange as the idea may seem and unaccountable for upon any reasonable grounds, it is not without a parallel, and that too amongst a people, the most civilized of the ancient world; In the Consul-ship of Caius S. Peticus, and C. Sicinius Stolo, when the people of Rome were suffering under the fury of a plague for which they could find no cure, Scenic performances were introduced as one amongst other means of appeasing the angry Gods! a sad testimony to what unmeaning extravagancies the popular mind is open when blinded by superstitious feeling—and at the same time a proof of the identity of Human Nature preserved throughout all the varieties of country and Government.

The passion of the Chinese for Theatrical amusement is very general, and the provision for hiring a company of Players at least once, or twice a Year, forms a regular Parish rate on all householders. It is not meant to imply that it is legally so, but all who would exempt themselves from such tax must be content to have themselves ranked in the class of selfish niggards. A committee of Management, chosen annually by their predecessors and consisting of from 10 a 20 members, where the Parish may be rated at from 4 a 500 Householders, have the care of collecting the subscription, providing a good Company of Performers, and erecting a suitable stage.

In Canton there are about 30 Companies of Native Players, besides about 10 of others from beyond the River, as People from the upper Provinces are called. A company is generally composed of from 40 a 70 persons, and excepting about 10 or 12 who take the principal parts, the rest are paid at from 20 & 30 a 130 Dollars per annum: Those who enact the superior parts, in which are comprized Female characters, *Deities* and Emperors, Generals and Ministers, Buffoons and Clowns—can earn from 300 a 1000 Dollars per annum, besides their living which is always at the cost of the Manager. The usual price paid for the performance of a set of Plays, such as occupy the greater part of a day, is from 60 a 70 Dollars, and an engagement is, generally speaking, for 5, 6, or 7, days. There is a law which prohibits the continuance of any performance in Canton after 6 o'clock p. m., but in the suburbs it is not strictly enforced. Engagements for Parties at Private Houses prove the most profitable service for the actor: Here they perform during the long-protracted meal of Dinner; and it is considered a proper compliment to the Host, for the Guest to send money to the stage. Tho' it is not *comme il faut* for ladies to appear openly

at a Play, yet when the performance is in the neighbourhood of any convenient apartments, they are allowed to view it from behind a Bamboo screen so contrived that those outside should not see them, whilst they from the inside see all that goes on without.

The Canton actors affect to carry on their dialogue in the Mandarin tongue, but it is so murderously spoken by them that few people of Education find pleasure in their performances, whilst with the lower orders they are grand favorites. In feats of Tumbling they are decidedly preeminent. It happened some ten years back that one of these companies caused a disturbance in the city which ended in the death of several individuals. Since that period they have been wholly interdicted from performing within the city walls. They have probably not suffered so much as might be expected, from this prohibition, as the neighbourhood of the Public Offices is a notoriously bad ground for any but the people of Government to thrive in. The up-country Players who have all the engagements of the Govt. Offices to themselves, never realize, it is said, more than half their usual remuneration upon such occasions. Several of the Native Companies go their rounds to the Towns and villages of the Province 2 or 3 times a year; mostly arranged so as to accommodate the *Birth days* of the Idols in the different Temples.

In a country where the inner Chamber is the almost sole habitation of women of respectability, it could hardly be deemed a matter of surprise, to find that females were excluded from the Public Boards. But that females should be paraded in their Public Processions, seated astraddle upon horseback, does seem an extraordinary departure from the general habits of the Chinese.

We do not profess, Mr. Editor, to be qualified for Critics of the Chinese Drama, but there is enough of the performance that speaks to the eye, in terms too plain to be misinterpreted, to argue the very low ebb to which practical Morality is sunk in this self-yclept Celestial Empire; When upon the stage, and exposed to the public gaze, impropriety and indecency (and these are mild terms) are not only tolerated, but resorted to as a source of shameless approbation, what room does it not give for suspecting all that is iniquitous being pursued, when every check, and restraint is withdrawn in the retirement of privacy. Look too at the crowds of children of all ages, who are collected, to feast their eyes with these exhibitions; what a school for their young ideas to be prematurely initiated into the arcana of Vice, and that too under the patronage, and applause of their Elders. What Hosts of "Moral Maxims" will ever be found, sufficient to counteract the demoralizing effects of these Representations?

Yours,

SPECTATOR.

LUCUBRATIONS of a Chinese Moralist, of Yang-chow in Keang-nan, or as the Essay is headed in the original. "The silly insane thoughts of Kin Feen Ke, a supporter of the *Golden* Heavens, from the *Stony* city of Yang-chow."

I would that Heaven would always produce good men—that Heaven would always grant abundant harvests—that Heaven would punish all corrupt Magistrates.

That Heaven would exterminate the cruelly wicked;

That Heaven would reform all lewd persons.

That Heaven would destroy all thieves and robbers.

That Heaven would expose to the light all plotters and deceivers—That Heaven would ruin all fraudulent persons That Heaven would stultify all Lawyers who write on the wrong side, with all those writers who employ lite a ure for immoral purposes—and that Heaven would punish all military tyrants.

These are the Utopian wishes of an insane Philanthropist, who murmured at the ways of Providence; and seemed to feel as king David did, when he saw the prosperity of the wicked.

The Chinese moralist however, in the Book of domestic Instruction from which we quote, immediately supplies reasons why his wishes should not be carried into effect, or solutions of his difficulties, which are as follow.

First. There is a great difference between rational and irrational creatures. The one is fixed in its character, the other changeable. Good men become bad, and bad men good. There are some externally good and externally bad, and vice versa.—Heaven cannot therefore predetermine the character and make all men good. The wish cannot in the nature of things be gratified. Perhaps this is the reason.

Secondly. As to abundant harvests—there is no doubt that high Heaven loves mankind more than Parents do their children. But there are stupid fools who neither reverence Heaven nor Earth; nor fear the three great Luminaries, who rail at the wind, and scold the rain, and scatter wastefully the fruits of the earth—therefore High Heaven sends drought and other calamities to punish them.

Thirdly. As to punishing corrupt Magistrates, it is an old saying, that one generation of Mandarins will be punished in their posterity by ten generations of beggars—this is punishment enough.

Fourthly. As to the cruelly wicked who escape the king's laws; their present state was probably a punishment of their former wickedness in a previous life; and they will be punished in the life to come. They cannot escape.

Fifthly. The solution to this, and the following five desires goes on the principle of an adequate retribution being eventually awarded to the several classes of persons enumerated in the above mentioned wishes. The eloquent writer of an immoral Novel callod *Shuwy Heu*, was punished by his children and grandchildren being all dumb for three generations.

Our author seems to have been perplexed by a consideration of the permission of moral evil, and perhaps his solutions are as satisfactory as any thing that can be said on the subject. Eventually all will appear right.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The quality of the new Malwa Opium has been ascertained to be very good, and the market has opened at $ 950 for a few chests, but the demand is very trifling.

A spirit of speculation has shewn itself among the dealers in Patna, who have been making some considerable purchases on time, and a progressive advance of price has been the result. Some transactions have also passed in Benares. The price of old Patna has reached 1000 Dollars per chest.

Just as our paper is going to Press, a brisk demand for Malwa begins to appear.

Turkey Opium may be quoted at $ 660 per Pecul, with very little demand.

The deliveries at Lintin to the 15th instant are 158 Chests of Patna, 84 Benares, and 163 Malwa—Total 405.

A few specimens of the first crop of Canton Raw Silk have been produced, which are by no means flattering, the late continued rains having been very injurious to the worm—but the Chinese are sanguine as to the success of the succeeding one.

The two ships lately arrived from Bombay bring together only 2571 Bales of Cotton, and another vessel from that Presidency left for the Straits and China without a single Bale. Yet the market seems to bear no appearance of any immediate improvement—the chief holder among the Cohong having lately made sales at the Chinese price of Taels 10.2, equal only to the import rate of Taels 8.4. What effect a diminished supply at the end of the season may produce, we cannot determine.

Many express the opinion that the introduction of European Cotton Goods, and the application of British Cotton yarn to their own manufactures, are causes operating to the depression of the Indian Staple.

The complaint still prevails of the inactivity pervading every branch of trade in the interior, which may be attributed partly to an over supply of most articles of foreign product.

The Coquimbo Copper noticed in our last, was sold at Lintin at $ 25 per Pecul.

Owing to the scarcity of Saltpetre, a few parcels lately brought, have been sold at Lintin for $ 12.

The ENGLAND has brought about 3500 Peculs of Betelnut, and 2000 of Rattans, and the SULIMANY near 3000 Peculs of Pepper—but it is expected that very low prices will be obtained.

The chief part of the Cochineal in the market has been purchased for shipment to Bombay.

Most of the Metals are very dull of sale.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MAY	ARRIVED		FROM
5	Brit Ship Merope	Parkyns	Calcutta
6	„ „ Numa	Wade	Singapore
7	„ „ Sulimany	Wemyss	Bombay
„	„ „ Cornwallis	Hardie	ditto
11	Danish Brig Norna	Kierulf	Manila
„	Sp. Brig Brillante		ditto
13	Am Ship Thomas Scattergood;	Phillips.	Philadelphia
16	Am Ship Porcia,	Howland,	Manila

MAY	SAILED		TO
4	Brit Ship Dona Carmelita	Gray	Calcutta
12	Am Brig Ea		Manila
16	Sp. Brig Triunfo		ditto

PASSENGERS per MEROPE. Captains Cliffe and Allan Messrs. Holdsworth, Hay, and Browne.

Per PORCIA, Oliver Gordon Esqr.

Per CARMELITA, Count Vidua.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT

MONDAY 18th MAY 1829.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs	12 a 16	Catty
Assafetida		5 a 6	Peeul
Bicho de mar		10 a 12	
very superior		36	
Bees wax		28 a 30	
Betel nut		2 a 2¼	
Bird's nests		26 a 40	—Catty
Black-wood or Ebony,		3½ a 4	— Peeul
Camphor malay		15 a 27	— Catty
Cloves Molucca		50 a 65	Peeul
Mauritius		42	
Cochineal		350 a 380	
Copper South American		23 a 24	
Do. Japan		25 a 27	
Coral Fragments		100 a 140	
Cotton yarn		35 a 45	
Cotton Bombay		8 a 9. 5	
Bengal		8 a 9	
Madras		7 a 9. 5	
Cotton goods British,			Piece
Chintzes 28 yds		4 a 5	
Longcloths 40 yds.		5 a 6	
Muslins 34 a 40 yds		2½ a 3	
Cambrics 12 yds		1¾ a 1¾	
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		1½ a 2	
Cow Bezoar		30	Catty
Cudbear		25 a 26	Peeul
Cutch Pegue		3½ a 4	
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a 100	
Elephant's Teeth		60 a 95	
Fishmaws		40 a 70	
Flints		1½ a 2	
Cambier		1 a 1½	
Ginseng crude		35 a 40	
Iron bar		3	
ditto Rod		4	
Lead		5	
Mace		55	
Myrrh		15 a 30	
Nutmegs		55	
Olibanum		4 a 6	Chest
Opium Patna		880	
Benares		840	
Companys Malwa		950	
Damaun do.			
Turkey		660	
Orsidue		5 a 6—100	Sheets
Pepper Malay		6 a 6¼	Picul.
Putchuck		11 a 12	
Quicksilver		68 a 70	
Rattans		3 a 3¼	
Rice		1.50 a 1.60	
Rose Maloes		42	
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none	
ditto Linfin		10 a 11	
Salt Fish		6 a 7	
Sandalwood		7 a 24	
Sapan wood		2½	
Shark's fins		15 a 18	
Smalts,		12 a 28	
Steel Swedish in Kits		6 a 7	— Cwt.
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1 a 1.90	Yard.
Camlets English		30 a 32	Piece
Ditto Dutch		34	
Long-ells, ditto		7 a 8	

IMPORTS

Skins, Beaver	[Sp. Drs.	4½	Each
Fox		1	
Rabbits		40 a 46	100
Seal		a 1¾	Each
Sea Otter		48	
Land otter		4 a 6	
Tin plates		9	Box
Tin,		18 a 19	Peeul

EXPORTS.

Alum	Sp. Drs.	2¾	Peeul
Anniseseed star		13	
Ditto oil of		2½	Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	1000
Brass Leaf		64	— Box
Camphor		28 a 30	Peeul
Cassia		14	
Ditto buds		20 a 22	
China Root		3½	
Cubebs		18 a 20	
Dragons blood		80 a 100	
Galangal		5½	
Gamboge		none	
Glass beads		25 a 26	
Hartall		12 a 13	
Mother o Pearl Shells		18	
Musk		70 a 90	Catty
Nankeens Compy's. 1st		96	100
2d do do		82	
3d.do.do		58 a 64	
Blue		95	
Small		none	
Oil of cassia		1½	Catty.
Rhubarb		none	Picul
Silk Raw, Nankin Taysaan		415	
Ditto Tsatlee		435 a 460	
Canton	Taels	220 a 270	
Sugar raw		5. 6	
Pingfa		6. 7	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs	13½ a 14½	
Do. Canton, 1st sort		10 a 10½	
2d. sort		9½	
Tea Bohea	[Taels.	14 a 15	
Congo		18 a 20	
Campoy		18 a 20	
Souchong		17 a 24	
Peko		50 a 60	
Ankoi		15 a 20	
Hyson		36 a 45	
ditto Skin		10 a 20	
ditto Young		16 a 20	
Gunpowder		45 a 50	
Twankay		18 a 22	
Tortoise Shell	[Sp. Drs.	1000 a 1100	Picul
Turmerick		6	
Tutenague		12	
Vermillion		46	— Box
White lead		11	— Peeul
Whanghees		none	1000

EXCHANGES.

London 4s. a 4s 2d per dr. 6 ms. st. } no bills
Bengal 200 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds. }
Bombay— By Rs per do. do. }

☞ *The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's at 50 cents*
Price Current separately 25 cents

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 2 TUESDAY, 2nd JUNE 1829. NO. 11

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

The MERCURY, Captain Bell, will receive Cargo and Treasure at Lintin for the above places, and sail with all possible despatch suiting the Convenience of the Shippers, the vessel being now ready for sea—Apply to.

Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

A CARD.

Markwick & Lane, have just received a small consignment of superior *French Claret*, which is now on sale at their Europe Bazar, No. 3 Imperial Hong Canton, and at their European Warehouse, Campo Sam Francisco Macao.

GOVERNOR LE'S REVIEW.

His Excellency, under an especial order from his Imperial Majesty, has gone to the Eastward on a tour of Military survey. Previous to his departure he issued the following Proclamation.

"Whereas, I, the Governor General of Canton and Qwong-se Provinces, Superintendant of the Land-tax &c. am about to proceed on a tour of Military Review in the districts of Hwuy, Chaou, and Kea, I hereby give notice, That although in cases of murder, robbery, and such other heinous crimes, where justice has not been obtained, it is permitted to the aggrieved to kneel by the road side, and present petitions; still it is equally true that there exists a set of perverse ill-behaved banditti, who to trivial cases add circumstances intended to arouse feeling, and obtain sanction. Sometimes these people, in a case of homicide, try to implicate many persons, in the hope of extorting money: at other times, in case of a local question of general importance in the place, they collect a mob, and make a loud clamour, to state their claims—which proceedings are most detestable.

I therefore previously to setting out hereby issue my commands, to literate and illiterate, for their full information.

If really any great and important injustice has been done, which comes so near as to cut the skin of the appellant, and he has already stated the same to inferior courts, without obtaining redress, he is permitted to kneel down at a distance from the road side, and hold up a petition, containing a statement of facts. But there he must wait till I send an officer to receive his petition. If he oversteps the bound thus prescribed, to state his case, he shall be bambooed according to law, and his petition be rejected. If people indulge themselves in getting up a noisy row, stop my chair, and force in their petition, or if they throw their petition into the chair; all such acts indicate a perverse contempt of law, and in such cases, in addition to not receiving their petitions, I will seize the presenter, bastinade and pillory him, for an example to others! I will shew no clemency. Implicitly obey. Oppose not. A special order.

TAOU-KWANG, 9th year, 3rd moon, 6th day. (9th April,)

"Suspend this order on the Southern Gate of the City."

The new Deputy Governor of Canton, LOO, has issued a proclamation addressed to all shopmen, who deal in the necessaries of life, intended to prevent his own people from defrauding the shopmen, and the shopmen from annoying him. LOO'S document is headed by a long list of titles, which designate him "a Guardian of the Heir-apparent; a Personage of the first rank; a Member of the Examiners' Court; a Censor of the Throne; a Leader of Armies; a Superintendant of Taxes" &c.

He declares himself as naturally economical, and not at all addicted to extravagance; and says that all the rice and fuel; vegetables, oil, and salt, which he requires, is ordered to be bought with ready money, and at the market price. Therefore if any servant or MAIPAN (Comprador) goes to a Shopman, and using the Deputy Governor's (Foo-yuen's) name, endeavours to force a purchase below the market price; or ask for credit; it is allowed to the shopmen to collar any such person, making such an attempt, and forthwith to drag him to the Foo-yuen's Office, who will deliver the offender to the Police to be punished.

A document similar to, this is published by all Officers of Government on their first coming to a new station. It is a document intended to be used as the occasion may require. Where is the shopman, who for a slight deduction of his price, or a small credit, would go to such an extremity with a "Governmental personage," and leave his shop and his trade, to collar and carry the offenders to the Foo-yuen's?

The foregoing proclamation is of a piece with the following, lately issued at Macao, by the Haong-shan Magistrate to prevent horse-racing.

"LEU, the Haong-shan Magistrate, promoted ten steps, and marked with approbation ten times, hereby issues a severe interdict. During the first decade of the third moon, being on public business at Macao, I saw with my own eyes, the foreigners on the sands at the Barrier, *running horses for sport*. But there is at that place a road which is a thoroughfare; and it is apprehended that the foot passengers may be injured, which would lead to a disturbance between the flowery Chinese, and barbarous foreigners.

I therefore command the Macao Linguist to convey my orders to the Barbarian Eye, requiring him to prohibit strictly these proceedings.

However, after this it appears the said Barbarians run races, and made sport a second time. This really is most unlike serious business. Nevertheless, excusing what is past, I hereby issue a strict interdict, and order all the barbarians of Macao, to know, that hereafter they must obey the laws and regulations of the Celestial Empire; and must not any more *run races for sport*, at the thoroughfare on the sands, near the Barrier; because it may lead to injuring the foot passengers, and causing a disturbance. After issuing this Proclamation, let every one implicitly obey. If any presume to oppose he will be seized with rigour, and severely punished. Don't say that you have not been told before hand.

TAOU-KWANG, 9th year, 3rd moon, 25th day," (28th April.)

Now for the fact. On the 14th of May there WERE Races on the Sands near the Barrier, and the foot passengers were disregarded; but, in the teeth of this CHINESE Proclamation, the Mandarin of Macao himself attended the Races, and brought his Police Runners, as if to keep the Course—The explanation of this strange conduct is, that the Proclamation was issued to save appearances, and to answer superiors in the event of any accident. And the local Magistrate attended partly from his own easy good-humoured feeling, and willingness to oblige or make seeming friends with foreigners; and partly to shew, in case of any row, to his superiors, how much on the alert he was to keep the peace. Thus the Heang-shan Magistrate, & the Tso-tong, who attended the Races (both of whom probably acted in concert,) were armed with Documents and Actions, in their own defence, which would, in the event of a serious accident, have puzzled any Chinese Judge to bring them in guilty of neglecting their duty.

The phrase used "Running horses for sport," is intended to throw contempt on the Turf, as having no useful object in view—not being applicable to any useful purpose either in war or in peace.

PRISON DISCIPLINE. His Imperial Majesty has been reading the Orders issued by his late Father, "the benevolent and enlightened Emperor," and among the rest finds one issued concerning prisons in Canton. It was in the 10th year of his reign, the period of Admiral Drury's expedition to China, when NA-YEN-CHING, now Imperial Commissioner in Bucharia, was Governor of this Province. Beside the Government prisons, belonging to the District of Canton and Whampoa, the police runners had private places of confinement for the perpetrators of small offences, accused persons and witnesses, whom it was necessary to retain to give evidence. In these private prisons as they are called, many persons, were kept in custody till they died. In Nan-hae District there were as many as fifty three; and in Pwan-yu District eleven. In these places when those taken into custody would not pay, or could not pay the extortions of the police, they

were ill used and starved till many innocent persons. His Majesty says, died of hunger. He compares their condition to being in the dark prison of hell. In addition to these places, there were prisons for women accused of crimes, who were delivered over to female police. These persons, when young women were delivered to them, forced them by ill usage to hire their persons to debauchees, that they might obtain a part of the price of prostitution. Such is the Statement made by the late Emperor. His present Majesty is apprehensive that the same cruel practices still exist in all parts of the Empire: both in the more populous and public districts such as Canton; and in the more retired and concealed parts of the Empire. He threfore issues orders to all Governors of Provinces to inquire into the conduct of local Magistrates in respect to prisons; and interdict all places of private confinement.

About six years ago, a hundred and thirty persons died in prison at Canton during one of the winter months.

THE DRAMA IN TARTARY. The Resident at JEHO (or Zhehol) Sung-Tajin, has petitioned His Imperial Majesty against one PAYEN-PATOOUR, who belongs to the TOOMIH-TIH-CHASA-KIH, for having hired Chinese Players to act in his House; and having seduced the Mung-koo young gentlemen to attend these private Theatricals. This "vicious practice" as the Emperor indignantly calls it, has extended far and near to other Families, a circumstance which deserves the "most intense detestation." The offender above named, is forthwith ordered to have the official knob plucked from his cap, and to be subjected to trial and punishment according to law.

THE LAW OF THE CASE is, that all officers of Government, and private individuals likewise, who receive Comedians into their House to represent Emperors, Empresses, sages, and gods, shall be punished with a hundred blows. The reason assigned for this law is, that the great personages just enumerated, among which gods are the last, are all deserving of awe and respect; but to represent them on the stage, by profligate comedians, is to desecrate them, and bring them in to contempt, therefore the practice is disallowed. The theatrical representation of gods, tho' put last, is in a note, said to be worst. To act such plays on temporary stages erected in the streets, is a crime to be punished with one hundred cudgel blows, and the pillory for one month; and all Standard-banner-Tartars in office, who go to a play-garden, are sentenced by law to a hundred blows and a SUBSEQUENT Court of Inquiry.

Now for the PRACTICE OF THE CASE, having already heard the law. His Imperial Majesty, Ministers of state, Kings, Princes, Governors, Judges, Sheriffs, and Magistrates:—Generals, Admirals, Captains, Lieutenants, Squires, Gentlemen, and Plebeians—the black-haired people of China—all, without a fragment of exception, are yearly, monthly, and some of them daily in the habit of acting, and seeing acted, Emperors, Empresses, Sages and Gods; even the Chinese supreme God &c. &c, on the Stage, at home, and in the Streets. And what is worse than representing Gods: the Chinese Stage often represents vice in its grossest forms.

This may to some persons seem condemnatory of China; but if we look at home, in Europe, we may soon find something not much less absurd. Bishops in Catholic and Protestant countries may not attend a play in public; but Bishops, in their Study, translate heathen plays and write plays. But not to insinuate that Priests alone, are inconsistent; there are Lords, and Commoners, and Radical Reformers too, who are advocates for liberty abroad, while they daily practice tyranny at home; preach virtue in the Senate, and practice vice in secret.

POPULAR BALLAD. One has recently appeared in praise of the reigning Dynasty. A distorted representation of the rebellion of Chankihur, by an anachronism of twenty years blended with that of 1813, form the ground-work of the story. And the General Yan-gu-chun is the hero of the Tale. Heaven's Son, the Emperor of the TSING Dynasty, is exhibited as a perfect Sage, loving the people as his own infant children; by his virtues, inducing peace and plenty, and causing tributary offerings from foreign nations. The black-haired people, on the other hand, are said to love dearly their Sovereign for his regard to the aged, to the faithful, the dutiful, and the chaste. "Our Sovereign" (the ballad singer exclaims) "is a benevolent and virtuous prince! his dragon heart is possessed of tenderness, goodness, and true virtue!

Not only is the Prince intelligent and wise: but his Ministers also are good men: and both the one and the other obey the stars of heaven. To sum up all—His present Majesty exceeds in every perfection YAOU, the Holy Monarch of high Antiquity."

After all this praise of the reigning Emperor, and high compliments to all preceding ones of the same family, the ballad writer admits that there are bad men in the world, and in the Government; and then makes a tale of two Brothers at ELE, in Tartary, of exemplary goodness, great learning and affluence. In a season of famine they destributed food to thousands; were accused of attempting to "buy the people's hearts," and of meditating rebellion, and on this false accusation they were cast into prison. This produced an insurrection, which required a large Military force under Yan-gu-chun to suppress; which he did in grand style. The two Brothers were saved from death; and invested with rank and office.

REMORSE. In the district Ching-heang, a man named Tsaou, who had an illicit intercourse with a neighbour's wife, agreed with her to elope: but he apprehensive the Husband might find it out and prevent it, determined to murder him, but did not mention it to the wife lest she should divulge the design. He effected his murderous intentions, and then told the adulterous widow. She, filled with remorse, gave information to Government; the criminal has been tried and condemned, and brought to the Provincial city for capital punishment.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE. Chwang-yuh-wa the wife of Sen, had a maid servant, Fe-taou, who had pretensions to beauty, and hoped to obtain the affections of her Master. Whilst this scheme was revolving in her mind the Mistress became ill, and Fe-taou thought it a good opportunity to occasion her death. She therefore applied to a Nun to procure her some poisonous pills, which she intended to blend with the medicine her sick Mistress was taking. But ere she effected her purpose she was over-heard in her sleep, whilst dreaming, to say—"If your pills will indeed cause death: I'll give you a box of trinkets." The servants who slept with her awoke her and asked what she meant. She denied that she had said any thing. The confusion caused her to drop the pills which she had about her. They interrogated her the more. She said, I feel very sorry and want to cure myself. She then took one of the pills. The blood soon rushed to the orifices of the body, and crying with anguish she died.

CAPTURE OF PIRATES.

The Tender of H. M. Ship, Sybille, after a smart engagement has captured a piratical Schooner under Buenos Ayrean colors, on the West coast of Africa.

H. M. Ship Briton, is also cruizing near the Equator for the protection of Trade.

Accounts from St. Thomas's mention the Capture of the pirate Ship LAS DAMAS ARGUNTINAS, by H. M. Ship Victor. This Pirate has committed great excesses off Teneriffe. She captured the Caraboca from Liverpool to Buenos Ayres, the crew of which was reported to be all put to death; but we are happy to state there is every probability of their having been landed in safety on one of the Western Islands—She is a vessel of ninety Tons, and sixty men.

We extract the following article of discovery from a late Calcutta Shipping list, which will add to the sum of utility which has been already derived from the power of Steam.

"WHITE ANTS. The experiment of Steaming instead of Smoaking Ships, for the destruction of insects and vermin, has been tried with the most complete success, on board the H. C. Steam Ship INVESTIGATOR, on board of which vessel not a single white ant remains alive."

The following is the result of an experiment of South American Dollars at the Mint at Calcutta, viz:

100	Mexican	Dollars	new	stamp	either	that	of						
	Iturbide	of	the	Republic,	wg.	Sicca	weight						
232	10	10	at	6	worse,	yield	„	S.	Rs.	205	12	1	
100	Peruvian,	new	stamp	wg	231	0	7	at	5				
	worse,	ditto	„	„	„	„	„	„		208	9		
100	Old	Spanish	wg.	231	4	0	at	6	do.	do.		206	5	11½

IDOLATRY. There is a wonderful fulness in the Jewish and Christian scriptures on the subject of idolatry. The different kinds of it. Its offensiveness to the Divine Being. And the punishment of it, especially in national judgments. The Holy scriptures forbid worship being paid to any other than the Great Creator—the Lord of Heaven and Earth. To worship heaven, earth, or any of God's creatures, inanimate or animate—the sun, moon, or stars; angels, heroes, and sages, although only mentally, is idolatry. All image worship, whether intended to represent the true God or the likeness of any thing in heaven, or on earth, or under the earth, or in the waters—angels, men, fowls, fish, or quadrupeds—is entirely forbidden.

In all the Books of all the native Sects in China, there is not to be found one prohibition of idolatry—either as implying the worship of creatures, or the worship of images. And both these kinds of idolatry prevail universally, from the Monarch on his Throne, to the meanest cottager. The visible heavens; the earth; the sun, moon, and stars, the spirits of mountains and rivers; the souls of departed heroes, kings, sages, saints, and virgins—the Manes or Shades of ancestors—trees, stones, and images of wood, clay, iron, and porcelain, are all worshipped.

But the Chinese have had the moral philosophy of Confucius for more than two thousand years. They have had the labours of literati who affected a philosophical scepticism; they have had the devotion of religionists; and they have had the use of printing; the benefit of high degrees of civilisation, and considerable skill in the arts of life for many centuries, yet they have not risen from the grossest idolatry to any thing that can with the least propriety be called Deism. They exhibit a medley of, atheism, polytheism, and idolatry.

Has any *Nation* civilized or savage, risen without the aid of the Jewish and Christian Scriptures from idolatry to Deism? The Greeks and Romans did not, the Britons did not, the Arabians did not. Jews, Christians, and Mahommedans alone can be called Deists. But these have all been indebted to the sacred writings above referred to. It does not appear then that any *Nation* since the almost universal falling off of mankind to idolatry, has ever recovered itself, without the aid of external revelation. The Brute creatures—the ox and the ass, recognise their owner and Master—but man has forgotten his maker; revolted from the sovereign of the Universe—refused him the gratitude of his heart; the obedience of his life & homage of his Soul.

But idolatry is not only a degraded state; it is also highly criminal. It is "an abominable thing which God hates;" and he will eventually execute justice on the idols of the heathen. The gods which have not made the heavens and the earth shall perish from under these heavens. When this shall be effected no man can foretel. The times and the seasons when grand moral revolutions shall be effected, the Father hath kept in his own power. But Idolatry shall not be perpetual. The Earth shall one day be filled with the knowledge of the true God; and all Nations shall serve Him. "Every idolater is brutish in his knowledge; every founder is confounded by the graven image—his molten image is falsehood, there is no breath in them. They are vanity and the work of errors, in the time of their visitation they shall perish." (Jeremiah)

There is, however, no immediate sign in China of the idols being abandoned. On the contrary they still maintain a firm hold on the belief of all ranks. Like the king of Babylon, his princes, wives, and concubines, who praised the gods of gold and of silver, of brass, of iron, of wood, and stone; those who hold the first rank in China do the same.

But in the same hour that Nebuchadnezzar was glorying in his idols, there came forth the fingers of a man's hand and wrote—God hath numbered thy kingdom and finished it—thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting.

The idols of China are of all dimensions; as well as of a variety of materials. Of gold or silver, any are rarely if ever seen. Colossal figures ten or fifteen, to twenty feet high, made of Sandal-wood, adorn the more spacious temples. Diminutive, ludicrous figures of wood, stone, and metal, are very common. And many are like what the Book of Wisdom describes the idols of his day.

The refuse of Timber; a crooked piece of wood full of knots, carved diligently, and fashioned into the grotesque figure of a man. The Tartar Nobles continued to present such gods to the Emperor, till he had no room where to deposit them. They also worship and burn incense to rude bits of stone good for nothing. It is pitiable to see a rational creature on his knees before an idol or a picture, speaking to that which has no life—for life he prayeth to that which is dead—for gaining and getting, and good success of his hands, he asketh ability of that which is unable to do any thing.—But, idols were not from the beginning; neither shall they be forever.

CHINESE DOMESTIC INSTRUCTOR.

There is a work bearing this Title, published at *Yang-chow* about a century ago. At that time the writer affirms that not more than one or two persons out of ten were well educated. There were one or two tenths of the population who read a little; and eight or nine tenths who did not read at all. An Edition printed in 1747, says, the greater half of the Chinese population could not read. The writer complains moreover that the ancient Books used in Schools, are obscure and unintelligible, to the unenlightened. We extract a few of his *Domestic Maxims* to shew Chinese opinions in private life.

1. Every day get up at sun-rise. Early in the morning dust the Tables and sweep the floor clean, that when kindred and friends call, the servants may be ready to make their bow and attend to orders. Let the Master of the House also be washed and ready to receive his guests, and let hot tea be ready to present as a mark of respect to the visitors. Acting thus indicates a prosperous condition of the Family. There is a class of persons who after the Sun has attained a considerable elevation in the heavens, are still in the village of dreams, and when visitors call, all is still and not a creature to receive them. Such people turn day into night and night into day.—A sure prognostic of approaching ruin.

2. Every evening go to bed early. In winter when the nights are long you may sit up a little later, and be diligent in your profession. But in the other three seasons of the year you should go to bed when it is dark. There are six advantages which arise from going to sleep early. When the Master of the House goes to bed early, it obviates the young people and servants sitting up late, and learning vicious practices, and is a bar to lewdness, theft, drinking, and gaming. In the next place it diminishes the danger of fire in the rooms and kitchen: Thirdly, those who go to bed early, generally awake in the middle of the night and are on their guard, against thieves and robbers. Again, he who goes early to bed may early arise and attend to his business instead of being sunk in sleep and losing day-light. Fifthly, he will save a great deal of oil and candles. And lastly, he will not incur the risk of breaking pans and dishes in the dark at night. The evils arising from going to bed late are just the reverse of these six benefits.

3. Let sons, cousins and servants all have some business to attend to that idleness may be prevented. Idle people become vicious; let great and small all have some work to do, and then not only will they eat the fruit of their own labour; but they won't have time for dissoluteness and gaming.

4. Wives and Daughters should not know characters, nor read Books. Grave good books enjoining chastity and virtue, they don't like to read, but get lewd novels to read, behind backs, which make their hearts drunk and dissipate their mind. It is better that it should be said they are without talent, than that they are without virtue.†

5. Don't easily permit plays to be acted. Play-actors devote themselves to the powerful and rich. If they think themselves at all neglected they forthwith begin to scoff and propagate slander. Beside, of late, Plays that inculcate fidelity, filial duty, chastity, and justice, are seldom acted. At great festivals Plays may be sparingly used, but at other times omitted.

6. Don't have in your House, Backgammon, dice, or cards. If others have them, don't you take any part. Of late even great officers play at the game called *Ma-teaou*, without feeling shame. The pretext is that in this amusement there are a thousand changes and ten thousand transformations; and so they never think what it is that they are holding in their hands. Oh it is most shameful! This vice arises from restlessness and an unwillingness to study. Gaming is most pernicious and should be carefully avoided. All games, chess, cards, &c. waste time and hinder business.

7. Don't try experiments with medical Doctors. If you don't tell the Doctor the occasion and circumstances of your illness, but expect him to find it out in the dark; you adopt a certain way to kill yourself.

8. Don't ornament your children with gold and silver, lest you endanger their lives by exciting the avidity of thieves.

9. Don't mock your Father's friend, nor a poor relation.

10. Don't keep in your possession licentious novels.

11. Don't keep in your service handsome youths, that you may avoid scandal. Marry out your slave girls at the age of twenty.

12. Make your servants speak in a low voice and mild manner to visitors. When a gentleman passes, let them stand up, or stand still, and yield the path. Although this may appear a trifle, it indicates kindness and liberality in the Master, as well as good behaviour in the servants.

13. Don't have your books always arranged in nice order because it shews that you don't read them much.

14. Don't use harsh and bitter language concerning other people.

15. After twelve years of age keep boys and girls apart.

† There are now Hawkers of Ballads and Novels, who go round from house to house and lend them by the month to be read and returned. The great desideratum in China is a "*Library of Useful knowledge*" in their own Language.

16. Don't have late evening parties; the practice introduces all sorts of vice among the servants. Invite your Friends in the forenoon and let them go away when it is dark.

17. Let the house be tranquil and no scolding or cursing in a loud voice be heard. When hens crow in the morning; or women interfere in government, it is a very infelicitous omen.

18. Let the sound of reading; spinning, and weaving, be heard. These are good signs of a thriving Family.

19. Treat liberally the sweating labourer and the poor man.

20. When slightly injured or insulted don't easily enter into an altercation. If people are afraid to take an ear of corn out of my field, it will excite resentment which will afterwards be more injurious to me.

21. Pay great respect to papers on which there is writing. Knowledge, riches, and honors, all depend on letters, and therefore letters should always be respected. If you see printed or written papers lying in the mire or filthy places, pick them up and burn them.

22. Be willing to assist people in sending letters home to their Friends. *

23. In all concerns practice moderation and economy. Don't affect the manners of the rich and great.

24. When at leisure never be without a good book in your hands. There is always something gained by opening a good book.

25. In all affairs practice forbearance. To contain and nourish like the ocean—to forbear and be kind to all, will produce great happiness: but to be angry at every trifle; and never brook any contradiction, is the way to have little happiness. It spoils virtue and ruins business.

26. Never suffer nuns, or old wives, as go-betweens, to come into your house.

27. Never either borrow or lend on interest. If you borrow you will find the interest accumulate faster than you expected; and if you lend, you will get nothing but ill-will when the interest is to be paid.

28. Conceal people's vices and publish their virtues.

29. Don't bring public women into your house.

30. Never contradict any body to their face. Nothing provokes ill-will so much as this. You must not do it; Let your speech be soft and yielding.

PROVIDENCE. When the virtuous suffer and are in distress, whilst the wicked are prosperous, the Chinese justify the ways of Providence by saying that the prosperous wicked man is indebted for his prosperity to the virtues of his forefathers; but when the merit resulting therefrom is exhausted, he will then suffer the punishment, and experience the calamities he deserves.

On the other hand the virtuous man who is in distress, owes his afflictions to the vices of his ancestors; but when he has suffered enough on their account, he will become prosperous.

* China is yet without a Post-office for the people.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The long continued deplorable state of our Cotton market, has produced a very sensible effect on the maritime commerce of Bombay.

The advices lately received from that quarter are all of a desponding cast; they relate that many of the Ships are likely to be laid up for the season, whilst others have been sent to the coast and Calcutta in search of employment, in preference to being engaged in what may be termed their natural occupation, as carriers of the great Staple to China. Under the depression of low freight and the prospect of a depreciation in the value of Cotton in this market, the Ship-owner and the merchant are exposed to equal sufferings.

The reduced rate of freight to England had induced many to direct their speculations to that quarter, which had contributed in a certain degree to maintain the price of Cotton, in conjunction with the backwardness of the crop, the quality of which however is reported to be very good.

It was supposed that not more than 80 to 90,000 bales could be sent from that Presidency this season, whilst the supply for this market from Bengal, will not exceed the 36,000 bales which the Company had engaged for their own six Ships, as no private adventures were likely to be entered into.

The parcels by the Sulimany and Cornwallis have been sold at prices according to their respective qualities from Taels 8. 3 to 9. 3 per Pecul, which is a slight improvement upon previous sales, some of the parcels being of a very inferior quality.

With the arrivals from Calcutta our Opium market has been daily improving, and a very material degree of spirit has prevailed since our last, both in cash and time sales of the Bengal and Malwa drug. In all this activity however, Turkey has remained stationary.

The Discrepancy in the relative value of the average sale prices of Patna and Benares in this month arises from a considerable proportion of the old Patna being included in it, which sold at from 50 a 60 $ above the new Drug.

A few parcels of Mother Cloves have been lately imported which have sold for $ 80 per Pecul, but the demand is very limited for this description of Spice, and a similar price could only be obtained for a small quantity.

Sycee continues high—No new Dollars in the place—Gold 25⅛.

A parcel of South American Copper lately arrived, has been sold at $ 25½ per Pecul at Lintin.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, FOR MAY.

	THERMOMETER. night	noon,	BAROMETER.		Wind
1	66	74	30	Unsettled weather with frequent rain	N. a N. W.
2	66	80	30	Fine weather, light vble	„ „ „
3	65	81	30	Fine weather 1st. part—light vble airs S.E. a N W.—latterly heavy rain with a fresh breeze a S. E.	
4	70	81	30	Unsettled weather—latterly a fresh breeze S. E.	
5	70	82	30	Constant rain, at times a fresh breeze	E.
6	74	80	30	Frequent rain, violent Thunder & lightning in the middle part—latter fine with a fresh breeze	S. E.
7	75	85	30	Unsettled, with Thunder and lightning—frequent rain	S. E.
8	75	82	29. 90	„ variable „	N. W. a S. E.
9	75	83	29. 80	„ light breeze	S. E.
10	76	82	29. 90	Fine weather throughout	S. E.
11	76	88	29. 95	„ latterly a fresh breeze	S. E.
12	76	80	29. 95	Fine weather 1st. part, light airs S. E. at noon a strong breeze from the Northwd. reducing the Thermometer to 70°.	
13	65	76	30	Cloudy weather with showers—light breeze „ „ „ „	N. W.
14	68	82	30	Fine weather—light breeze	N. E.
15	74	84	30	„ light airs	E. a S. E.
16	76	87	30	First part fine, latter cloudy with rain—light breeze „ „	
17	75	86	30	Fine weather—light breeze	S. E.
18	74	84	30	„ „ „ „ „ „	
19	76	86	30	„ „ „ „ „ „	
20	77	88	30	„ „ light airs vble	E. a S. E.
21	79	90	29. 95	„ „ light breeze	S. E.
22	78	92	29 95	„ „ light airs	S. a S. E.
23	79	86	30	First part cloudy, with fresh breeze a N. W. latterly light breeze a S. E. with rain	„
24	71	80	30	Cloudy with rain at times, light airs	E. a S. E.
25	74	82	29.90	First part fine weather with a fresh breeze S. E. latter constant rain with Thunder & lightning.	
26	76	86	29.90	Cloudy and sultry weather—light vble breeze S. E. a N. latterly rain, with Thunder & lightning.	
27	76	82	29.90	Cloudy with heavy rain Thunder and lightning „ „ „	N. a S. E.
28	74	88	29.85	„ „ latterly a fresh breeze a E.	
29	75	87	29,80	Cloudy frequent rain, fresh breeze	S. E.
30	77	85	29.80	„ „ with rain at times	„
31	76	80	29·80	Constant rain for the most part light breeze „ „ „ „	S.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MAY	ARRIVED		FROM
10	Brit Ship England	Reay	Singapore
18	Am Schooner Greyhound	Dumerick	Batavia
22	Brit Ship Sherburne	White	Calcutta
24	„ Bark Mercury	Bell	ditto
27	„ Ship Good Success	Durant	Bombay
„	Sp. Ship Union		Manila
„	Am Brig Terrien		Peru
29	Brit Ship Charlotte	Crooket	Bombay

MAY	SAILED		TO
18	Danish Brig Norna	Kierulf	Manila
19	Brit Barque Numa	Wade	ditto
„	Am Brig Ocean	Searle	ditto
23	Sp. Ship Rita	Ramirez	ditto

Passengers per ENGLAND, Mrs. Reay

Per SHERBURNE, Mrs. White, E. Otaduy Esqr.

Per MERCURY, A. De Souza Esqr.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	12 a 16	Catty
Assafetida		5 a 6	
Bicho de mar		10 a 12	
very superior		36	Pecul
Bees wax		28 a 30	
Betel nut		2	
Bird's nests		26 a 40	— Catty
Black wood or Ebony		3½ a 4	— Pecul
Camphor Malay		16 a 27	— Catty
Cloves Molucca		50 a 65	
Mauritius		42	
Cochineal		350 a 380	
Copper South American		23 a 24	
Do. Japan		25 a 27	
Coral Fragments		100 a 140	Pecul
Cotton yarn		35 a 40	
COTTON Bombay	Taels.	8 a 9	
Bengal		8 a 9	
Madras		7 a 9.5	
COTTON GOODS British			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	4 a 5	
Longcloths 40 yds.		5 a 6	Piece
Muslins 34 a 40 yds.		2½ a 3	
Cambrics 12 yds.		1¼ a 1½	
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		1½ a 2	
Cow Bezoar		30 —	Catty
Cudbear unsaleable		25	
Cutch Pegue		3½ a 4	
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a 100	
Elephant's Teeth		60 a 95	
Fishmaws		40 a 70	
Flints		1½ a 2	
Gambier		1 a 1½	
Ginseng crude		35 a 40	Pecul
Iron bar		3	
ditto Rod		4	
Lead		5	
Mace		55	
Myrrh		15 a 30	
Nutmegs		50	
Olibanum		4 a 6	
Opium Patna		930 a 940	
Benares		910 a 915	Chests
Companys Malwa		1040	
Damaun do.			
Turkey		670 —	Pecul
Orsidue per 100 Sheets		5 a 6	
Pepper Malay		6 a 6½	
Putchuck		11 a 12	
Quicksilver		68 a 70	
Rattans		3 a 3½	
Rice		1.50 a 1.60	
Rose Maloes		42	
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none	Pecul
ditto Lintin		10 a 11	
Salt Fish		6 a 7	
Sandalwood		7 a 24	
Sapanwood		2½	
Shark's fins		15 a 18	
Smalts		12 a 28	
Steel Swedish in Kits		6 a 7 —	Cwt.
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1 a 1.90 —	Yard.
Camlets English		28	Piece
Ditto Dutch			
Long-ells, ditto		7 a 8	

IMPORTS

Skins, Beaver	Sp. Drs.	4½	Each
Fox		1	
Rabbits		40 a 46 —	100
Seal		1½	
Sea Otter		48	Each
Land Otter		4 a 6	
Tin plates		9 —	Box
Tin,		18 a 19 —	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum	Sp. Drs.	2½	Pecul
Anniseeed star		13	
Ditto oil of		2½ —	Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a 16 —	1000
Brass Leaf		64 —	Box
Camphor		28 a 30	
Cassia		14	
Ditto Buds		20 a 22	
China Root		3½	
Cubebs		18 a 20	
Dragon's blood		80 a 100	Pecul
Galangal		5½	
Gamboge		none	
Glass beads		25 a 26	
Hartall		12 a 13	
Mother o Pearl Shells		17	
Musk		70 a 90	Catty
Nankeens Compy's 1st		96	
2d. do. do.		82	
3d. do. do.		58 a 64	100
Blue		90	
Small		none	
Oil of Cassia		1½ —	Catty
Rhubarb		none	
SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan		do.	
Ditto Tsatlee		do.	
Canton	Taels	220 a 270	
Sugar raw		5.6	
Pingfa		6.7	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	13½ a 14½	
Do. Canton, 1st sort		10 a 10½	
2d. sort		9½	
Tea Bohea	Taels	14 a 15	
Congo		18 a 20	
Campoy		18 a 20	Pecul
Souchong		17 a 24	
Peko		50 a 60	
Ankoi		15 a 20	
Hyson		36 a 45	
ditto Skin		10 a 20	
ditto Young		16 a 20	
Gunpowder		45 a 50	
Twankay		18 a 22	
Tortoise Shell	Sp. Drs.	1000 a 1100	
Turmerick		6	
Tutenague		13	
Vermillion		46 —	Box
White lead		11 —	Pecul
Whanghees		none —	1000

EXCHANGES.

London 4 s. a 4 s. 2d per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 200 Sa. Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

} no bills.

☞ The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents
Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

ESTIMATE OF CONSUMPTION AND VALUE IN DOLLARS, OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA FROM 1st APRIL, 1829.

		PATNA & BENARES.				MALWA.			TOTAL.	
		Chests.	Price.	Value.	United do.	Chests.	Price.	Value	Chests.	Value.
APRIL	Patna	377	845	3,18,565						
	Benares	120	840	1,00,800	4,19,365	236	920	2,17,120	733	6,36,485
MAY	Patna	486	880	4,27,680						
	Benares	154	820	1,26,280	5,53,960	351	950	3,33,450	991	8,87,410
Consumption to 1st June 1829		1137			9,73,325	587		5,50,570	1724	15,23,895
Stock at Lintin do. do.		3106				1185			4291	

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 2 THURSDAY, 18th JUNE 1829. NO.12

THE INUNDATION.

Our present moon was ushered in with high tides, as is usual at this season of the year, but were encreasing till the 4th 5th & 6th day, to a degree unprecedented in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

The Streets of Canton were perfectly navigable by boats—the only means indeed of communication—the houses in most places being two, and three feet under water.

A complete stagnation to all business was the consequence—all the Hongs were overflowed and incapable of receiving or sending away any Cargo.

In one village not far distant, the waters encroached so rapidly upon the place, that some of the inhabitants in the warmth of parental feeling, and in the distant hope of finding security for their beloved offspring, placed their children in large open jars and set them afloat, as the last resource of preservation. Some of them were picked up in the River near Canton, with labels attached describing the name & residence of the parent, and even with Dollars accompanying them, to invite, or rather with the certainty, of meeting the care of the stranger.

So alarming was the encrease of water in one village, that the Inhabitants sent the youth away to their friends in Canton & adjoining towns, and in one day upwards of a hundred children were received under this care.

Two Boats employed in conveying some Theatrical parties and their Scenic apparatus were upset, and about 140 persons lost—also three Passage Boats on the same day were sunk, and out of 2 or 300 persons only a few have been heard of.

In the adjoining villages the floods were so high, and the currents so rapid, that from 2 to 3000 persons are supposed to have perished, and the destruction of property is reported to have been very considerable.

Many people whilst bathing, were swept away by the unusual strength of the stream.

Several bodies within these few days have been picked up in various directions—many instances of females found with their infants clasped in their arms; lost evidently in the last agonies of affection and despair.

The Paddy grounds have been very much injured, and it is supposed that at least one third of the expected produce will be destroyed.

The Silk districts have suffered materially and it is conjectured that none of the expected 2nd crop of Canton Silk will appear, and very likely that the third crop will fail also.

The parts of the River under the Bridges were not navigable by the boats carrying their usual canopies.

In some places the Houses have been entirely swept away, and it is apprehended that should any severe rain shortly follow, the foundation of many of the better structure may be shaken, and much mischief yet follow.

It has been the festival of Wat-yune, at which the contest of the Dragon Boats takes place: but the pleasure of this anniversary has been much interfered with, and we regret to say, has been attended with some disaster. Those most enthusiastic in the ceremony, have fallen victims, for we are told that two of the boats have been upset and many persons have been lost. It may be recollected that these boats have generally, according to their size, from sixty to 100 people.

The general calamity has been most distressing, and every day is bringing fresh accounts of misery from the interior.

About 18 years ago a very extensive encroachment of the waters happened—but the tides on the late occasion exceeded that event by the height of three or four inches.

The weather throughout was remarkably fine, and it may be noticed perhaps as a circumstance of some singularity, that the tide was strong Ebb, during the whole of the time of high water.

It is reported that the loss of property by this late calamity far exceeds the sum of that sustained at the greatfire of Canton in 1822.

JAPAN. (Extract from a private Letter.) "The Japanese have become more jealous than formerly and have apprehended a Dr. LIEBOLD, who resided there, and have intercepted a long correspondence between him and various Japanese in the interior. This discovery will it is supposed, cost him the loss of his liberty as long as he lives. He had collected the finest Library of books and charts ever seen, but the whole have been put under the surveillance of the officers of Government and cannot be brought away."

A party of Japanese consisting of 13 persons have lately arrived at Macao from Manila, having been wrecked in a junk (in which they had embarked for the purposes of commerce) on the coast of that Island, in a violent Storm.

They are comfortably maintained and protected by the Government of Macao, awaiting an opportunity for returning to their native country, which may soon offer in some of the Junks that annually proceed from Nankin to Japan—or in a Dutch Ship from Batavia; but it is doubtful, we believe whether the severe laws of their nation, may not condemn them to death, for the crime they have committed of visiting Foreign countries.

Unfortunately they speak no language but their own, which prevents that intercourse, through which much interesting information might perhaps be gained from them.

They are extremely effeminate in their appearance, and one would hardly suppose them to be of the same race of people, who on a late occasion acted with such severity of temper towards the unfortunate Golownin—and who have managed without meeting with any resistance, to keep alive such deadly animosity against the nations of the western world, and indeed against all foreign States.

A correspondent writes to us on the same subject.

JAPANESE and COCHINCHINESE. A specimen of these two nations has to-day been presented in China. Both were Masters of trading vessels. The Japanese was wrecked and stranded on the coast of Manilla: the Cochinchinese was a smuggler of rice from his native country. The Japanese was the smaller man of the two, but shewed much more intelligence than the other. Both could write the Chinese language imperfectly. The Japanese with his twelve Shipmates seem to have experienced a miraculous escape. They were bound from Idsu to Nangasaki. After being dismasted and having parted from the rudder and stem of the vessel, the Mariners bound round with cords the remaining fore-part of the vessel, and on it floated to land, having been on the wreck about 90 days. The people lived on rice, with which the bark seems to have been laden, and rain water. The Manilla Government has, it is said, handed over to the Macao Government these thirteen ship-wrecked Mariners: and the latter will pass them to the Chinese Authorities, to convey them to Japan. This humane proceeding is creditable to all parties.

The Cochinchinese Captain was under charge of two Chinamen who had supplied him with founds to smuggle out of Cochinchina a cargo of rice.

The little Ship-wrecked Japanese was delighted beyond measure to see a Japan paper screen with drawings upon it; and gaining confidence from kind treatment, soon relaxed, and explained the drawings by signs. One picture represented two wrestlers. To explain this he seized hold of a grave Chinaman standing by, and handled him in a way his good breeding could scarcely brook.

Much interest has been excited here lately amongst the Chinese, by the arrival of one of the Frigates belonging to the King of Cochin China.

The leading novelty is in her being of European model, and the approach of such a vessel near to the anchorage of their own Shipping in the entrance of Salt river, created at first the fears of the security Merchants, who were not relieved of a very considerable degree of painful anxiety, until they had ascertained thro the medium of one of the foreign Gentlemen, that the vessel was actually belonging to

the nation described.

The main object of her visit has been, we understand, that of bringing Tribute to the Emperor, but the Captain has very naturally availed of the opportunities of Trade, which under the circumstances described, is exempt, we believe, from the Duties of Canton.

CHINESE JUNKS.

We observe in the Singapore Chronicle that the number of Chinese Junks which arrived there this season have been 8, 5 from Canton and 3 from Amoy. Their burthen is from 250 a 400 Tons each. A junk of 350 a 400 Tons carries from 80 to 100 Seamen. They generally leave China in the month of January in the very strength of the monsoon; and are from 20 to 30, and sometimes 40 days on their passage to Singapore. Their cargoes which are generally the same, are composed of Earthen ware, Tiles, Granite slabs, Paper Umbrellas, Vermicelly, Dried fruits, Joss sticks, Joss paper, Tobacco, Nankeens, Raw Silk &c. with the addition of Tea, Sugar candy, Camphor, Silk Camlets, Satins &c., when the Junk is from Canton. These cargoes vary in value from 30,000 to 60,000 Dollars.

The cargoes chiefly belong to the owners of the Junks, who remain in China; but the commanders and officers, as well as the whole of the men, are allowed a certain quantity of tonnage according to the size of the Junk. In a Junk carrying 7,000 or 8,000 Peculs, the commander has 200 peculs, the chief mate 100, two clerks, 50 each, and each man 7 peculs. The commander has the disposal of that which belongs to the owner, and the purchasing of the return cargo; which consists of Birds'nests, Malay Camphor, Beech de mar, Sandalwood, Ebony, Tortoise-shell, Rattans, Flint stones, Buffaloes' hides, Sharks' fins, Tripang, Europe Camblets, Woollens, and Long Ells, and a few pieces of Chintzes, Long cloths, and Bengal piece goods. In addition to these articles the Canton Junks take Agar-agar (a marine substance,) Tin, Pepper, Gambier, and from 8 to 10 chests of Opium each. Their transactions at Singapore are entirely carried on through the Chinese Merchants resident there, from whom the Europeans purchase such articles at suit them.

The Junks conveyed thither this season about 2,000 passengers, of whom few remained on the island, having quickly dispersed themselves over the neighbouring settlements in search of employment. The Chronicle remarks that "without the enterprizing spirit of these industrious emigrants, the trade of Singapore, which we believe will amount to upwards of seven millions of Dollars for the last year, would be comparatively trifling."

PEKING. Despatches from Na-yen-ching Commander in chief on the western frontier, continue to arrive in constant succession. They are occupied about details of internal government; diminution of the numbers of Manchow Military, and an increase of the pay of those retained.

A cavalry private has had his pay increased from 1 Tael 1 mace, to 1 Tael, 4 mace, 5 candareens, per mensem. At the eight Mahommedan cities (as the towns of Cashgar, Yarcand &c. are called) there are stationed upwards of 10,000 Manchow Troops.

A law, in Manchow Tartary, which required an expensive Commission to review the military stores, and accoutrements, has been annulled and the commission abolished.

Some of the leaders of the PDO-LOO-TIH tribes, implicated in poor Changkihur's rebellion, have cried Peccavi, and sued for mercy to the Court of China.

Another of the Heroes of Cashgar has arrived at Peking —met the Imperial view with great approbation, having grown strong and fat by campaigning;—and has been in consequence admitted to dine, with Duke Chang-ling and other conquerors, two and two at a Table, in presence of the great Emperor, at the late new-year.

By the way, a Member of the Imperial Clan, whose name was the same as that of CHANG-LING, the subjugator of Changkihur, has been ordered to change it to CHANG-MING.

CHINESE MARRYING MAHOMMEDANS. Cases of this kind have occurred in western Tartary. The Chinamen cut off their tails and assumed the Musselman costume. The parties detected are punished, although no law existed against it. His Majesty has however ordered the Supreme Court to punish similar cases in future.

Members of the Imperial Clan have, His Majesty says, become of late so turbulent and troublesome, by appearing in appeals &c. with which they have no immediate concern, it is necessary to direct the Board of punishments— the Hing-Poo— the Chinese Legislature, to frame a Law to meet such cases. The Emperor regrets their departure from the simplicity of their ancestors.

From Keang-se Province we have had a report that one of the Prisoners doomed to perpetual solitary confinement, on account of his connexion with Changkihur the rebel, has behaved himself quietly and to the satisfaction of his keepers.

SZE-CHUEN. From this Province there are accounts of the apprehension, of persons who had been spreading "depraved words"—something seditious or traitorous, and collecting money.

On the westward of the Province certain Shepherd Tribes who had been indulged in feeding their flocks near KOKONOR, were ordered from Peking to be expelled.

CASHGAR. The last of the Heroes who conquered Changkihur, namely General WOO-LUNG-O, is recalled to Court, and new Residents have been appointed to the several Mahommedan Towns in Little Bucharia. The Commander in chief, Na-yen-ching, still continues to superintend the affairs of this region. He has recommended to the Emperor for promotion several officers, who exerted themselves since the suppression of the rebellion, in rebuilding the walls of Cashgar, Yarcand, Koten &c.

HEAVEN'S QUEEN, TEEN-HOW.

During the last month, this pagan goddess has been honored at two Temples in Macao, by Dramatic performances. The expense incurred by this superstition has not been less than a thousand dollars. But beside the waste of money, loss of time, and representation of immoral scenes on the stage, there have been broken heads on the occasion.

A Chinese gamester called Long-foot, who is a noted *Black-leg*, opened a gaming house at the new Temple, during the plays. The fellow was leagued with a number of bullies to support him, and did not much fear the police. One of that fraternity however, ventured in, as if to play, but really to "*eat copper*" i e, to extract a fee for hush-money. Mr Long-foot unluckily in a moment of irritation, instead of giving the police Gentleman a quantity of Copper coin, to satiate his appetite, administered to him sharp steel, & actually inflicted a severe wound on his pericranium. The gash is said to have been rather deep; and the unfortunate police-man was obliged to give a new turn to the case. Instead of telling the truth, he reported to the Military Commandant at Casa branca that he had been cut down in the performance of his duty, when endeavoring to suppress an illegal gaming house. A great row ensued, and official men were on the alert. But Long-foot (Chang-keo) took to his heels, and has for the present escaped. The same bandit cut down a boatman last winter, and paid heavy damages to make up the affray.

How much better would the money spent in Macao on processions and plays, to afford a dissipating "*spectacle*" for the amusement of the vulgar, be spent on useful education!

*THE INSANE IN CHINA, are not provided with any Asylum, either by voluntary contribution, or by law, which is designed for their cure. Government requires that all persons who are dangerously insane, should be, by their kindred and neighbours reported to the local Magistrate, that he may either give the individual to the safe custody of kindred, or in case of the friends being unable to confine the insane person, he may be cast into prison. If this report be not given in to Government, and the deranged person kills any one, the kindred are punishable by the infliction of so many blows. Should a

madman kill an indifferent person, he is to be locked up forever: and even should he recover his senses, if the case has been atrocious, he is not to be liberated even though a general pardon should occur.

There is in the Penal Code a case recorded, in which a madman killed his father and two or three of his Family, for which he was, by order of the Emperor Kienlong, decapitated: and that decision is still the standing law of the land. Madness, though fully proved, shall not in similar cases put the criminal beyond the reach of law.

Natives say that in the south of China, reporting to Government is generally disregarded.

PUGILISM. The Art of self-defence is regularly taught in China. It is much practiced although not countenanced by the local governments. In the Penal Code nothing appears concerning it. Tracts are printed which would, in all probability, accompanied by their wood cuts, amuse the Fancy in England. The Chinese have no pitched battles that we have heard of: but we have seen a Pamphlet on the subject of boxing cudgelling, and sword-exercise; in which there are many fanciful terms. The first lesson for a Chinese Boxer, consists of winding his long tail tight round his head; stripping himself to the buff: then placing his right foot foremost, and with all his might giving a heavy thrust with his right fist against a bag of sand, suspended for the purpose. He is directed to change hands and feet alternately, restraining his breath and boxing the bag of sand right and left, for hours together. This exercise the Fancy call "Thumping down walls, and overturning parapets."

In the second lesson the Pugilist grasps in each hand a "stone lock" i e, a heavy mass of stone worked into the form of a Chinese lock. Then being stripped, and tail arranged, as before, he practices thrusting out at a man's length, these weights, right and left, till he is tired. He is to change feet and hands at the same time. This lesson is called "A golden dragon thrusting out his claws." Next comes "A crow stretching his wings."—"A dragon issuing forth from his den"—"A drunken China man knocking at your door.—A sphinx spreading her wings—A hungry tiger seizing a lamb—A Hawk clawing a sparrow—A crane and a muscle reciprocally embarrassed"—with various other specimens of fanciful nomenclature for divers feats of the pugilistic Art.

Mr. Editor,

As the term BARBARIAN, as applied by the Chinese in their distinction of foreigners, has been generally received in a very obnoxious sense, although the Savans in the language have differed in the degree of its interpretation, I hope that any observations in illustration of its former application by the Greeks, from whom the epithet seems to have originated, may not be unacceptable to your readers.

The remarks have been made by a very intelligent American writer upon a subject of no mean interest, that of the condition of the Blacks of the present day, and of the ancient Ethiopians.

"The epithet BARBAROUS (he says) which was frequently applied by the Greeks to foreigners in general, and which in our modern language has an offensive signification, does not appear to have been used by them as a term of reproach. It may possibly have acquired that character at a later period when the Greeks were really superior to all their neighbours; but the word seems to have been in the first instance a proper name, borrowed from some foreign, probably African dialect. It is still retained as the name of the north of Africa and its inhabitants, and may have been common at this remote period, to the whole black race."

And to this he subjoins the following note.

"Barbary is a proper name for the north of Africa, and Berebber, or Barbar, for one of the distinct races that inhabit it, and are scattered thinly over its whole extent, from its eastern to its western extremity. It is conjectured by some competent judges, that they composed the original population of this region before its conquest by the Saracens. (See the Quarterly Review for March 1826 p. 520.) In the curious geographical memoir by the Sultan of Bello inserted in the Appendix to Major Denham's travels, it is stated that the Barbar formerly reigned in Syria. It would thus seem that at some remote period, this name, according to the tradition of these countries, was common to the whole, or a great part, of the population of the Southwest of Asia, and North of Africa, which included nearly all the foreign nations known to the Greeks. The period indicated, is also the one in which the Greeks habitually employed the same term to express foreign nations in general. A coincidence of this kind could not well be accidental, and there is, therefore, little doubt that the Greek word Barbaros is no other than the proper name Barbar. The Etymology of this word has considerably engaged the attention of the learned (See North American Review Vol. IV. p. 155) As the explanation given above appears not only satisfactory, but somewhat obvious, it is rather singular that it should not have been offered before."

Your obedient Servant
OBSERVER.

METEMPSYCHOSIS. The following remarks are by a native correspondent. I have not heretofore believed the doctrine of transmigration. Yesterday I met with a man who was fond of talking about retribation, and cautioning people not to kill living creatures. He said that whoever killed a cow or a pig, would be punished by being made a cow or a pig in the next life; and the principle would hold true, even to killing an insect, or an ant. A friend present thus answered. If the case be indeed thus, the best thing that can be done, will be to kill a man. All present asked, why? Because said he, on the principle now advocated, if I kill a man in this life, I shall be a man in the next state of human existence.—This remark (says our correspondent), though not very bright, is still sufficient to call to reflexion deluded people.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Our Cotton market has not yet experienced any further improvement, and no sales have been made since our last, the consignees of the late arrivals holding out for better terms than have lately prevailed. Should the Chinese put any faith in the report of the expectation of there being diminished supplies this year from both Presidencies of India, it may have the effect of soon advancing prices, and which the future confirmation of the reality of the circumstance, will doubtless accomplish.

The Stock of old is considerably reduced, and consists of 10,598 Bales of Bombay, exclusive of recent arrivals: Bengal 17,175: and Madras 8,264 Bales: which is principally in private hands.

The late inundations which have proved so destructive to lives and property have had a most material influence on Trade generally, and the Opium dealers have been severely checked in their operations.

A very few transactions have occurred in this month and the deliveries have been but moderate being to the 15th

Patna	183	Chests
Benares	50	,,
Malwa	137	,,

Some of the native Speculators have listened to the rumours of the late interruptions at Paulee, and seem impressed with the notion that the supplies from that quarter will not be so extensive as has hitherto been imagined, but the prices have been daily declining, and latterly no demand.

Some Parcels of Sandalwood from Bombay have been sold at 16 and 17 $ per Pecul—but it is feared that the price will decrease, if any considerable importations are made during the season.

The last importation of Betel Nut is still in the possession of the consignee, and the Chinese holders of this article cannot effect any sales to reduce their Stock—which consists of about 25 a 30,000 Peculs. Pepper and Tin are equally dull.

A very small part of the contracts made for the supply of Canton Raw Silk from the produce of the second Crop, have been delivered, as it has yielded but little of a good quality; and it is expected that the subsequent one will totally fail, owing to the injury that has already been sustained by the floods.

Sugar and Sugar candy are scarce, and are in daily advance of price.

About two Lacs of New Dollars have been received from South America, which have found purchasers very readily at a premium of one and a half and one per cent according to their discription: whether Mexican or Patriot Coin.

Sycee silver is not to be obtained under a premium of 7 per cent, deliverable at Lintin.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

JUNE	ARRIVED		FROM
9	Brit Ship Hormasjee Bomanjee	Johnson	Bombay
	SAILED		TO
2	Sand Island Bark Ennore	Wallace	Manila
3	Am Schooner Greyhound	Dumerick	Mexican coast
4	Sp Brig Brillante	Pozueta	Manila
6	Am Brig Terrier		ditto
14	Brit Ship Sulimany	Wemyss	Bombay
17	„ Cornwallis	Hardie	ditto

BIRTHS.

At Macao, on the 9th instant, the Lady of RICHARD TURNER Esqr. of a son.

The Canton Court circular announces that the Lady of Deputy Governor Loo, lately arrived, was confined, after His Excellency's departure from Keang-se, of a girl.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	12	a	16	Catty
Assafetida		5	a	6	Pecul
Bicho de mar		10	a	12	Pecul
very superior		36			Pecul
Bees wax		28	a	30	Pecul
Betel nut		2			Pecul
Bird's nests		26	a	40	— Catty
Black wood or Ebony		3¼	a	4	— Pecul
Camphor Malay		16	a	27	— Catty
Cloves Molucca		50	a	65	Pecul
Mauritius		42			Pecul
Cochineal		350	a	380	Pecul
Copper South American		23	a	24	Pecul
Do. Japan		25	a	27	Pecul
Coral Fragments		100	a	140	Pecul
Cotton yarn		35	a	40	Pecul
COTTON Bombay	Taels.	8	a	9	Pecul
Bengal		8	a	9	Pecul
Madras		7	a	9.5	Pecul
COTTON GOODS British					
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	4	a	5	Piece
Longcloths 40 yds.		5	a	6	Piece
Muslins 34 a 40 yds.		2⅓	a	3	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½	a	1⅔	Piece
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		1½	a	2	Piece
Cow Bezoar		30		—	Catty
Cudbear unsaleable		25			Pecul
Cutch Pegue		3½	a	4	Pecul
Cuttings Scarlet		80	a	100	Pecul
Elephant's Teeth		60	a	95	Pecul
Fishmaws		40	a	70	Pecul
Flints		1½	a	2	Pecul
Gambier		1	a	1½	Pecul
Ginseng crude		35	a	40	Pecul
Iron bar		3			Pecul
ditto Rod		4			Pecul
Lead		5			Pecul
Mace		55			Pecul
Myrrh		15	a	30	Pecul
Nutmegs		50			Pecul
Olibanum		4	a	6	Pecul
Opium Patna		930	a	940	Chests
Benares		910	a	915	Chests
Companys Malwa		1030			Chests
Damaun do.					Chests
Turkey		670		—	Pecul
Orsidue per 100 Sheets		5	a	6	Pecul
Pepper Malay		6	a	6½	Pecul
Putchuck		11	a	12	Pecul
Quicksilver		68	a	70	Pecul
Rattans		3	a	3½	Pecul
Rice		1.50	a	1.60	Pecul
Rose Maloes		42			Pecul
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none			Pecul
ditto Lintin		10	a	11	Pecul
Salt Fish		6	a	7	Pecul
Sandalwood		7	a	24	Pecul
Sapanwood		2½			Pecul
Shark's fins		15	a	18	Pecul
Smalts		12	a	28	Pecul
Steel Swedish in Kits		6	a	7	— Cwt.
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1	a	1.90	— Yard.
Camlets English		28			Piece
Ditto Dutch					Piece
Long-ells, ditto		7	a	8	Piece

IMPORTS

Skins, Beaver	Sp. Drs.	4½			Each
Fox		1			Each
Rabbits		40	a	46 —	100
Seal		1¾			Each
Sea Otter		48			Each
Land Otter		4	a	6	Each
Tin plates		9		—	Box
Tin,		18	a	19 —	Pecul

EXPORTS.

A lum	Sp. Drs.	2¾			Pecul
Anniseseed star		13			Pecul
Ditto oil of		2½		—	Catty
Bamboo canes		14	a	16 —	1000
Brass Leaf		64		—	Box
Camphor		28	a	30	Pecul
Cassia		14			Pecul
Ditto Buds		20	a	22	Pecul
China Root		3½			Pecul
Cubebs		18	a	20	Pecul
Dragon's blood		80	a	100	Pecul
Galangal		5½			Pecul
Gamboge		none			Pecul
Glass beads		25	a	26	Pecul
Hartall		12	a	13	Pecul
Mother o Pearl Shells		17			Pecul
Musk		70	a	90	Catty
Nankeens Compy's 1st		95			100
2d. do. do.		85			100
3d. do. do.		55	a	60	100
Blue		85			100
Small		none			100
Oil of Cassia		1½		—	Catty
Rhubarb		none			Pecul
SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan		do.			Pecul
Ditto Tsatlee		do.			Pecul
Canton	Taels	220	a	270	Pecul
Sugar raw		5.7			Pecul
Pingfa		6.7			Pecul
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	none			Pecul
Do. Canton, 1st sort		10	a	10½	Pecul
2d. sort		9½			Pecul
Tea Bohea	Taels	14	a	15	Pecul
Congo		18	a	20	Pecul
Campoy		18	a	20	Pecul
Souchong		17	a	24	Pecul
Peko		50	a	60	Pecul
Ankoi		15	a	20	Pecul
Hyson		36	a	45	Pecul
ditto Skin		10	a	20	Pecul
ditto Young		16	a	20	Pecul
Gunpowder		45	a	50	Pecul
Twankay		18	a	22	Pecul
Tortoise Shell	Sp. Drs.	1000	a	1100	Pecul
Turmerick		6			Pecul
Tutenague		13			Pecul
Vermillion		46		—	Box
White lead		11		—	Pecul
Whanghees		none		—	1000

EXCHANGES.

London 3 s. 11 d a 4 s per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 200 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds. } no bills
Bombay—By Rs per do. do. }

☞ The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 2 THURSDAY, 2nd JULY, 1829. NO.13

CANTON.

We have the pleasure to shew the progress that some of the Company's Ships of last season had made on their passage home.

		SAILED.
ARRIVED AT ST. HELENA.		
Jany. 19.	Berwickshire	19th January
25.	Edinburgh	28th ,,
28.	Dunira	1st February
,,	Sir David Scott	,,
ARRIVED AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.		SAILED.
Jan. 16.	Dutchess of Athol	22nd January
Feb. 12.	Canning	21st February
,, 20.	William Fairlie	28th ,,
Mar. 19.	Lord Lowther	for repairs.

Notwithstanding the extensive injury that has been sustained in the late overflowing of the rivers, by the cultivators of Paddy and other grains, and also of the Sweet potatoe, an article of such general use amongst the natives; no advance on the former prices of Rice, or other article of food, is allowed to be exacted, and thus an augmented distress to the already suffering population, which in most countries would follow such a calamity, is counteracted by a wise policy of the Chinese.

Our senior Hong merchant HOW-QUA, has munificently contributed a Sum of twenty thousand taels, towards alleviating the severe misery that the poorer class of the community have been reduced to.

Our latest advices from Batavia are dated 25th April, a period at which business is generally very dull and no produce at market. The Coffee however was soon expected and the prices anticipated 14 a 15 Florins. The production of Sugar had encreased considerably accompanied with a corresponding demand. A good Stock in the course of 2 months was relied upon, when ordinary 1st quality, it was thought, would be worth 17 Florins. Indigo was becoming a material item in the Exports of the country, and for the very good qualities 4½ might be obtained.

The market was overstocked with all sorts of manufactures.

Our advices from Manila, of the 15th June, mention that the Crop of Sugar, which from previous representations had been expected to be very abundant, turns out to be but moderate, and that the market would not receive supplies beyond the usual quantity. The anticipation of an abundant crop had been created from the circumstance of double the quantity of canes having been planted, almost half of which however were left to spoil, in consequence of the cultivators not being provided with a sufficient number of Boilers to prepare the encreased produce.

A report has been in circulation some days which is generally believed, that our Governor LE TAJIN, has been degraded three degrees: but allowed for the present to retain his Office. The cause of this is said to be an impeachment secretly conveyed to His Majesty by Judge YAOU, who last year was frequently noticed in the Register. He brought five or six accusations against the Governor. First his being on terms of intimacy with his name-sake LE LOK-YAY a private Gentleman living under his Government, and frequently visiting him, which is not compatible with the dignity and appearance of integrity required in a Governor: a second count was conniving at the Lintin Opium Trade; a third, slurring over certain cases of homicide, &c. &c. A Native who mentioned these circumstances to us, agreed in the propriety of the first accusation; but as for the second, he thought it the DESTINY of China to smoke Opium, and it was impossible to prevent it.

A few days ago the deputy Governor LOO received a Letter from His Imperial Majesty, on which felicitous occasion all the civil and military Officers in Canton, waited on His Excellency to congratulate him.

The Heang-shan Magistrate and his Deputy the TSO-TANG of Macao are both recalled. Connivance at Banditti is the alleged cause. There are a great many sworn brotherhoods in the district, who rob and molest all who refuse to join their confederacy. Yesterday, being Sunday June the 14th, about seventy braziers swore before the idol of the Great Warrior god KWAN-FOO-TSE, attachment to each other, and sealed their oath by spilling a few drops of their own blood. It was the anniversary birth-day of their patron god, and they had a feast on the sacrifices they offered. Amidst their drinking and carousing they sent an order to all the boats which lodge public women to send one or two from each to accompany them in their revelry. Two only were bold enough to refuse. For which offence the drunken banditti rushed out armed with swords, broke the boats and maimed the inmates for daring to disobey the mandate sent. A great disturbance was raised. The Police turned out but were afraid to attack the banditti; and a message was sent off to call in the Military.

The Rivers of the Province are also infested with pirates who force trading boats to purchase passes of them. These pirates lately murdered several traders who refused to submit to them.

The inundation arising chiefly from the western river, which rises from the hills on the Birman frontier, has been very destructive of cottages, boats, and lives, in all the neighbourhood. There has been no such rise of the rivers since the flood which occurred in the 18th year of Keaking, about 16 years ago.

The 10th of May was Shikea Bud's Birth day and AH, the Treasurer of the Province, who is a Tartar, issued a Proclamation directing that no meat should be killed on that day; nor any criminal case be attended to in the Public Offices.

On the day preceding His Excellency LOO the Deputy Governor, performed the great annual Sacrifice of sheep &c. on the ROUND altar, dedicated to the visible Heavens. His Excellency's Lady and family have arrived and entered his official residence; on which day, all the civil and military officers paid their respects.

During the Governor's absence the anniversary of his bith day occurred; but though absent all the authorities in Canton left their cards of congratulation, at the Governor's Palace.

The annual Literary Examination is now going on in Canton, which makes a great stir, and occasions numerous Proclamations containing instructions, cautions, prohibitions, regulations &c. We have seen a small Tract containing directions to the Students how to conduct themselves, and how to avoid infringing the Rules of the Court in which they are locked up during the examination. As the Students have to remain inside three days and two nights, the writer recommends them to take some good tea, salted ginger, and WAX PILLS, to stimulate and give play to their ideas. As the Students are crowded together in little centry boxes, and those at one extremity are rather too near to the necessary Offices to have the most fragrant smells, some experienced people take Asafetida with them to counteract and expel one bad smell by the force of another.

PUBLIC EDUCATION. The local authorities are almost daily issuing orders to regulate this department of national concern; which is intended to bring forth, as they say, "Real Talent" for the service of the State. The great difficulty is, to guard against the undue influence of wealth, to which neglected Talent always sells itself.

There are poor scholars who officiate, contrary to law, as "Grinders" and POLISHERS for the sons of wealthy gentlemen; and who engage to bring them forward, on the most

liberal terms, No degree, no pay. Poor civilians do the same in the law—"No verdict for the client, no pay." Only the poor scholar and the poor civilian, while working, must of course eat and drink, therefore some pecuniary advances must be made. And however the case turns out, these advances are never refunded. But says one, what do the Students study? Oh!—Confucius; the CHINESE CLASSICS. And is that all? Yes, that is all.

THE ARTS. Ten Ink Drawings of Battles fought in the late war against Changkihur, made by an Artist in Peking, have been laid before the Emperor and approved by him. They have been sent to Canton to be painted by the best Native Artists there; and it is said, that the local Government, by order of the Emperor, has applied to the English, to have the original Drawings engraved on copper plate.

From these facts two inferences may be drawn. First, that the Native Painters of Canton however bad they may be, have acquired, by their imitation of foreign pictures, a superiority over their brother Artists even in Peking, as well as in other parts of the Empire. It is only on this supposition that the sending of the Drawings to Canton to be painted, can be accounted for. The second inference is, that the Chinese have no Native Artists who engrave on Copper, although they often assert on the Title Pages of their Books, that the Prints contained in them, are from "Copper-plates." The assertion like many fine speeches of the Chinese is intended evidently, not to be taken literally, but by a figure of speech for WOOD CUTS, that are almost as good as copper-plate. It is rather surprizing that Chinese pride would condescend to be indebted to a Barbarian Artist for giving commemorative perpetuity to the glory of China's celestial arms. However, His Majesty has precedent for what he is now doing. His Grandfather, the Emperor KIEN-LUNG, had drawings of his victories over the Gorkas engraved in France. The Chinese after all admit that the Europeans are rather ingenious savages; and often praise them for being good watchmakers; and therefore to admit that the "Drawihg and Painting MECHANICS"—as they designate ARTISTS—rather excel among the Barbarians, does not much encroach on a Chinaman's "self-respect," a virtue for which the Republican Citizens of the western world so much laud themselves. Indeed if self-respect, self-confidence and self-conceit be virtues, the enslaved subjects of this absolute despotism, are a very virtuous people; however inferior they may be in the arts.

COCHINCHINA.

By accounts received lately it appears the Chinese are gaining considerable influence at the Court of the young King, whose Title is MING-MING, "By Heaven's illustrious decree." A Chinese has got himself appointed Minister of State, and takes the same Title as the Ministers of His Imperial Majesty. He is introducing also the penal Code of China, as contained in the TA-TSING LEU LEE.

Under the late king the Chinese resident in Cochinchina were not PERMITTED to petition in the Chinese language, but in the modified character of Cochinchina. Now, it is REQUIRED that all official Documents and petitions shall be written in pure Chinese.

Christians are at present left unmolested in Cochinchina; whether these Chinese innovations will introduce Chinese hatred to the Cross remains to be seen.

The king's Conscript requires every third man to serve; and as has been done in all ages and countries, some subjects maim themselves rather than become soldiers. The exportation of rice it appears is prohibited to Chinese, but a Native vessel laden with rice has lately arrived in China, to obtain which Chinese advanced the Funds.

Although the Cochinchinese get most, or all their Books from China, Budhism, it is said does not much prevail.

Our hasty informant further says, that the Chinese Minister has dissuaded the young King from all direct trading. Merchants don't like to sell to kings, because kings fix their own prices. Beside it is beneath a king to buy and sell in his own proper person.

There are at present some Portuguese in Cochinchina, who are superintending the construction of vessels to trade to Singapore, Penang, Batavia &c. in order to sell the King's Sugar.

Supposing the general truth of these statements, which have been received direct from Natives, it cannot but be regretted that opposition was made by Sir Stamford Raffles' successor at Singapore, to the Institution School, liberally designed for the introduction of English Literature into the Chinese Archipelago; and for the acquisition of all the Native dialects.

COCHINCHINA. The Court circular announces the arrival & "opening the hatches"—beginning to unload of a Tributary vessel from Cochinchina. She brought back four young Gentlemen, who having attended the National College last season, were on their return to Hainan (we presume) carried down to Cochinchina during a gale of wind. And from the same source we learn that one of the Cochinchinese Envoys has died, for an official personage has been sent to SACRIFICE to his manes.

PEKING. In consequence of the litigious spirit manifested by members of the Imperial Clan, His Majesty has enacted some new laws concerning them. Of late, He remarks they have constantly appeared in cases that did not immediately concern themselves, and have employed their privileges and influence to extort money on legal pretexts. The Military council of the Empire; the Ministers of State; the Heads of the Imperial Household, and the Supreme Court of the criminal Code, having assembled, by order of His Majesty, framed certain new laws on the subject which He has confirmed.

The tenor of them is to this effect. Should any member, direct or collateral, of the Imperial Clan, appeal to any Court in an affair that does not concern himself, and should it be found that this was designed to obtain money by fraudulent pretexts, he shall be sentenced to a hundred blows with the cudgel; forty of which shall be inflicted really and severely with the bamboo.

And in affairs that do concern themselves, if they form a conspiracy with witnesses and others to extort money, the offenders shall be transported to Kirin, deprived of their honorary distinction, and receive a chastisement of forty blows with the bamboo. Those who come forward to assist by their influence in these conspiracies shall be pilloried for three months, and then transported to the frontier.

His Majesty has ordered these laws to be inserted in the Code, and published among all the Tartar Tribes both near and distant that the law may be universally known and eternally obeyed.

YALAFUN, a Tartar colonel is transported to ELE and subjected to hard labor for the crime of adultery. His Majesty expresses great contempt for the Colonel's shameless conduct.

CASHGAR. The custom of trade with tribes beyond the frontier has been to pay to the Chinese Government, as a duty, one thirtieth part of all goods bought or sold. Of late years however, at the solicitation of foreign Tribes sometimes less than this has been exacted, on the authority of the Chinese Residents; and sometimes they have taken upon them to remit all duties. His Imperial Majesty in a recent order from Peking requires that the 30th part, a very moderate duty, he says, be strictly exacted.

After the late disturbances there were 6500 additional troops left in this and the other Towns of Turkistan. It was originally ordered that 2000 men should be withdrawn at the expiration of three years, and 2000 more after five years had elapsed. But NAYEN-CHING having represented that both within and outside the frontier, the Mahomedan Tribes are all tranquil and happy, His Majesty has ordered the troops to be withdrawn at shorter periods.

At ELE, the place of transportation, on the northside of TIEN-SHAN, the Celestial mountains, the Emperor has required from the resident authorities, an accurate account of public affairs at the close of every year. And every officer newly appointed, is within three months of his arrival to send information to the Emperor of what he has observed. Further every Military officer at the head of a division of Troops is permitted, without informing or consulting his brother officers, to send private and secret information of the state of things to His Imperial Majesty; and especially to inform against those in authority who extort money from the people.

KEANG-SE Province. The Nephew of Low-seen-fan, who was murdered, has gone to Peking and stated, at the Court of General Appeal, that the murderers of his Uncle were, YUEN-KEUNG-HWUY, and others; but that the two men under sentence of death for the murder, had nothing to do with it, but have by money and bribery, been procured to suffer INSTEAD of the real murderers. The Emperor has ordered a strict investigation of the case, before the Governor of KEANG-NAN and KEANG-SE Provinces, and a severe punishment of the accuser, or the accused, as the facts may turn out.

GAN-HWUY, the Son of WANG-YEW-KE, whose father was accused of an adulterous intercourse with the wife of FAN-WEI-KWAN, and the murder of her husband, has appealed to Peking and obtained a re-trial of the affair. It has now turned out that Fan-wei-kwan being in debt, swallowed two gold rings, stabbed his body, and then threw himself into the river. The charge of adultery was also unfounded, although confessed by the widow, and Wang-yew-ke was so severely beaten till the flesh on his limbs was mashed, that he confessed both the crimes of which he was accused, and soon afterwards died.

All the punishment inflicted for this atrocious conduct, is the dismissal of the two local Magistrates who failed to discover the real facts. The probability is that the innocent man who was beaten to death for adultery and murder, was affluent, and so had the murder charged on him to enable the Police to rob him with impunity—A subsequent Gazette states, that His Majesty has ordered one of the Magistrates to be transported to ELE and subjected to hard labor.

THIBET. Leang-joo-yuen, lately a Hëen Magistrate in SZE-CHUEN Province, is appointed a collector of the land-tax in upper Thibet.

MILITARY and MARINE Officers, in China, rise, it is said from the ranks. That is, there are certain reviews, which are a kind of military examination, at which private soldiers, and candidates for military office, must indiscriminately attend. The most expert and skilful in martial exercises obtain DEGREES which qualify them for office. This is the Theory.

SUICIDE. The Wife of CHING-SHEN a member of the Imperial kindred, and one high in office at Court, was reported as having hanged herself. The Husband said he and his wife had lived in harmony, but she being ill wished to shorten her days. GAN-SEU, a son-in-law of the deceased, has however come forward and contradicted point-blank the assertions of the husband, saying that the deceased and her husband did not live in harmony, nor had she previously to her death any illness. Beside, on the back of the corpse there are red scars. Each party adheres obstinately to his own Statement. The Emperor has therefore ordered one of the kings at Court to preside at an examination of the body and of witnesses.

CRUEL TORTURE. A country Magistrate named CHOW-TEEN-TSEO, in the Province of GAN-HWUY, has been accused to the Emperor of having fastened up two criminals to boards, by nails driven through the palms of their hands. One of the men struggled till the hands tore loose, and the Magistrate nailed him up again with larger nails, under which operation he expired. This Chinese Inquisitor had beds of iron, and red hot spikes; boiling water to scald the bodies of his prisoners; and knives with which he cut off their toes, or severed the tendon achilles. By these tortures he had maimed upwards of a hundred people; and more than twenty had died under their sufferings.

CHOW-TEEN-TSEO'S conduct has been inquired into by a commission of his brother Magistrates, and their report to His Majesty is, that although there is some cause for the accusations, they were greatly exaggerated. The man TSAOU-TSEIH, said to have died in consequence of spike nails having been driven through his hands, had committed seven robberies and one rape. On his trial he was insolent, and specious in his defence, on which account a little additional torture was administered, and he died afterwards in prison. The other culprit LE-KIN in consequence of robbing with concealed weapons, was fastened to a long iron bar by rings round his neck and leg. He contrived to saw off the iron nail or pin at the top of the bar, on which account the Magistrate drove it into the palm of his hand. However on his crying bitterly and promising to repent, the lictor desisted. The Magistrate had been accused of putting this same culprit at the head of his police runners, but the fact is stated to be, that he only recommended him to fill the office of watchman, lest he should return to his old thieving habits.

The only thing that the commission blame in the conduct of CHOW-TEEN-TSEO, is cutting the tendon achilles of a man whom he was sending for trial to another Court, lest he should run away, as he had before wrenched off his fetters. For this offence the commission under the Governor of KEANG-NAN, recommend that the Magistrate should be subjected to a Court of inquiry at Peking. The Governor however says that CHOW loved the people as his own children and hated bad men as he did enemies; and a little severity of torture is suitable to that part of the country. The Emperor therefore winds up the Document by saying "Such a Magistrate as this, who is not intimidated by the suspicions & resentments of others, is very difficult to find: and since the culprits were wicked and abandoned vagabonds, there was not cruelty inflicted by the Magistrate. It is not necessary to subject him to further Inquiry. Respect this."

LAWS OF CHINA.

Anterior to the era of the first actual Emperor *Tsinche Hwang Te*, B. C. about 200 years, all the several States of which the Chinese Empire was composed followed each its own usages. So early as the age of *Yaou* and *Shun*, the Punishments are said to have been cruel, although those Monarchs are held up as examples of the most perfect order. They had among their punishments amputation of the nose, of the knee-pan &c.

The first attempt at a general Code was made by a Civilian named *Le-Kwei*, of the Principality *Wei*. He made a Selection from all the Statutes and usages of the surrounding States, and formed them into a Code, consisting of six divisions, the first of which referred to the punishment of thieves and robbers.

When his Native Country was usurped by *Tsin*, this Code was adopted by *Shang-Keun*, the Minister of that Monarch. At this period it went through many alterations and additions, by various Civilians whose names are preserved in history. When the *Tsin* Dynasty fell, the *Han* Family adopted the preceding Code, and subjected it to manifold alterations under the Minister *Seaou-ho*. The six divisions of *Le-kwei*, under the hands of about a dozen civilians, had now amounted to upwards of nine hundred. The opinions of these Lawyers in their Commentaries were daily changing, and often contradictory. To decide in criminal cases, the clauses necessary to be consulted amounted to twenty six thousand two hundred and seventy two. The number of sentences are also recorded—they were no fewer than seven millions, seven hundred and thirty two thousand, two hundred and odd.

In the beginning of the third century great attention was paid to the laws, and the kind of punishment to repress crime was much discussed. There were those who disliked so many capital punishments and advocated the ancient mode of maiming the criminal, by cutting off the nose; toes &c. A determinate punishment for offences that came under a certain class, did not form a part of the code till the seventh Century, under the *Han* Dynasty. That system however has been continued with various alterations ever since, both under Tartar and Chinese Rulers. Maiming of the body by cutting off any part, called *Jow-hing* "Flesh punishment" has been disallowed in modern times, and is so by the reigning Family; although they still permit cutting the tendon achilles. Their punishments after conviction, are bastonadoing, transportation, and death; each of which is inflicted in different degrees. Torture to induce confession from persons suspected. The Chinese are subjected to the Bastonade, that is, a thrashing with a Baston, bamboo, or cudgel. This punishment, called by the Romans *Fustigatio*, or *Fustium admonitio*, they inflicted on Freemen; and the *Flagellatio*, or thrashing with a scourge, being the severer, they bestowed on slaves. The Tartars who boast that their people, in Eastern Tartary were so orderly, that a whipping, and death, were their only punishments, still retain the whip for their own people and leave the Chinese in sole possession of the Bamboo and Baston.

The Penal Code called *Leu Lee* (or *Leuh-le*) which has been so respectably laid before the European public in an English Translation, consists of two parts, viz the Lew, the permanent skeleton of the Code, which for several ages has consisted of four hundred and fifty seven Heads, was in the 5th year of the Emperor Yung-ching altered and reduced to four hundred and thirty six Heads. The *Le*, or modern clauses to limit, explain, or alter the old Statutes, were first introduced during the *Ming* Dynasty, which preceded that now on the Throne. They in the first year of His present Majesty's Reign amounted to one thousand five hundred and seventy three. By the old Chinese

writers it was always maintained that the laws should be revised occasionally, and altered according to the changing characters and circumstances of men. The Emperor *Kien-long* ordered a revision every ten years; the reigning Monarch requires it every five years. And He decrees that the last edition of the Code shall be the law of the land, to which all judges and Magistrate must conform their decisions notwithstanding contrary laws previously promulgated by Imperial Authority. His Majesty, although he praises the wisdom of his ancestors sometimes, does not oblige himself to maintain the same laws that they did.

The Interpretation of the law in China, as in ancient Rome, is referred, in doubtful cases by writing, to the opinion of the Emperor; and his answers, or rescripts, have the force of laws, but not perpetual, for He or his successors may change them.

In addition to these general laws of the Empire, in each Province the orders of local Officers have the force of laws, without reference to the Emperor; but if referred to Court and sanctioned there, they assume a more respectable character, and are not so easily altered. Some of the regulations concerning foreign commerce at Canton have no higher authority than the orders of the local Government. Some of the restrictions on private native Traders are of this kind. To alter or modify these local laws, Governors of Provinces generally invite the cooperation of their fellow officers, Judges, Treasurers &c., to give the transaction more weight, and screen themselves from censure by the Supreme Government.

Villages have their unwritten usages, to which a general council of old men and gentry compel individuals to submit and in this it is said Government supports them.

The Chinese teach that it is the object of Legislators, to save men's lives and not to destroy them. They quote Mencius who said, that if by murdering an innocent man an Empire could be obtained, benevolence would not suffer it. But benevolence alone they argue will not answer the wants of Government. Benevolence and Justice must go together. Love to men is that which no doubt is proper (says one writer) but a just punishment to exclude public wrong is also necessary; otherwise anarchy will ensue. He quotes Confucius who said that the benevolent man must also be bold: or as we say, Justice and Mercy must meet together, and act in concert.

But whatever the Chinese Law may be, on paper, or in theory, the application of it is wofully defective.

A Judge or Magistrate sits, either on his own account, or by proxy, when he pleases, as often in the night as in the day; and in private as well as in public, to hear causes. The parties are not allowed legal advisers, nor is there any Jury to be midsmen between the litigants and the Judge. The Defendant and Plaintiff have often underhand Counsel, but in Court none are allowed. However as evidence, confessions, and decisions, are recorded, not perhaps very fairly, there is in this practice some check, by appeal to a higher Court. But the Chinese Courts are particularly careful that all matters admitted on record make for their side of the question; and that the whole consecutive series of proceedings shall appear conclusive on their side. Even when compelled by circumstances to yield to their opponents; they shew on Paper, that they gained the victory. A forced concession is put down as an act of mercy: and the right and principle are stated as on their side: so that when the Government yields a particular act of grace, the said concession shall not be quoted as their having abandoned a right, or given up a principle. These remarks refer to the conduct of Government towards foreigners. We apprehend that in their home transactions they are but seldom induced to stoop so low. Yet, even at home, when danger is feared, concession is made. Those who will be unjust when they can; will concede when they must.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON. The *Hormasjee Bomanjee's* cargo was sold at Taels 9. 7, at a month, which carries with it a shade of improvement on late prices. Several sales have lately taken place among the Chinese, and now the Stock of old Bombay is reduced to about 5,000 Bales, and an advance is expected as the demand from the manufacturing districts becomes more active, which is likely to be the case in two or three weeks.

The reports from the interior as to the application of British Cotton Yarn to their manufactures are favorable, and should no inconsiderate importations be received, the price of $ 45 per Pecul seems to be a minimum at which the suitable qualities may be sold.

There is a large Stock of British piece Goods in the hands of the Chinese.

OPIUM. Our last month's delivery is very fair, and some activity in clearances has been shewn among the dealers for the last two days. They have still some heavy time bargains to engage their attention—which in conjunction with the late arrivals from both sides of India, has tended to suppress purchases.

The Mandarins have lately shewn some degree of interference with the smugglers at Lintin, which had induced the Ships to retire to Macao Roads; but no interruption has occurred.

The late floods have carried their devastation to the Sugar plantations, and many of them have received considerable injury. This combined with the demand, has greatly encreased the price.

This place is perfectly clear of Cochineal, it having all been purchased for the Bombay market, and should no very large supplies be brought, $ 500 per Pecul may be expected for that description usually imported from Europe, and $ 400 for that brought direct from South America. Our quotations are merely nominal.

A sale of 1000 Peculs of Betel Nut was lately made by one of the Hong Merchants, a principal holder of the article, at $ 2.80 China price, including duties &c., a rate which is even now not procurable.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, FOR JUNE.

	THERMOMETER. night	noon	BAROMETER.	Wind
1	76	82	29,80	First part fine—latter cloudy with frequent rain ,, ,, ,, ,, S. a S. E.
2	77	84	29·70	Mostly fine, occasional squalls of rain. light breeze ,, ,, ,, ,, S. E.
3	79	86	29.80	Fine weather. Fresh breeze ,, S. E.
4	80	88	29·80	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, S. E.
5	80	90	29·75	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, S. E.
6	80	92	29.80	Chiefly light airs ,, ,, ,, S. E.
7	80	92	29.80	First part light airs—latterly fresh breeze S.
8	81	91	29.90	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, S.
9	78	90	29.90	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, S.
10	82	90	29.85	Light airs throughout ,, ,, S.
11	80	90	29.90	,, ,, ,, ,, S. a S. E.
12	81	90	29.90	Chiefly cloudy, with rain latterly, light breeze ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, S. E.
13	79	88	29.90	Unsettled weather—cloudy. with squalls at times variable from S. E. a N. W.
14	79	90	29.95	Mostly fine, occasional showers—variable S. E. a N. W.
15	80	88	29.90	Unsettled, with rain—light breeze S. a S. W.
16	80	88	29·90	With heavy rain at times—light breeze S. E.
17	79	88	29.90	,, And a fresh breeze ,, ,, S. E.
18	79	88	29.90	Fine weather—light breeze ,, ,, S. E.
19	80	88	29.90	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, S. E.
20	79	88	29.90	Chiefly fine—with heavy showers at times—light airs ,, ,, ,, ,, S. E.
21	81	90	29.80	Fine weather—light breeze ,, ,, S. E.
22	81	89	29·80	Unsettled—with severe squalls of Thunder—lightning & rain in middle & latter parts S. E.
23	78	88	29.80	With showers—Thunder and lightning—variable ,, ,, ,, ,, S. a S. E.
24	79	90	29.65	Fine weather, first part blowing fresh a N. W. latterly a strong breeze a N. E.
25	80	90	39.70	Unsettled, first & middle light breeze a N. E. latterly cloudy with hard squalls, Thunder, lightning, rain.
26	81	89	29·80	Cloudy—light breeze ,, ,, S. E.
27	81	89	29.80	Fine weather—light breeze ,, ,, S. E.
28	82	88	29.80	First part fine, with a strong breeze S. E. middle and latter squally with rain.
29	81	84	29·80	Cloudy with frequent hard squalls and heavy rain ,, ,, ,, ,, S. a S. E.
30	79	86	29.80	Fine weather with occasional showers, moderate breeze ,, ,, ,, S. E.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

JUNE	ARRIVED		FROM
20	Sp. Brig Asuncion,	Borja,	Manila
24	Brit Ship Isabella Robertson,	Hudson,	Calcutta
27	Danish Brig Nornen,	Kierulf,	Manila
28	Brit Barque Jamesina,	Grant,	Bombay
,,	,, Ship Castlereagh,	Hogg,	ditto
,,	,, ,, Hannah,	Jackson,	ditto
,,	Port Ship Conde do Rio Pardo,		ditto
,,	Sp. Brig Triunfo,		Manila
	SAILED		TO
25	Am Ship Portia,	Howland	South America
28	Brit Ship Good Success,	Durant,	Bombay
29	,, Barque Mercury,	Bell,	Calcutta

PASSENGERS.

Per *Isabella Robertson*, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Brightman.
Per *Jamesina*, W. Mackay Esqr.
Per *Castlereagh*, T. Ranken Esqr. & Dr. Woods.
Per *Hannah*, Mrs. Fearon,
Per *Conde* F. J. DePuyva Esqr.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

JULY 2nd, 1829.

IMPORTS.					
Amber	Sp. Drs.	12 a 16	Catty		
Assafetida		5 a 6			
Bicho de mar		10 a 12			
very superior		36	Pecul		
Bees wax		28 a 30			
Betel nut		2			
Bird's nests		26 a 40	— Catty		
Black wood or Ebony		3¼ a 4	— Pecul		
Camphor Malay		16 a 27	— Catty		
Cloves Molucca		50 a 65			
Mauritius		42			
Cochineal		350 a 400			
Copper South American		23 a 24			
Do. Japan		25 a 27			
Coral Fragments		100 a 140	Pecul		
Cotton yarn		35 a 40			
COTTON Bombay	Taels.	8 a 9.8			
Bengal		8 a 9.8			
Madras		7 a 10			
COTTON GOODS British					
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	4 a 5			
Longcloths 40 yds.		5 a 6	Piece		
Muslins 34 a 40 yds.		2½ a 3			
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a 1⅝			
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		1⅛ a 2			
Cow Bezoar		30	— Catty		
Cudbear unsaleable		25			
Cutch Pegue		3½ a 4			
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a 100			
Elephant's Teeth		60 a 95			
Fishmaws		40 a 70			
Flints		1½ a 2			
Gambier		1 a 1½	Pecul		
Ginseng crude		35 a 40			
Iron bar		3			
ditto Rod		4			
Lead		5			
Mace		55			
Myrrh		15 a 30			
Nutmegs		50			
Olibanum		4 a 6			
Opium Patna		910			
Benares		890	Chests		
Companys Malwa		1010			
Damaun do.					
Turkey		670	— Pecul		
Orsidue per 100 Sheets		5 a 6			
Pepper Malay		7			
Putchuck		11 a 12			
Quicksilver		65 a 68			
Rattans		2¾ a 3			
Rice		1.50 a 1.60			
Rose Maloes		42			
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none	Pecul		
ditto Lintin		10 a 11			
Salt Fish		6 a 7			
Sandalwood		13 a 20			
Sapanwood		2½			
Shark's fins		15 a 18			
Smalts		12 a 28			
Steel Swedish in Kits		6 a 7	— Cwt.		
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1 a 1.90	— Yard.		
Camlets English		28	Piece		
Ditto Dutch					
Long-ells, ditto		7 a 8			

IMPORTS			
Skins, Beaver	Sp. Drs.	4½	Each
Fox		1	
Rabbits		40 a 46	100
Seal		1¾	
Sea Otter		48	Each
Land Otter		4 a 6	
Tin plates		9	— Box
Tin,		18 a 19	— Pecul
EXPORTS.			
Alum	Sp. Drs.	2¾	Pecul
Anniseseed star		13	
Ditto oil of		2½	— Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	— 1000
Brass Leaf		64	— Box
Camphor		28 a 30	
Cassia		14	
Ditto Buds		20 a 22	
China Root		3½	
Cubebs		18 a 20	
Dragon's blood		80 a 100	Pecul
Galangal		5½	
Gamboge		none	
Glass beads		25 a 26	
Hartall		12 a 13	
Mother o Pearl Shells		none	
Musk		70 a 90	Catty
Nankeens Compy's 1st		95	
2d. do. do.		85	
3d. do. do.		55 a 60	100
Blue		85	
Small		none	
Oil of Cassia		1½	— Catty
Rhubarb		none	
SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan		do.	
Ditto Tsatlee		do.	
Canton	Taels	230 a 280	
Sugar raw		5.8	
Pingfa		6.9	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	none	
Do. Canton, 1st sort		11	
2d. sort		10½	
Tea Bohea	Taels	14 a 15	
Congo		18 a 20	
Campoy		18 a 20	Pecul
Souchong		17 a 24	
Peko		50 a 60	
Ankoi		15 a 20	
Hyson		36 a 45	
ditto Skin		10 a 20	
ditto Young		16 a 20	
Gunpowder		45 a 50	
Twankay		18 a 22	
Tortoise Shell	Sp. Drs.	1000 a 1100	
Turmerick		6	
Tutenague		13	
Vermillion		45	— Box
White lead		10	— Pecul
Whanghees		none	— 1000

EXCHANGES.

London 3 s. 11 d a 4 s per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 200 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds. } no bills
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

☞The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

ESTIMATE OF CONSUMPTION AND VALUE IN DOLLARS, OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA FROM 1st APRIL 1829.

	PATNA & BENARES. Chests.	Price.	Value.	United do.	MALWA. Chests.	Price.	Value	TOTAL. Chests.	Value.
JUNE .... Patna	459	930	4,26,870						
Benares	122	910	1,11,020	5,37,890	523	1030	5,38,690	1104	10,76,580
In the previous two months	1137			9,73,325	587		5,50,570	1724	15,23,895
Consumption to 1st July 1829 ...	1718			15,11,215	1110		10,89,260	2828	26,00,475
Stock at Lintin do, do.	3599				1286			4885	

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 2 THURSDAY, 16th JULY, 1829. NO. 14

CANTON.

HONG MERCHANTS. In the Peking Gazette there is an order from the Emperor annulling a law established in the time of his Father, which required that every new merchant should obtain the suretiship of the committee of senior merchants called TSUNG-SHANG, or Directors of the Hong, and also of every junior.

The Hoppo represented to His Majesty that these merchants from sinister motives, refused to be surety although the number of merchants has of late years been decreasing, and the number of foreign Ships at Canton increasing. The Hoppo is now allowed to appoint merchants on trial for a couple of years, without any suretiship of any existing Hong merchant. And if after trial such merchant obtains the confidence of foreign merchants, and pays his duties punctually, the suretiship of one or two merchants will be sufficient. In consequence of this new order, it is said the Hoppo wishes to add three Hongs to the existing seven.

Most distressing accounts are still received concerning the injury done by the late rise of the northern and western rivers. In the district called SHAOU-KING, certain low lands thickly inhabited have been converted into a lake of standing water. Superstition attributes it to the convulsions of a SUBTERRANEOUS DRAGON.

The magnificent donation of twenty thousand Taels of silver made by the Senior Hong Merchant HOW-QUA, was not given for the immediate relief of the sufferers, by the late inundation, but to repair the dykes which had been broken down. Government has however found out that heretofore these dykes have been repaired by the inhabitants themselves, and therefore has ordered that these twenty thousand Taels should only be lent for the present exigence, and be repaid to Government after two years, that Government might lay up this sum as a Fund to meet the expense of similar calamities in future. This order occasioned a great deal of murmuring among the people, and they were about to assail Government with remonstrances &c.

HOW-QUA, alarmed lest his bounty, should bring him into a scrape, set off in person to the place which had suffered and used some means to appease the people; whether by giving them an additional sum not under the control of Government or not, is not related.

A slip of Newspaper has been printed and published containing the gracious answer of Government when the 20,000 Taels were presented. His Excellency the Governor promises to inform His Imperial Majesty of the patriotic deed, and to solicit some mark of distinction for the Donor.

His Excellency the FOO-YUEN is well spoken of by the public for his compassionate regard to the interests of the people at this period of divine judgement as the late calamity is generally regarded. Government has given coffins worth about one Tael each to inter upwards of three thousand bodies.

Nothing has been done generally for the poor houseless survivers of this catastrophe. Might not Christian Foreigners in China open a subscription among themselves, to afford some relief to their suffering fellow creatures?

The native rescued from decapitation has received the money subscribed for him with great gratitude, and desired thanks to be returned to his Benefactors.

We notice in the Singapore Commercial Register of the 13th June, that the vessels FRANCES, CHARLOTTE and GUARDIAN, had been chartered to convey from thence about 400 Chinamen to the Mauritius, to be employed there as free labourers on the Sugar plantations.

This fertile spot, situated under a most genial climate, presents a wide field for the exertion of human industry; and whilst the universal desire of the present era, is to see slavery wholly extinguished in every part of the globe, under which system all the cultivation and labour of the place has been hitherto conducted, we cannot but rejoice to observe, that the difficulties arising from the sudden change of the order of things, towards the accomplishment of this humane end, should have the prospect of being so effectually removed by the measure now in progress; which by proper treatment of the emigrating party, may be carried, we conceive, to the fullest extent of every want of the Island, and eventually prove conducive to the greatest good, and the advancement of the Colony.

Wherever Chinese congregate, there industry seems to be established, and with industrious habits they bring the knowledge of all the useful and domestic arts. They are good Carpenters, Ironmongers, Blacksmiths, Boat-builders, Shoemakers, Tailors, Dyers, Agriculturists, Fishermen—and expert in every species of handicraft. They possess a willingness of exertion, which by conciliatory treatment is easily preserved—but although they are a people nurtured under despotic power, the rod of tyranny and oppression will not be borne by them from a foreign yoke. They have shewn themselves the most useful and valuable members of every colony where they have hitherto settled, and have contributed materially to their advancement in their infant state.

We believe that on a former emigration of some Chinese to Trinidad, and from whence they soon returned, one of the circumstances of its occasion was a singular aversion which they had to the native females, they being black—a cast of complexion—in both men and women—which the Chinese appear to have a particularly strong aversion to—even viewing these people of colour, as an inferior race of beings.

It is to be hoped however, that this dislike may soon be overcome; and that the attachment as necessary to the formation of domestic habits and colonization, may prevail, in those countries in which they may in future fix their abode. The Malays and Chinese become very early associated, rear numerous families, and form generally an orderly society.

In the district MOW-MING the following case has been tried before the sitting Magistrate. CHIN-HEU-HEEN stated that he was now in his thirty second year, and was a shopkeeper. At last new year's holidays two acquaintances of the same surname, but who were not relate I to him, applied for the loan of 30 dollars to enable them to pass the new year, but he declined on the ground of trade being bad the preceding season. Importunity however, on their part, got six dollars from him. On the 12th these two brothers invited him to come and dine at a lantern feast which they had got up. He refused. However the next day they met him on the road and forced him to go with them to dine. Dinner was not brought till late, and they plied him so with liquor, that about midnight he became quite drunk, and did not know what happened till he awoke next morning in the same room as his Friends' wife. He started up and went out, when his Friend CHIN-TSZU-HEEN met him and accused him of attempting his wife's virtue. The brother also pretended to come in and express wonder at his staying there all night, for that he had gone away early. The wife said she was more disposed to die than live under such suspicious circumstances so disgraceful to her.

Since the whole party were likely to be disgraced by exposure the Friend suggested that his Guest should give 30 Taels of silver as a compensation for the injury he had done the Family. The Guest felt himself in their power, and signed a Bond to pay the 30 Taels.

On this case the Magistrate decided that both Host and Guest were in fault. Their getting drunk was a common occurrence at such feasts, but the rest of their behaviour was unsuitable, and therefore each should receive 20 blows with the Bamboo; and the 30 Taels of silver be confiscated to Government. After that was done and they gave security for their good behaviour in future, they might return home and pursue their avocations in peace.

SLAVES. It is said that the district of Namhoy in Canton Province, contains at least ten thousand slaves. Other districts of similar extent contain as many. The INVOLUNTARY slaves are those who have been born in slavery; and those who have been by Government subjected to slavery as a punishment. The VOLUNTARY slaves are those who sell themselves, or consent to their parents selling them. The children of slaves are their Master's property. In the event of the Master's death the slaves go to his children or other kindred. Slaves marry only with slaves. There are certain colours and dresses they are not allowed to wear. Square toed shoes are forbidden to slaves. Beating them to death is punishable with 60 blows and one year and a half's transportation. Official people whose grandfather or father, grandmother or mother, beat a slave to death, forfeit their pay. The killing of children or grandchildren of free people, is punished in the same manner as the crime of killing a slave. The treatment of slaves by the Tartar soldiery, to whom they have been given by Government, is said to be often very severe.

CANTON SONGS. A volume of these has issued from the Press. They were written by a coterie of dissipated KEU-JIN graduates to sing among the public women on the river in pleasure boats. The Leader was CHEW-TSZE-YUNG, who is appointed to a local Magistracy in the north, and had the selling of these songs when they first came out, at a dollar each copy, by which it is said he realized a considerable sum. They have since been sold at less than a quarter of a dollar, and bought in great numbers by the young students, who have recently been in Canton at the annual examination. POON-CHING-HANG, the eldest son of the late Hong merchant PUN-KE-QUA had a share in this disreputable production. The writers all conceal their real names. The songs are in the provincial dialect. The virtuous public are a good deal scandalized by the Literati descending so low as to degrade literature by lending it to the promotion of dissipation and profligacy.

PEKING.

REWARDS, conferred by His Majesty. At the recommendation of the Imperial commissioner, NA-YEN-CHING, who is said to have arranged all the affairs of Western Tartary perfectly well, the Emperor has bestowed honorary rewards of Titles, feathers &c. on the Mahommedan Pachas and other Officers at Cashgar, Yarkand, Koten &c. While thus rewarding the Musselmen who were faithful to him during the late rebellion, His Majesty has bestowed on General YANG-FANG a wooden god to worship, in the shape of an image of Budh. The General having attained his 60th year, the Emperor to do honor to the Sexagenarian, sent the above named present with an inscription written by His Majesty, to be placed over the General's gate; also the words PROSPERITY and LONGEVITY, to adorn his domestic Hall. Court Beads, or a Tartar necklace, pieces of silk, &c. accompanied these. YANG-FANG on receiving these rewards of his meritorious services, laid the whole on an altar, placed incense upon it, and kneeling down with his face towards the Imperial Palace, performed the grand KO-TOU worship to His Majesty, whom he repeatedly styles HEAVEN, while he compares himself to a dog and a horse, and as such hopes to spend the rest of his days in faithfully serving His Majesty.

It has been found that the silk supplied by the Chinese, of SOO-CHOW and HANG-CHOW as Imperial Presents for the Mahommedans in western Tartary, has been so bad as not to be worth wearing. Should the weavers again play a similar trick, the Emperor orders that the silk be all sent back to them, and those who transacted the business for Government punished.

Several Officers have been degraded for not keeping a sufficient guard over a foreigner admitted into one of the Towns to trade.

The office of PACHA is to be conferred on the BLACK capped Musselmen. The WHITE capped Musselmen, in common with the others may fill the office of OHWAN, or PRIEST, but have nothing to do with public affairs. And whoever acts as a Pacha, must never again act as an Ohwan, that the sacred and civil offices may be kept distinct.

POLICE IN PEKING. Woo-king-hang has represented to His Majesty that the number of unpunished thefts & robberies is daily increasing, owing to the Police Runners participating with the thieves. They sometimes receive part of the stolen property to connive and leave the thieves at large; or after seizing them, sell them their liberty. When the Officers of Government become more urgent, the Police go and take up old thieves who have been branded in the face or arm, or such as have returned from Transportation, all of whom however had nothing to do with the particular thefts or robberies in question; but the Police seize them and bring them up before a Magistrate just to save appearances, whilst the actual thieves are left unmolested. Last winter a hundred and one were seized in some particular case, seventy eight of whom were of the reformed class, and were innocent of the recent robberies.

WOO-KING-HANG says Peking is studded with Police and Military Stations, as the Heavens are studded with stars; were it not for the causes he mentions it would be impossible for any thief to escape. He adds "my simple opinion is that in order to obtain a strict prosecution of thieves, it is necessary first to institute a strict prosecution of those men who breed and nurture thieves"—as the Peking Police does by screening and protecting them. The method he proposes to improve the police is to require twice a year from all the Courts in Peking accurate lists of the thieves informed against; how many have been taken and how many have escaped, that His Majesty may be enabled to reward the diligent Officers and punish the remiss.

CAMELS. His Imperial Majesty has ordered that the Camels supplied by the MUNGCO kings and nobles for the late Military operations in western Tartary should be restored to them. The number amounted to (14,787) about fifteen thousand. 200 perished from fatigue and want of Provender between Kopooto and Oromousi. There was an idea of making the officers who accompanied them pay for them: but that intention is abandoned.

KANSUH Province. His Majesty has ordered the sale of 4100 old sick horses; and between one and two thousand stallions that are too small for Government use.

KEANG-SE. A native of TSUN-GE district in this Province has repaired to the TOO-CHA-YUEN or Court of appeal in Peking, to represent a case of violence, robbery, burning, rape, and murder, that is of the most atrocious character. The more opulent of two conflicting parties bribed the Police and local Magistrate to connive at and assist in burning upwards of seventy apartments, killing the men and carrying off the women. To excuse this proceeding the police pretended that the inmates fired upon them in the execution of their duty. The Court in laying the matter before His Majesty stigmatize the behaviour of the local Government, supposing the representation to be true, as the most lawless that can be imagined.

YUN-NAN Province. A Magistrate of this Province acting in KWANG-SE, has been degraded and transported to Tartary for flogging a woman named, HO-CHANG, on her back and arms with bamboo canes, till he caused her death. His pretence for doing this was that she seized hold of his chair to complain against a man named HOO-MA-OO of endeavouring to violate her person; and that on examination the Magistrate found her evidence contradictory.

GER-GHIS. YEN-TIH the Resident at WOO-LEY-A-SOO Station, near the Russian frontier on the South of the Altai Mountains, has written to His Imperial Majesty, stating the severity of the Climate and shortness of summer, which unfit it for agriculture, and therefore soliciting a supply for the military, of rice, wheat flour, tea, and cloth, from KOO-CHING, which lies between that place and ELE on the South. The Emperor has conceded what was requested, and ordered a hundred Camels to convey these necessaries from Koocheng to WOO-LEYA-SOO and KO-POO-TO Stations. The value of the articles sent however, is to be deducted from the soldiers' pay.

THE LOT, LOTTERY, and RAFFLES. The division of a Father's property among several sons is often made by lot. The property consisting of lands, houses &c. where the exact value is difficult to be ascertained, is divided into lots,

which are written on pieces of paper; the paper rolled up and thrown into a jar: shaken, and then, in succession picked out with chop-sticks (or stick-pincers) by those who have a right to draw, according to an order prescribed. Thus the youngest of four sons may draw the lot which is marked number one, and is the best of the four. The lots are drawn in presence of all the kindred. Traders refer to the lot about shares, when a dispute arises.

And further, a sort of LOTTERY exists among the Chinese, although discountenanced by Government. A man who intends opening a lottery must first bribe the police. This being done, he builds a lottery stand, then issues ten thousand lottery tickets. They are sold for three cash each. On the ticket there are eighty characters. The purchaser selects ten. When the day of drawing comes he repairs to the stand. The office-keeper takes the eighty characters written on separate slips of paper, shakes them, and divides them into four heaps, of twenty each. He then throws aside, or destroys three heaps, i, e sixty; leaving twenty characters which are exhibited to the public in front of the stand. The Buyers of shares having previously given in the characters selected, the yare drawn forth in succession and proclaimed aloud. Thus MR TEEN having six characters like the twenty receives a prize. MR TE, who has selected eight or ten characters the same as ten of the office-keeper's twenty, receives the highest prize; MR TIN, who has no characters like the twenty; MR NOO who has two or three or four like the twenty, are all blanks: for five characters must be like some of the twenty to admit of any prize. The three cash may, in possibility, win upwards of a hundred dollars: And hence it is said getting a great prize is the sure ruin of any village, because of the Gambling spirit which it excites. People have been known to sell their clothes, and pawn their mosquito curtains, to get money to buy lottery tickets.

Finally the RAFFLE is common among the Chinese Traders who wish to get rid of an unsaleable article; on exactly the same principle that it is practiced in Europe. They use six dice, which throw for the highest number thirty six.

LAND-TAX. The Chinese Government divides the tax on land into three sorts. The first and highest tax is on Ponds where the water-lily and other plants grow, and also on fish Ponds. The second is on arable land; and the third is on land on which houses stand. A Chinese MOW, or ACRE contains, according to some, 240 square paces; others say, 360 square cubits. Lakes and Ponds that are CULTIVATED, (for so the phrase is) pay to Government, including the expense of collecting, 7 mace 2 candareens. They charge moreover six candareens for a receipt on a bit of white paper. The ground Tax varies according to the richness or poverty of the neighbourhood in which the houses stand.

To collect the Land-tax Government sends officers into the country who station themselves in village Halls of Ancestors, and thither summon the Farmers. These however generally appoint one of their own number, and some respectable villager, to receive and pay the land-tax. There are notwithstanding, frequent delays, and force is had recourse to by those in authority. No literary or other privilege prevents a man being arrested who owes any part of the land-tax.

By law a part of the tax is to be paid in kind, but that practice, in the south of China, is now entirely disused. When Owners of land let out small Farms, as they very commonly do, the Land-owner, not the farmer, is responsible to Government.

The Tax is divided into ten Parts, and may be paid at different times. A KEU-JIN graduate who owes 4 tenths, is punished by degradation to the plebeian rank: and a plebeian, guilty of the same defalcation is punishable with 60 blows. To owe 7 tenths subjects the KEU-JIN to degradation and eighty blows; the plebeian to a month's pillory and 100 blows. Inferior graduates are subject to two month's pillory.

Concerning the grain carried to Peking, defalcations are punished according to the amount with blows, or with transportation, and in some cases with death.

DESTINY. The prevailing opinions in China, on which the language is formed, always imply that every thing is predestined. Their proverbs and sayings express the same belief. as for example.

"Every cup of wine man drinks, or piece of flesh he eats, is predestined."

An unsuccessful practitioner of medicine says in his own defence,

"I can cure disease, but I have no medicine to alter fate."

"If it be your destiny to possess, you will at last possess: if it be your destiny not to possess, do not violently seek it."

"If it be your fate to have a hundred, don't toil for a thousand. He who has bound about his waist a hundred thousand strings of Cash, there are nine hundred thousand of them destined for other people."

If wealth be not destined for you, when you see it, all will be converted to water."

TREASURE STOLEN. A year has elapsed since a chest of treasure on its way to Court from the South was stolen near Peking. The Governor of that Province has written to the Emperor to inform him that suspicion has fallen upon an inferior officer named PIHLIH, in consequence of his having suddenly risen from the appearance of deep poverty to comparative affluence: having lately procured fur garments and spent considerable sums on public women. He has failed to account satisfactorily for the possession of so much money, but the Governor is unwilling to subject him to the torture till he obtains more circumstantial proof.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON. The only transaction that has taken place in our Cotton market since our last publication, has been the sale of the *Good Success'* cargo, sold at the average of 8 Taels 8 mace at a month's credit; but the cargoes of the late arrivals are being landed. The Stock of old Cotton is daily diminishing.

SANDALWOOD. A further sale of Bombay Sandalwood has been made at $ 17 per Pecul, and some of an inferior quality sold at $ 13 per Pecul, but the price is expected to fall.

BETELNUT. Within a few days past, another sale of 1500 Peculs of Betelnut has been effected at the reduced rate of $ 2¼ China price. It cost the holder, including duty and charges, upwards of $ 4 per Pecul.

RAW SILK. A few hundred Bales of the new crop of Nankin Raw Silk have just arrived. The production of the season is expected to be equal to that of usual years in quantity and the quality moderately fair, although the specimen of the Tsatlee is by no means good, particularly in point of colour.

The proprietors have entered the market with high pretensions, and are demanding $ 460 and $ 490 per Pecul—but we do not hear that any purchases have been made.

OPIUM. Some junks have lately arrived, and the favorable accounts they bring of the price of Opium in the interior has in the last few days created a demand, and with it a slight improvement in price—but the Company's Malwa has been the principal object of interest. The Damaun Malwa has not yet been offered in the market.

The deliveries in the early part of the month were considerable, amounting on the 15th to 847 chests, consisting of 271 Patna, 103 Benares, and 473 Malwa.

Some enquiries have been lately made after Turkey, the Stock of which is in the hands of one House.

Rumours are in circulation, reporting the intention of the Chinese authorities to interfere determinately against the smugglers; but hitherto no serious molestation has been experienced by the vessels at Lintin. An attack was made a few nights ago upon a smuggler by a Mandarin boat, and in the pursuit two men were shot, but the officers did not succeed in the capture.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

JULY	ARRIVED		FROM
1	Brit Ship Fort William,	Neish,	Bombay.
3	Port Ship Angelica,	Lança,	Damaun
4	„ Brig Diligente,	Gopsalves,	ditto
5	„ „ Cassador,	Da Silva,	ditto
11	Brit Ship Ann,	Allen,	Bombay
12	„ Golconda,	Clark,	ditto
„	„ Penang Merchant,	Mitchinson,	Calcutta
„	Am Brig Terrier,		Manila
		SAILED.	to
2	Sp. Ship Union,	Cuervo,	Manila
6	Brit Ship England,	Reay,	Mauritius
8	„ Charlotte,	Crockett,	Bombay

PASSENGERS.

Per *Fort William*, Mrs Neish.

Per *Angelica*, His Excellency Colonel Gabriel de Eslinque, Governor of Macao.

Per *England*, Mrs Reay, & Capt. Cliffe.

Per *Golconda*, Mr Lane

Per *Penang Merchant*, Mr and Mrs Allport, Captn. and Mrs Cathre.

MANOPOLY OF RICE. The local Government has issued a Proclamation against Corn Factors forestalling grain, and thereby raising the price, and distressing the poor.

OPIUM SMUGGLERS. At the close of the 4th moon, a boat with thirty chests was intercepted near Lankeet, by several of the Government war boats. They fired on each other, and fought for the space of an hour, till several on the side of the smugglers were wounded and killed. The boat however eventually escaped after losing one half of her cargo.

FALL OF RAIN AT MACAO.

May	12½	Inches
June	4½	„
In the previous months of 1829	18¾	„
To al from 1st January 1829	35¼	Inches

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

JULY 16th, 1829.

IMPORTS.					
Amber	Sp. Drs.	12 a	16		Catty
Assafetida		5 a	6		
Bicho de mar		10 a	12		
very superior		30			Pecul
Bees wax		28 a	30		
Betel nut		2			
Bird's nests		26 a	40	—	Catty
Black wood or Ebony		3¾ a	4	—	Pecul
Camphor Malay		16 a	27	—	Catty
Cloves Molusca		50 a	65		
Mauritius		42			
Cochineal		350 a	400		
Copper South American		23 a	24		
Do. Japan		25 a	27		
Coral Fragments		100 a	140		Pecul
Cotton yarn		35 a	40		
COTTON Bombay	Taels.	8 a	9.8		
Bengal		8 a	9.8		
Madras		7 a	10		
COTTON GOODS British					
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	4 a	5		
Longcloths 40 yds.		5 a	6		Piece
Muslins 34 a 40 yds.		2½ a	3		
Cambrics 12 yds.		1¼ a	1½		
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		1½ a	2		
Cow Bezoar		90		—	Catty
Cudbear unsaleable		25			
Cutch Pegue		3½ a	4		
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a	100		
Elephant's Teeth		60 a	95		
Fishmaws		40 a	70		
Flints		1½ a	2		
Gambier		1 a	1¼		Pecul
Ginseng crude		35 a	40		
Iron bar		3			
ditto Rod		4			
Lead		5			
Mace		55			
Myrrh		15 a	30		
Nutmegs		50			
Olibanum		4 a	6		
Opium Patna		890			
Benares		870			Chests
Companys Malwa		970			
Damaun do.					
Turkey		670		—	Pecul
Orsidue per 100 Sheets		5 a	6		
Pepper Malay		7			
Putchuck		11 a	12		
Quicksilver		65 a	68		
Rattans		2½ a	3		
Rice		1.50 a	1.60		
Rose Maloes		42			
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none			Pecul
ditto Lintin		10 a	11		
Salt Fish		6 a	7		
Sandalwood		13 a	20		
Sapanwood		2½			
Shark's fins		15 a	18		
Smalts		12 a	28		
Steel Swedish in Kits		6 a	7	—	Cwt.
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1 a	1.90	—	Yard.
Camlets English		28			Piece
Ditto Dutch					
Long'ells, ditto		7 a	8		

IMPORTS					
Skins, Beaver	Sp. Drs.	4			Each
Fox		1			
Rabbits		40 a	46	—	100
Seal		1½			
Sea Otter		48			Each
Land Otter		4 a	6		
Tin plates		9		—	Box
Tin,		18 a	19	—	Pecul
EXPORTS.					
Alum	Sp. Drs.	2½			Pecul
Annisseed star		13			
Ditto oil of		2½		—	Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a	16	—	1000
Brass Leaf		64		—	Box
Camphor		28 a	30		
Cassia		14			
Ditto Buds		20 a	22		
China Root		3			
Cubebs		18 a	20		
Dragon's blood		80 a	100		Pecul
Galangal		5½			
Gamboge		none			
Glass beads		25 a	26		
Hartall		12 a	13		
Mother o. Pearl Shells		none			
Musk		70 a	90		Catty
Nankeens Compy's 1st		95			
2d. do. do.		85			
3d. do. do.		55 a	60		100
Blue		85			
Small		none			
Oil of Cassia		1½			Catty
Rhubarb		none			
SILK RAW, Nankin Taysun		440 a	450		
Ditto Tsatlee		430			
Canton	Taels.	280 a	290		
Sugar raw		5.8			
Pingfa		6.9			
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	none			
Do. Canton, 1st sort		11			
2d. sort		10½			
Tea Bohea	Taels.	14 a	15		
Congo		18 a	20		
Campoy		18 a	20		Pecul
Soachong		17 a	24		
Peko		30 a	60		
Ankoi		19 a	30		
Hyson		36 a	45		
ditto Skin		10 a	22		
ditto Young		16 a	24		
Gunpowder		45 a	60		
Twankay		13 a	22		
Tortoise Shell	Sp. Drs.	100 a	1100		
Turmerick		6			
Tutenague		13			
Vermillion		45		—	Box
White lead		10		—	Pecul
Whangheea		none		—	1000

EXCHANGES.

London 3 s. 11 d a 4 s. per dr. 6 ms. st.	no bills
Bengal 200 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.	
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.	

☞The Register is sold at Markwick & Lange's, at 50 cents Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 2 MONDAY, 17th AUGUST, 1829. NO. 15

TO BE SOLD.

At Macao, on the 29th instant, by public outcry, unless previously disposed of by private contract,

THE SCHOONER FLORA,

81 Tons—built in 1824—of the best Malabar Teak wood —Timbers of the best China Camphor-wood—Coppered, and Copper-fastened.

For a list of Stores and further particulars apply to ANTONIO PEREIRA Esqr. Macao, or to Messrs THOMAS DENT & CO. Canton.

CANTON 17th August 1829.

FREIGHT FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY

to sail early in October.

The PASCOA, Captain W. MORGAN
The ANN, Captain W. ALLEN
The FORT WILLIAM, Captain, J. NEISH

The two latter for light goods only.

For particulars apply to MAGNIAC & CO.

For Freight or Charter to HOLLAND or HAMBURGH.

touching at St. Helena.

The Danish Ship NORDEN, Captain BURD,

shortly expected to arrive

Apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

CANTON.

We have to apologize to our readers for the delay which has occurred in the publication of our present number, caused by the absence of our Compositor on a visit to his family at Macao, which was unavoidably prolonged by the late gale.

THE GALE.

On the 9th Instant we were visited with a violent gale of wind from the North, and North-East. It's commencement was on the evening of the 8th, and its fury continued till the afternoon of the following day. It was preceded by extreme sultry heat, and indicated by a very rapid fall in the Barometer.

The reports which soon followed, detailing the injuries sustained by the vessels that were in Macao Roads and in the neighbourhood of Lintin were very distressing; and it is our painful task to relate the loss of Mr. Forbes, the principal of the House of Messrs Perkins & Co. who perished in company with Mr. Monson in his own Schooner, which was upset, on their returning to Macao harbour, after a vain attempt to reach one of the Ships then at Lintin.

The Portuguese Ship DEZEMPENHO Captain Marques, was driven from her anchors, and was totally lost, disappearing in a squall—four of her crew perished. It was at first reported that she had from 400 to 500 chests of Damaun Opium on board, but it has been ascertained since, that she had previously delivered all her cargo with the exception of about 265 Chests.

The Sandwich Island Brig ENDEAR, Captn. Wallace, was driven on shore on Monkey Island; where she now remains, and is expected to prove a total wreck.

The American Ship WASHINGTON, after parting from her anchors, took the ground to the Eastward of Lintin Island, but has since been got off without much injury. We learn that during her distress she was attacked by the Chinese with an attempt to plunder, and that in the resistance made by the crew, five of the marauding party were killed.

The receiving Ship LEVANT, then in Macao Roads, dragged from all her anchors, and was only saved by promtly cutting away her masts. We hear she has transshipped her cargo till the damage is repaired.

The JAMESINA rode the gale out without loss. The JANE lost an anchor and cable.

It was supposed that the HEREFORDSHIRE Indiaman had put to sea, but she kept at her anchorage.

The H. C. Ship BRIDGEWATER unfortunately went on shore on Lintin sand, though she had previously cut away all her masts, and remained there several days. A considerable part of her cargo was thrown over-board; what further injury the Ship and cargo have sustained, is not yet known.

It may be worthy of remark that whilst the BRIDGEWATER drove with her best Bower and Sheet Anchors a head, with two hempen Cables on each, the H. C. S. HEREFORDSHIRE rode out the gale very easily with only one Anchor and chain cable, until she unfortunately broke her shear, when she was obliged to let go a second one.

The EUGENIA dragged her anchor, and in running foul of the SAMARANG, occasioned her some little damage; but no other accident happened to the Lintin vessels, though most of them rode very hard, and were exposed to imminent danger.

The letters daily arriving from Macao, bring accounts of the serious disasters occasioned by the severity of the wind, on shore, where several houses have been unroofed, and otherwise damaged.

We fear the distress arising from the loss of the DEZEMPENHO will be very afflicting, as many of the native speculators at Macao who had their Opium on board, will be sufferers, not having availed of the protection of Insurance. Of the 265 Chests lost, 130 belonged to natives of Macao, the greater part uninsured. 80 or 90 Chests have been saved from the wreck, much damaged.

In reverting to the fate of Mr. Forbes, we cannot pay a higher tribute to his memory than in expressing the general sympathy that has been evinced in deploring so unexpected and so untimely an end; and this feeling has not been confined within the circle of his own countrymen, and that of the foreigners who enjoyed his acquaintance and friendship; but has pervaded the minds of the Chinese, who are most sensibly affected by the misfortune, and regret him as a friend.

The body of this Gentleman, as well as that of his companion Mr. Monson, were picked up shortly after the subsiding of the gale, and have since been interred in the English burying-ground, attended by the Factory, and Europeans at Macao.

Two Lascars who were in the boat, reached the shore, to give the melancholy relation of the event.

Calamities of this nature are always distressing—but occurring in small communities like our's, are peculiarly impressive. Mr. Forbes was in the prime of life, and has had the direction of the extensive concerns of his House for the last 18 months.

The Honorable Company's Ships which have arrived, are detained for the present, by order of the select Committee, outside of the Bocca Tigris, in the neighbourhood of Lintin. The BRIDGEWATER alone has been permitted to come up to Whampoa, to repair the damage which she suffered in the late gale.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the following particulars of the late forgery.

A considerable sensation has been excited in our mercantile community, by the circumstance of a smuggling boat having obtained five chests of Malwa Opium from a depôt Ship at Lintin, by means of three forged orders purporting to be signed by Messrs. Thomas Dent & Co. The imitation on a close examination does not appear skilfully executed, but from the novelty of the fraud, at this place, the possibility of it's occurrence was so little contemplated, that although suspicion was excited, it was not to a sufficient degree to prevent the orders from being complied with, on the head boatman making himself responsible for any irregularity.—Here we may state for the information of distant readers, that orders for Opium are usually granted deliverable to bearer, and form a sort of circulating medium among the Chinese, as well as foreign merchants, being bought and sold from hand to

hand, and frequently pledged as security for loans of money. As it was understood that other forgeries to a considerable extent had been prepared, to follow up the first, had they escaped detection, it became of the last importance to check in the bud, the first attempt at a species of fraud which if persevered in, must prove highly detrimental to this important branch of trade, which has for so many years been carried on, on a plan equally safe and satisfactory, to all concerned. Meetings were held, committees of investigation formed, and a reward of five hundred dollars offered for the detection of the parties concerned in the fraud. And in consequence of a general opinion that the brokers and dealers knew the guilty parties, recourse was had to the severe, and under other circumstances unwarrantable procedure, of stopping all deliveries of the drug from the Ships at Lintin, until a discovery should be made. This plan there is reason to think would have been successful, could it have been persevered in. But the temptation to secede from the unanimity which was indispensable on the part of the foreigners concerned, and which appeared to prevail for a time, having unfortunately proved too strong, a defection from the general interest took place after some days, and tho' in a single instance only, it was considered fatal to the object in view. On the 30th ultimo therefore the restrictions which had been in force since the 23rd were removed, & it is to be lamented that no discovery of the guilty parties has yet been made. The boatman employed, having had timely notice of the fraud, has it is said detained the five chests, and hopes are given that they will be restored.

In the course of the investigation pursued on the occasion, several peculiarities of the Chinese character were strongly exemplified. Of these the most striking is the fidelity with which one and all of the brokers and dealers refrained, at the expense of all the inconvenience occasioned by the stoppage of the trade, to make any disclosure, altho it is supposed the guilty parties are perfectly well known to many of them who would have rejoiced at their being discovered through any other means. While suspicion lay amongst themselves, they were submissive enough, and affected to exert themselves in producing a discovery. But having by a very ingenious and deep laid scheme, thrown suspicion on one of Messrs. Dent & Co's. Chinese servants, they immediately identified him with his master, and complained loudly of the committee putting them to very great inconvenience; by unjustly stopping their Opium, while the offender was connected with theforeigners themselves. One of the brokers however, having subsequently offered to make a disclosure, on receiving the promised reward of $ 500, in addition to the 5 chests (terms not acceded to) their violence ceased, as they acknowledged that this occurrence tended again to implicate their own party. The forgeries have evidently been executed by a Chinese; and had they succeeded to the extent intended, would soon have been followed up in a manner and degree, which it is alarming to contemplate. As it is, rather sanguine hopes are entertained by the committee, that the five chests will be restored, on paying certain charges—and ultimately that the offending parties will be discovered.

Foreign interests in China have no protection from the Government, except in the case of transactions with the Hong Merchants.

CANTON SONGS LATELY PUBLISHED.

In the original no fixed metre is attended to. The lines vary from 4 to 10, 12, and 14 syllables—but all ending with the same rhyme, which indeed is the only point where uniformity is observable. The Chinese repeat them in a sort of recitative—dwelling on and protracting the final syllable. In a translation it would be impracticable to preserve the form of the original, but an attempt has been made to convey the sense and spirit of one or two specimens in the following version.

ON A BUTTERFLY REPOSING IN THE CALYX OF A ROSE.

I

A Butterfly in fragrant bower
Sat, embosomed in his love:
The breezes rudely shook the flower,
But vainly sought his wings to move.

II

So sweet a spell the flutterer bound;
So rich a feast of joy, and glee,
Such rapturous pleasures there he found:
He wished no longer to be free.

III

With pitying heart, th'enamoured Rose
Beheld her lover's madden'd eye:
He sought in love alone, repose,
To live alone he deign'd reply.

IV

And now in fondest chains they're join'd,
Such as are forged by love alone,
When Tastes, and Spirit have combin'd
To blend a happy pair in one.

V

What will not such affection brave?
Twill burn in Triumph—still the hour
When drooping o'er her lover's grave
Death's withering hand shall scathe the flower.

ADDRESS TO A CARRIER BIRD, BY A LOVE-SICK MAID.

I

Away my bird, and bring the welcome Scroll,
Nor venture back thy recompense unearn'd:
Another day! and still thou'rt not returned!
Does absence then so lightly touch his Soul?
Or hast thou Bird, esteemed thy charge too light,
And mid-way dropped his letter in thy flight?

II

Perchance he sits, with tearful, vacant eye,
And idle pen, while musing on his love!
Then bring the page, and fancy's eye will prove
A thousand signs of fondest imagery.
When heart reads heart at truth's pellucid sourse
No words can tell their gentle intercourse.

III

Alas poor Bird! thy flight I see, is vain:
Thou bring'st not back one sympathizing line:
Then Love adieu! no more will I repine.
Nor thou my Bird, exchange our vows again:
Yet speed once more to learn if he possess
The Soul, to brook his love's forgetfulness.

MANILA.

The Government of this Island has resolved on the imposition of a poll tax on the Chinese Residents, from January next. The Chinese Coolliees are to pay 2 dollars per month; shopkeepers and clerks $ 4. Wholesale Merchants from 10 to 12 Drs. per month. This measure has excited a good deal of irritation, but this and even harsher measures were loudly and unanimously called for, by the native and Spanish population. Thus a bigoted and despotic Christian Government endeavours by extorting money from industrious heathens, to supply the want of industry and exertion among its own people.

This Tax, if not evaded, may amount to 3or 400,000 Dollars per annum, and afford sinecure support to 2 or 300 Europeans; and this is sufficient to recommend it with all its injustice.

The native Language of the Islanders possessed no literature on the arrival of the Spaniards, except a few songs, comedies &c. and their Christian Conquerors have steadily discouraged the study of it, and forbidden books to be translated into it, to induce the Natives to acquire Castilian.

Some Catechisms however, and a popular work on medicine have been rendered into it, and these are all the language contains.

To visit the interior of LUZON is no longer permitted by the Spanish Government to Foreigners. It lends all its energies to the support of intolerance and ignorance.

PEKING.

His Majesty, has fixed the 18th of September next as the day of his departure towards the Tombs of his ancestors in Manchow Tartary; and has given orders to the Kings, Princes,

Ministers, and Military Escort, to be in readiness to accompany.—He has ordered the Astronomical Board to select a felicitous day for the interment of his late Empress.

Certain Members of the Imperial Clan have violated the law lately made against their interfering in prosecutions which did not immediately concern themselves, undertaken to extort money. The Emperor has ordered them to be proceeded against according to the utmost rigour of the late law.

Despatches frequently arrive from western Tartary concerning the internal arrangement of the Musselmen affairs, their Pachas, Schools, and Mosques. His Majesty, though not of the Musselman faith, by no means excludes his subjects of that persuasion from offices of trust and emolument.—Why does he not extend the same toleration to his Christian subjects? Is it their fault or is it his? or is it something in the conduct of Christians.?

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON. Although several sales were effected in the end of July, at prices fully equal to those with which the market opened, and the only parcels purchased on speculation by the Hong merchants were resold at a small profit—still little spirit seems to exist in the market, and many of the recent cargoes remain in the hands of the consignees, waiting for better prices; but should the Select Committee continue the restriction over the Company's Ships, which at present interdicts their entrance into the port of Canton, a material alteration is expected.

OPIUM. In Opium some few time bargains have been made in the last week or two—but the principal sales have been in small lots for cash; and prices have been daily declining, more particularly Malwa, which is much influenced by the large supplies sent from Damaun, which having all arrived, places 4596 Chests to the Stock of the Company's drug.

Notwithstanding the late interruption to the trade, occasioned by the circumstance of the forgeries, the deliveries in July were considerable, and some very extensive clearances have taken place in the present month.

It is reported by the people arriving from the interior, that the Mandarins have been troublesome in several of the provinces, and have much interfered with the retailers of the drug, which discourages the dealers here from offering high prices, and from entering into any considerable contracts.

Few or no sales have for some time past been made in Turkey, and owing to the accounts recently received from Europe, stating the failure of last year's crop, and the advance in the price of the drug, that had taken place in London, the holders have suspended their operations for the present.—The last sales, we understand were made at $ 670 per Pecul, but $ 700 is the price now talked of.

STRAITS PRODUCE. We understand that a small Straits' investment brought by one of the Indiamen, has been disposed of at the prices of $ 7¼ for Pepper, $ 3¼ for Rattans, and $ 18 for Tin; but as no cargoes can be landed out of the Indiamen at present, these prices cannot be depended upon, against accumulated importations; and we are informed that an accession is expected this year to the usual supplies from Cochinchina, of most of the Straits products. The Chinese Junks from that quarter have already imported

30,000	Peculs	Betel-nut
25,000	"	Pepper
15,000	"	Rattans

which must tend to keep the prices down. We do not hear that better prices are mentioned than $ 2 per Pecul for new Betel-nut.

NANKIN RAW SILK. Several parcels have been received, and a few of the early arrivals have been sold; but the intelligence of the rapid fall in the price of this article in England, and of the deplorable situation of the manufacturers, in that country, has checked all speculation, and no one dares purchase at the demanded rates.

The produce of the 3rd. crop of Canton Raw Silk, did not amount to more than one half of what it should have yielded; the quality however of this proportion is good, and the price has advanced.

NANKEENS have continued without much alteration, as few purchasers have appeared.

There are no Mother o Pearl shells in the place.

Sycee is scarce at 6 to 6¼ per Cent premium, and some difficulties have arisen, interfering much with the usual facilities of delivering it at Lintin.

Gold is 25¼ dollars per Tael.

Pearls still find a very unfavorable return in this market.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JULY.

	THERMOMETER. night.	noon	BAROMETER.	
1	79	82	29.90	Unsettled weather, with frequent heavy showers " " " " S.E.
2	81	88	30.00	Fine weather—light breeze S.E.
3	81	90	29.90	" fresh breeze " S.E.
4	79	89	29.90	First part light breeze, latterly blowing fresh " " " " S.E.
5	79	89	29.85	" fresh breeze " S.E.
6	81	89	29.80	" " " " " S.E.
7	80	85	29.85	Most part cloudy, with Thunder, lightning and rain, moderate breeze " S.
8	74	84	30.00	Cloudy, unsettled, with Thunder, lightning & rain " " " " S.
9	76	86	30.00	" " " " S.E.
10	77	87	29.95	Mostly fine weather, with occasional squalls Thunder and rain " S.E.
11	76	87	29.90	Fine weather—at times squally S. a S.E.
12	78	88	29.90	Cloudy weather, with occasional showers —light breeze " " " S.E.
13	78	87	29.90	" " " " S.E.
14	79	88	29.90	Fine weather—light airs " S. a S.E.
15	79	88	29.90	" light breeze " S.
16	79	88	29.90	" light airs " S.
17	80	89	29.90	Mostly fine, squalls at times with rain " " " " S. a S.E.
18	80	89	29.90	Fine weather, first part light a S.E. latter blowing fresh " " " a S. W.
19	81	89	29.95	With variable breezes S. E. a S. to N. W.
20	80	89	29.90	" light variable breezes S.E. a S. W.
21	81	90	29.90	" " " " "
22	81	90	29.85	" " " " "
23	81	92	29.80	" " " " "
24	84	93	29.75	" light breeze " S. W. a W.
25	84	98	29.60	With light airs S. a S. W. first & middle parts, latter Thunder, lightning & rain, with a fresh breeze S. E.
26	81	83	29.70	Cloudy with light airs a S. E. first part latter, breeze a N. a S. E. with lightning & rain
27	76	84	29.70	Cloudy with light showers at times fresh breeze " " " " S. E.
28	78	82	29.70	Cloudy with squalls of rain Thunder and lightning " " " " S. E.
29	79	88	29.65	Fine weather first part with light airs W. a S. latter a light breeze " " " S. E.
30	81	89	29.70	Fine weather with light airs chiefly W. a S. E.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

JULY	ARRIVED		FROM
18	Port. Ship Dom Manoel de Portugal,	Carvalho,	Damaun
19	" Brig Sam Sebastiao,	Oliveira	ditto
21	Brit Ship Lord Amherst,	Bell,	Calcutta
22	Sand. Island Brig Enoer,	Wallace,	Manila
25	Brit. Ship Charles Forbes,	Wells,	Bombay
"	Sp. Ship Rita,	Ramirez,	Manila
"	" Brig Brillante,	Pozuela,	ditto
26	Port Brig Dezempenho,	Marques,	Damaun
27	" Esperança,	Pegado,	Goa
30	Brit. Ship Pascoa,	Morgan,	Bombay
31	" Lowjee Family,	Davis,	ditto
August	4 H. C. S. Bridgewater,	Manderson,	Calcutta
"	Am. Ship Washington,	Salisbury,	Gibralter
"	" Mentor,		Boston
5	H. C. S. Herefordshire,	Hope,	Bombay
"	Port. Brig Eliza,	Botelho,	Goa
6	Brit Ship Edmonstone,	Hadley,	Singapore
10	H. C. S. Lady Melvillle,	Clifford,	Calcutta
"	" Buckinghamshire,	Glasspoole,	Bombay
"	" Charles Grant,	Everest,	London
11	Am. Ship Tobacco plant,	King,	Liverpool
14	" Brig Ocean,	Searle,	Manila

JULY	SAILED		
20	Brit. Ship Hormasjee Bomanjee,	Johnson,	Bombay
"	Danish Brig Nornen,	Kierulf,	Manila
22	Am. Brig Ternier,		South America
31	Sp. Brig Triunfo		Manila

PASSENGERS

Per *Lord Amherst*, Madam Juineau, Captns Baker & Gover.
Per *Rita*, Colonel and Mrs. Baranão, and family
Per *Pascoa*, Captain Kennett
Per *Bridgewater*, Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill, & Lieut. James
Per *Melville*, Honble. E. Gardener, H. T. Ravenshaw, Esqr., Captain Hamilton, Messrs Smith, and Roswell.
Per *Charles Grant*, J. Jackson, & R. B. Hudleston Esquires, from Batavia.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

AUGUST 17th, 1829.

IMPORTS.			
Amber	Sp. Drs.	12 a 16	Catty
Assafetida		5 a 6	
Bicho de mar		10 a 12	
very superior		36	Pecul
Bees wax		28 a 30	
Betel nut		2	
Bird's nests		26 a 40	— Catty
Black wood or Ebony		3½ a 4	— Pecul
Camphor Malay		16 a 27	— Catty
Cloves Molucca		50 a 65	
Mauritius		42	
Cochineal		350 a 400	
Copper South American		23 a 24	
Do. Japan		25 a 27	
Coral Fragments		100 a 140	Pecul
Cotton yarn		35 a 40	
COTTON Bombay	Taels.	8 a 10	
Bengal		8 a 10	
Madras		7 a 10	
COTTON GOODS British			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	4 a 5	
Longcloths 40 yds.		5 a 6	
Muslins 34 a 40 yds.		2½ a 3	Piece
Cambries 12 yds.		1½ a 1⅔	
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		1½ a 2	
Cow Bezoar		30	— Catty
Cudbear unsaleable		25	
Cutch Pegue		3½ a 4	
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a 100	
Elephant's Teeth		60 a 95	
Fishmaws		40 a 70	
Flints		1½ a 2	
Gambier		1 a 1½	
Ginseng crude		35 a 40	Pecul
Iron bar		3	
ditto Rod		4	
Lead		5	
Mace		55	
Myrrh		15 a 30	
Nutmegs		50	
Olibanum		4 a 6	
Opium Patna		860	
Benares		840	Chests
Companys Malwa		910	
Damaun do.			
Turkey		670	— Pecul
Orsidue per 100 Sheets		5 a 6	
Pepper Malay		7½	
Putchuck		11 a 12	
Quicksilver		65 a 68	
Rattans		3 a 3¼	
Rice		1.50 a 1.60	
Rose Maloes		42	
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none	Pecul
ditto Lintin		10 a 11	
Salt Fish		6 a 7	
Sandalwood		13 a 20	
Sapanwood		2½	
Shark's fins		15 a 18	
Smalts		12 a 28	
Steel Swedish in Kits		6 a 7	— Cwt.
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1 a 1.90	— Yard.
Camlets English		28	Piece
Ditto Dutch			
Long-ells, ditto		7 a 8	

IMPORTS			
Skins, Beaver	Sp. Drs.	4½	Each
Fox		1	
Rabbits		40 a 46	100
Seal		1⅔	Each
Sea Otter		48	
Land Otter		4 a 6	
Tin plates		9	— Box
Tin,		18 a 19	— Pecul
EXPORTS.			
Alum	Sp. Drs.	2½	Pecul
Anniseseed star		13	
Ditto oil of		2½	— Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	— 1000
Brass Leaf		64	— Box
Camphor		28 a 30	
Cassia		14	
Ditto Buds		20 a 22	
China Root		1	
Cubebs		18 a 20	
Dragon's blood		80 a 100	Pecul
Galangal		5½	
Gamboge		none	
Glass beads		25 a 26	
Hartall		12 a 13	
Mother o Pearl Shells		none	
Musk		70 a 90	Catty
Nankeens Compy's 1st		95	
2d. do. do.		85	
3d. do. do.		55 a 60	100
Blue		85	
Small		none	
Oil of Cassia		1½	— Catty
Rhubarb		none	
SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan		440 a 450	
Ditto Tsatlee		480	
Canton	Taels	230 a 280	
Sugar raw		5. 8	
Pingfa		6. 9	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	none	
Do. Canton, 1st sort		11	
2d. sort		10½	
Tea Bohea	Taels	14 a 15	
Congo		18 a 20	
Campoy		18 a 20	Pecul
Souchong		17 a 24	
Peko		50 a 60	
Ankoi		15 a 20	
Hyson		36 a 45	
ditto Skin		10 a 20	
ditto Young		16 a 20	
Gunpowder		45 a 50	
Twankay		18 a 22	
Tortoise Shell	Sp. Drs.	1000 a 1100	
Turmerick		6	
Tutenague		13	
Vermillion		45	— Box
White lead		10	— Pecul
Whanghees		none	— 1000

EXCHANGES.

London 3 s. 11 d a 4 s per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 200 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

no bills

☞ The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents
Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

ESTIMATE OF CONSUMPTION AND VALUE IN DOLLARS, OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA FROM 1st APRIL 1829.

	PATNA & BENARES. Chests.	Price.	Value.	United do.	MALWA. Chests.	Price.	Value	TOTAL. Chests.	Value.
JULY Patna	368	880	3,23,840						
Benares	162	860	1,39,320	4,63,160	720	970	6,98,400	1250	11.61,560
In the previous three months	1718			15,11,215	1110		10,89,260	2828	26,00,475
Consumption to 1st August 1829	2248			19,74,375	1830		17,87,660	4078	37,62,035
Stock at Lintin do. do.	3806				5902			9708	

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 2 WEDNESDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER, 1829. NO. 16

FREIGHT FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY
to sail early in October.
The PASCOA, Captain W. MORGAN
The ANN, Captain W. ALLEN
The FORT WILLIAM, Captain J. NEISH
The two latter for light goods only.
For particulars apply to MAGNIAC & CO.

For Freight or Charter to HOLLAND or HAMBURGH
touching at St. Helena
The Danish Ship NORDEN, Captain BURD,
shortly expected to arrive
Apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.
The PENANG MERCHANT, Captain MITCHINSON,
will sail for the above Ports on the first of October next
Apply to Messrs THOMAS DENT & CO.
CANTON 31st August 1829.

CANTON.

In the Storm, on the morning of the 28th ultimo, which was accompanied by the most terrific thunder and lightning which have for a long time been experienced here, two men, whilst crossing the river, fell victims to the effects of the lightning, and one man belonging to the police Establishment, was killed in the City.

The reports daily arriving, state that from two to three hundred Junks and other vessels of various sizes, were lost in the Gale on the 9th ultimo, off different parts of the coast. In one Junk it is ascertained there were 80 Chests of Opium —and many were lost on their way hither, with treasure intended to be chiefly appropriated to the purchase of the drug.

We were premature in reporting that the Washington was afloat—being since informed that she is still aground, but in a situation where it is apprehended she will not receive any material damage; and she is expected to be got off during the present spring tides. And we are happy to have this opportunity of contradicting the report which our last number circulated, of an attack having been made on this vessel in the moment of her distress—it since appearing that the assemblage of Chinese alluded to was for the purpose of rendering assistance, under the superintendence of a Mandarin; and that no interruption or dispute whatever occurred.

We have also the pleasure of stating that of the H. C. S. Bridgewater's cargo, only a quantity of Rattans were thrown over-board; and that having grounded in the mud on the verge of Lintin sand, she has escaped without any damage in her Hull.

The difficulties attending the concerns of one of our principal Hong Merchants, will terminate, it is feared in Bankruptcy, which will involve extensive foreign interest; and further contract the already diminished facilities, to commercial intercourse.

The Hoppo YEN-TA-JIN, before his death, endeavoured to force a rich man named HWANG and some others to become Hong Merchants. HWANG to evade the summons gave YEN a bribe; and now since YEN'S death, has appeared at the Governor's to impeach the late Hoppo. The Governor LE said, the man is dead—let the matter drop. Hwang's object however was not perhaps posthumous malice, but a wish to set up a defence against similar oppression.

THE FORGERY.

We deem it an act of justice to insert the annexed letter; and can only say that the article, in our last number, to which it adverts, was furnished by a correspondent who possessed every opportunity of ascertaining the sentiments of those most deeply interested in the subject. The five chests of Opium have been returned to the depôt Ship, from which they were obtained; but we regret to add that no discovery of the guilty parties has yet been made.

To the EDITOR of the CANTON REGISTER,

SIR. In your paper published this morning I observe a communication from a correspondent relating to the late forgery of an Opium order.

I shall not pretend to examine how correct his whole statement is, or make any further remark than that the truth ought to be respected in all statements, more particularly when personal allusions are made. Your correspondent ought to show that the person he states to have seceded had been really requested and had consented to act with the meeting and their committees —the fact is the person alluded to attended the first meeting which he considered both ill judged and ill conducted—he did not approve of any thing that passed, or did he attend a second meeting, it is difficult to understand how he could secede from that which he neither sanctioned nor approved. By acting independently I can assure your correspondent the person did not make a Dollar by the transaction, but he did not withdraw from his bargain or forfeit his word with those to whom he had really pledged it.

Others than the Canton merchants are interested in the Opium trade, therefore the whole of this transaction may be published hereafter. I am,

Your obedient Servant
CANTON 24th August, 1829. J. HAY

CANTON LOCAL NEWS.

Her Imperial Majesty's birth-day was kept on the 17th of the 5th moon. The Lord Mayor of Canton ordered all the Officers under his control to wear court dresses the whole of that day, and to repair to the Imperial Hall, and perform the usual prostrations.

THE LINGUIST——has been charged with an intention to defraud the revenue. He reported a quantity of Myrh as Frankincense; but the duty on Myrh is two mace a pecul more than on the other drug. The Hoppo has therefore fined him 3000 Dollars.

Proclamations from the various officers of Government are very numerous as usual, and afford a kind of index to what the Magistrates consider most important for the time being.

The BARBARIAN COIN imported from Cochinchina has not been delivered up to Government on the terms proposed, and has excited the wrath of the NAM-HOY-UNE, who has refrained, he says, from a strict search, lest he should vexatiously annoy the "SMALL PEOPLE." This is kind in expression, but the fact is he was afraid of the "small people" rising and annoying him.

THE ANCIENT TEMPLE, of the nine luminaries has recently exhibited peculiar traits of divine efficacy, and a long Paper is put forth by the Episcopi who superintend it, to obtain money to put it in thorough repair, and prevent the worshippers kneeling on miry mats &c.

THE STURDY BEGGARS who assail people at marriages and funerals, and stop the ceremonies till they are fee'd, are declared punishable by law.

THE PARISH POLICE, who get money for the poor are found to appropriate it to themselves. Is this abuse of public charity confined to China?

DISPENSARY FOR THE SICK, opened in Canton. CHANG-TING-FANG, and others who have opened an apothecary's shop inside the city, have given medicine and advice gratis to the poor; and to those able to pay they have given advice and sold the medicine. But the charity collected such great numbers of men, women, children, and vagabonds, that the concern has been obliged to apply to the Lord Mayor HOO, who presided in the Navigateur's affair, for protection. He has granted it, and days are now appointed to receive the men; and other days the women and children. Vagabonds who come to insult or defraud are made liable to a severe penalty.

INCENDIARIES are said to be on the alert, and the Nam-hoy-une has issued a proclamation against them. But this,

and other worthy Magistrates, being paid for their vigilance, are generally forward to issue a certain number of interdicts &c. as a set off against the real roguery they are practicing in secret. Still there is generally a cause which requires "Governmental" interference.

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5	79	88	29.90	Unsettled weather heavy rain at times N. E.
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7	80	89	29.80	" Light breeze " N. a E.
8	82	92	29.60	First & middle parts fine, latter cloudy with rain " " N.
9	80	82	29.45	Heavy rain throughout—blowing very hard a N. E. a S. E. with very high tides "
10	75	84	29.90	Unsettled with heavy rain at times, with a fresh breeze a S. E. a E. in first part; latterly a light breeze a N. E.
11	78	86	30.	Fine weather light airs E. a S. E.
12	78	88	30.	" " " " " "
13	80	88	29.90	" " " " " S. E.
14	80	88	29.80	" " " " " "
15	81	89	29.80	" " " " " "
16	80	89	29.80	" " " " " "
17	82	91	29.80	Latterly light showers with lightning S. E.
18	79	90	29.90	Light breeze " " " "
19	79	87	29.90	Cloudy at times with showers " "
20	79	87	29.90	" " " " " "
21	79	84	29.90	Unsettled, with heavy showers at times "
22	79	88	29.90	Fine weather, light variable airs W. a S. E.
23	80	89	29.85	First part light airs a S. E. latter cloudy, with rain & squalls " E.
24	77	86	29.85	Fine weather, light airs N. W. a N. E.
25	78	88	29.90	" " " Light breeze E. a S. E.
26	79	87	29.90	Fine in the first part—latter showery light breezes N. a S. E.—at times heavy rain, Thunder & lightning
27	79	86	29.80	Fine weather chiefly—light breeze N. W. with rain in the latter part " "
28	78	84	29.80	First part heavy rain, with violent Thunder & lightning—middle fine—latter cloudy, light airs W.
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30	79	88	29.65	Fine weather fresh breeze N. E.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

JULY		ARRIVED		
21	Sp. Ship	Victoria,	Ramirez,	Manila
22	H. C. S.	Lowther Castle,	Ritchie,	London
27	H. C. S.	Duke of Sussex,	Whitehead,	Bombay
28	Dan. Brig	Nornen,	Kierulf,	Manila
"	Brit. Ship	John Bannerman,		Bombay
29	"	Caledonia,	Lyon,	ditto
30	H. C. S.	Waterloo,	Newall,	London

JULY		SAILED		TO
23	Sp. Brig	Consolacion,	Varela,	Manila
28	" Ship	Rita,	Barrios,	ditto
29	" Brig	Brillante,	Pozueta,	ditto.

Passenger per Lowther Castle, Master of Ceremonies, Esqr.

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15	81	89	29.80	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
16	82	89	29.80	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
17	82	91	29.80	Latterly light showers with lightning S. E.
18	79	90	29.90	Light breeze ,, ,, ,, ,,
19	79	87	29.90	Cloudy at times with showers ,, ,,
20	79	87	29.90	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
21	79	84	29.90	Unsettled, with heavy showers at times ,,
22	79	88	29.90	Fine weather, light variable airs W. a S. E.
23	80	89	29.85	First part light airs a S. E. latter cloudy, with rain & squalls ,, N. a E.
24	77	86	29.85	Fine weather, light airs N. W. a N. E.
25	78	88	29.90	,, ,, ,, Light breeze E. a S. E.
26	79	87	29.90	Fine in the first part—latter showery light breezes N. a S. E.—at times heavy rain, Thunder & lightning
27	79	86	29.80	Fine weather chiefly—light breeze a N. W. with rain in the latter part ,, ,,
28	73	84	29.80	First part heavy rain, with violent Thunder & lightning—middle fine—latter cloudy, light airs N. W.
29	78	86	29.70	Fine weather, variable light breeze N. E.
30	79	88	29.65	Fine weather fresh breeze N. E.
31	81	87	29.70	Variable weather, heavy showers at times fresh breeze, East ,,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

JULY		ARRIVED		
21	Sp. Ship	Victoria,	Ramirez,	Manila
22	H. C. S.	Lowther Castle,	Buchie,	London
27	H. C. S.	Duke of Sussex,	Whitehead,	Bombay
28	Dan. Brig	Nornen,	Kierulf,	Manila
,,	Brit. Ship	John Bannerman,		Bombay
29	,,	Caledonia,	Lyon,	ditto
30	H. C. S.	Waterloo,	Newall,	London

JULY		SAILED		TO
23	Sp. Brig	Consolacion,	Varela,	Manila
28	,, Ship	Rita,	Barriere,	ditto
29	,, Brig	Brillante,	Pozueta,	ditto

Passenger per Lowther Castle, Manuel Pereira, Esqr.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

SEPTEMBER 2nd 1829.

IMPORTS.					
Amber	Sp. Drs.	12 a	16	Catty	
Assafetida		5 a	6		
Bicho de mar		10 a	12		
very superior		36		Pecul	
Bees wax		28 a	30		
Betel nut		2			
Bird's nests		26 a	40	— Catty	
Black wood or Ebony		3½ a	4	— Pecul	
Camphor Malay		16 a	27	— Catty	
Cloves, Molucca		50 a	65		
Mauritius		42			
Cochineal		350 a	420		
Copper South American		24 a	25		
Do. Japan		25 a	27		
Coral Fragments		100 a	140	Pecul	
Cotton yarn		40 a	55		
COTTON Bombay	Taels.	8 a	10. 4		
Bengal		8 a	10. 4		
Madras		7 a	10		
COTTON GOODS British					
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	4 a	5		
Longcloths 40 yds.		5 a	6	Piece	
Muslins 34 a 40 yds.		2½ a	3		
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a	1¾		
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		1½ a	2		
Cow Bezoar		30		— Catty	
Cudbear unsaleable		25			
Cutch Pegue		3½ a	4		
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a	100		
Elephant's Teeth		60 a	95		
Fishmaws		40 a	70		
Flints		1½ a	2		
Gambier		1 a	1½		
Ginseng crude, nominal price		35 a	40	Pecul	
Iron bar		3			
ditto Rod		4			
Lead		5			
Mace		55			
Myrrh		15 a	30		
Nutmegs		50			
Olibanum		4 a	6		
Opium Patna		865 a	870		
Benares		845 a	850	Chests	
Companys Malwa		905			
Damaun do.					
Turkey		700		— Pecul	
Orsidue per 100 Sheets		5 a	6		
Pepper Malay		7½			
Putchuck		11 a	12		
Quicksilver		70			
Rattans		3 a	3½		
Rice		1.50 a	1.60		
Rose Maloes		42			
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none		Pecul	
ditto Lintin		10 a	11		
Salt Fish		5 a	6		
Sandalwood		13 a	20		
Sapanwood		2½			
Shark's fins		15 a	18		
Smalts		12 a	28		
Steel Swedish in Kits		6 a	7	— Cwt.	
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1 a	1.90	— Yard.	
Camlets English		28		Piece	
Ditto Dutch					
Long-ells, ditto		7 a	8		

IMPORTS				
Skins, Beaver	Sp. Drs.	4½		Each
Fox		1		
Rabbits		40 a	46	— 100
Seal		1½		
Sea Otter		48		Each
Land Otter		4 a	6	
Tin plates		9		— Box
Tin,		18 a	19	— Pecul
EXPORTS.				
Alum	Sp. Drs.	2½		Pecul
Anniseeed star		13		
Ditto oil of		2½		Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a	16	— 1000
Brass Leaf		64		— Box
Camphor		28 a	30	
Cassia		14		
Ditto Buds		20 a	22	
China Root		3½		
Cubebs		18 a	20	
Dragon's blood		80 a	100	Pecul
Galangal		5½		
Gamboge		80 a	85	
Glass beads		25 a	26	
Hartall		12 a	13	
Mother o Pearl Shells		none		
Musk		70 a	90	Catty
Nankeens Campy's 1st		96 a	98	
2d. do. do.		85		
3d. do. do.		55 a	60	100
Blue		85		
Small		none		
Oil of Cassia		1½		— Catty
Rhubarb		none		
SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan		430 a	440	
Ditto Tsatlee		460 a	480	
Canton	Taels	280 a	280	
Sugar raw		5.7		
Pingfa		6.8		
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	13½ a	14	
Do. Canton, 1st sort		11		
2d. sort		10½		
Tea Bohea	Taels	14 a	15	
Congo		18 a	20	
Campoy		18 a	20	Pecul
Souchong		17 a	24	
Peko		50 a	60	
Ankoi		15 a	20	
Hyson		36 a	45	
ditto Skin		10 a	20	
ditto Young		16 a	20	
Gunpowder		45 a	50	
Twankay		18 a	22	
Tortoise Shell	Sp. Drs.	1000 a	1100	
Turmerick		6		
Tutenague		13		
Vermillion		45		— Box
White lead		10		— Pecul
Whanghees		none		1000

EXCHANGES.

London 3 s. 11 d a 4 s per dr. 6 ms. st.

Bengal 200 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds. } no bills

Bombay—By Rs per do. do. } no bills

☞ The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents
Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately 25 do.

ESTIMATE OF CONSUMPTION AND VALUE IN DOLLARS, OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA FROM 1st APR. 1829.

	PATNA & BENARES.				MALWA.			TOTAL.	
	Chests.	Price.	Value.	United do.	Chests.	Price.	Value	Chests.	Value.
AUGUST .... Patna	546	865	4,72,290						
Benares	197	842	1,65,874	6,38,164	613	910	5,57,830	1356	11,95,994
In the previous four months	2248	..		19,74,375	1830		17,87,660	4078	37,62,035
Consumption to 1st Sptr. 1829 . .	2991	..		26,12,539	2443		23,45,490	5434	49,58,029
Stock at Lintin do. do.	3118				5145			8263	

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 2 FRIDAY, 18th SEPTEMBER, 1829. NO. 17

FREIGHT FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY
to sail early in October.
The PASCOA, Captain W. MORGAN
The ANN, Captain W. ALLEN
The FORT WILLIAM, Captain J. NEISH
The two latter for light goods only.
For particulars apply to MAGNIAC & CO.

For Freight or Charter to HOLLAND or HAMBURGH
touching at St. Helena
The Danish Ship NORDEN, Captain BURD,
shortly expected to arrive
Apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.
The PENANG MERCHANT, Captain MITCHINSON,
will sail for the above Ports on the first of October next
Apply to Messrs THOMAS DENT & CO.
CANTON 31st August 1829.

For CALCUTTA and the STRAITS
The LORD AMHERST, Captain REES, will sail from
Lintin early in the ensuing month. For freight apply to
ROBERTSON CULLEN & CO.
CANTON 5th September 1829.

CANTON.

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS His Excellency L.E. the Magistrate, has issued, we are told, a Proclamation concerning English Country Ships, the purport of which is, that any entering the Port of Canton, must pledge herself to take an export cargo, before she is allowed to sell her import goods, or, as the custom is here, get any Native Merchant to become surety for her. What we have said on another occasion, about the system of responsibility, one for another, among the civilians and people, is tenaciously adhered to in foreign commerce. Any foreign vessel entering the Port must have a Native Hong Merchant to be security to Government for the conduct of the said Ship's officers and crew. No Ship can "open her hatches" as they say till she be secured—i. e. till some Native becomes surety for her. And unless a Country Ship on entering the Port engage to take from a Hong Merchant an export cargo on which duties may be levied, she shall not be secured, nor, of course allowed to trade in the Port of Canton, but shall, by the power of Government be expelled.

Another order issued by His Excellency L.E. is that no Native Shall go to the foreign Factories, excepting Hong Merchants and Linguists, because it is supposed Chinese traitors, disaffected to the Tartar Dynasty hold intercourse with foreigners and thwart, by revealing secrets, the purposes of Government. The Police and Hong Merchants and Linguists are required, as they must answer for it, to keep a sharp look-out on foreigners and give information of any traitorous intercourse.

The Document in question does not make any exception even in favor of tailors and shoemakers who visit the abodes of foreigners.

A third Edict published by His Excellency, and like the preceding ordered to be stuck up against the walls of the foreign factories contains various regulations concerning the Lighters called Chop-boats.

We have much satisfaction in announcing to the public the re-establishment of an Hotel in Canton, which is likely to restore that source of accommodation, and general convenience, so much desired by every stranger visiting the place. The present, we understand, is upon a more limited scale, than what the one that existed a few years ago, was extended to; and consequently the proprietors will have a better opportunity of concentrating their superintendence, and of shewing that attentive behaviour, so necessary to the comfort of their friends, and the prosperity of their concern.

As an undertaking of this nature in so limited a sphere of intercourse, where it is surrounded with many difficulties, and exposed to the fate of great uncertainty, must be pursued with a considerable share of public spirit, to attain the object of affording universal satisfaction; we cannot, but on the view of such feelings, wish it every possible success, and hope it may be supported by a liberal patronage.

We deem it right to mention, that we have been given to understand the decision of the Judge at Macao, so warmly commended by a correspondent in our number of 18th April last, has been reversed by the Superior Court of Appeal at Goa.

DAMAUN MALWA OPIUM.

A rumour has reached us that it is the intention of Sir John Malcolm the present enlightened Governor of Bombay to open a Port in the Territories of that Presidency for the admission of the contraband Malwa Opium which in consequence of the Honorable Company prohibiting it's exportation, now furnishes so important a revenue to the Portuguese settlements of Damaun and Macao, to the former of which places it is conveyed from the Port of Corachie, near the Mouths of the Indus, after traversing the great desert to the Westward of that river. As the subject possesses a peculiar interest with the majority of the Commercial community of this place, we cannot refrain from offering a few remarks expressive of the high commendation, with which we think the plan should be viewed. So obvious indeed do it's advantages appear, that the wonder is, it should have been so long overlooked.

The steady encrease of the prohibited trade in the drug amounting this season to about 4600 Chests, must convince our Indian rulers of the impossibility of putting a stop to it and this being the case it becomes their obvious policy to make the most of an unavoidable evil by drawing all the revenue from it of which it is susceptible. We conclude there will be no relaxation of the regulations actually in force against the drug finding it's way to the Coast, as this would probably have the effect of encreasing the facilities of the Smuggler. But after it has won it's way beyond the pale of the Company's restrictions, we see no reason why they should forego the advantage deriveable from affording it an *Entrepot* whence it it may be conveniently shipped for the China market. The Port of Bombay itself appears to us in every view the most convenient for this purpose. By storing the Opium in Government warehouses, all risk of smuggling would be effectually guarded against. And the facility would be most eagerly availed of at the present moment by those embarked in the trade, who are thoroughly disgusted by the vexatious proceedings to which they are exposed, as it is now conducted, and more particularly by a recent case of exaction in express violation of the orders of the ruling authority.

Not the least advantage of the proposed measure would be it's giving additional employment to Bombay shipping, the present depressed state of which loudly calls for all the relief in the power of Government to afford it.

A duty at the rate of a hundred rupees per Chest, which would be cheerfully paid, would yield a yearly revenue of from four to five laks of rupees.

BANKOK, Capital of Siam. Two Protestant Missionaries, one an Englishman named Tomlin, and the other named Gutzlaff a German, went to Bankok in August 1828, to distribute Chinese Bibles and Religious Tracts there among the Emigrants. The Chinese who pay a poll tax of three dollars each, triennially, amount to 310,000, and the number of descendants of Chinese are said to be 50,000. The whole population of Bankok, consisting of Natives, Chinese, Cochin-chinese, Cambojans, Peguans, Laos, Burmans, Tavoysans, and Malays is 401,300.

Mr. Gutzlaff possesses a knowledge of Medicine, and

was in great request among all ranks, as he practiced gratuitously and in a large proportion of cases successfully. Chinese Settlers and the Crews of Junks from Hainan, Canton and Fokien received the Christian Books with cordiality and gratitude. The King of Siam directed four of his Translators to render some of them out of Chinese in Siamese. And Mr. Gutzlaff has remained to translate the New Testament into Siamese by the assistance of Chinese who are acquainted with both languages. The Siamese receive officially from the Government of China an Almanac every year. It is wrapped up in yellow silk and received in great state by the King and His Ministers. Thus he who has three ideas may teach those who have none. Chinese Astronomy however defective seems superior to that of Siam. However the Chinese consider bestowing an Almanac as a token of Sovereignty.

Some of the Chinese of Bankok officiate as Mandarins; and there is an old Chinese Savant 75 years of age who has long been in the service of the King as head Interpreter. He professes Bali and Siamese as well as his own language, and sometimes has a hundred Talapoins or Priests as his Pupils. He was ordered to revise the translations of Christian Books out of Chinese into Siamese for the use of the King.

In January last the King of Laos and his Family, who had been lately taken prisoners, were for about a fortnight exhibited to the populace at Bankok in a large iron cage, near to the various instruments of torture by which they were to be put to death, and within sight, comedies were acted for the amusement of spectators. There was a large iron boiler to heat oil to be thrown on the body of the King, after being cut and mangled with knives—a gibbet with a chain and a hook to which he was to be suspended by the chin. Spears, were prepared for the King, his two wives, sons and grandsons, to the number of fourteen, on which they were to be impaled. Captain Coffin of an American vessel was then at Bankok, and was spoken to by the King of Laos, out of his iron cage. The old man was melancholy but calm. In a few days after this, the old King died of a broken heart, and so escaped the hands of his tormentors. His body was taken to the place of execution and decapitated. The remains were hung on a gibbet by the river side a little below the city, exposed to the gaze of every stranger entering the city, and left a prey to the vultures of Siam! Mr. Tomlin visited the iron cage one day and saw nine of the unhappy inmates all bound with chains round their necks and legs. Two were mere children, and sat like innocent lambs unconscious of having done wrong, and seemingly ignorant of the slaughter which awaited them.

Among the numerous patients, men, women, and children, who came to Mr. Gutzlaff for medical relief, were a number of inveterate opium smokers. He gave them Tartar emetic with a little laudanum, which occasioned a loathing of, and dislike to the intoxicating drug and as the smoking drunkards testified, effected a cure.

There is a Catholic Bishop resident at Bankok, and the Native Christians are stated to amount to 800.

A young Catholic Priest on his way up to Laos was seized by the Siamese and sent down in chains, which circumstance affected his mind so as to bring on derangement. The Bishop sent for Mr. Gutzlaff to prescribe for him, but the young man insisted upon it by plausible reasoning that they were both, wrong. He did not try any of the Doctor's aid.

The Books distributed excited a good deal of stir among the people, and some enemies represented to the Siamese Government that they were of a political nature. This produced a royal ordinance against the circulation of them, but it operated only for a few days, and subsequently multitudes came from all the surrounding country to receive them. Some mocked, others opposed; some joined the worship of the true God with that to idols, and others professed a wish to become Christians.

A young man a Member of the Chinese Triad Society, which exists in Siam, as well as in all places where Chinese Settlers abound, came in behalf of the Society to offer their assistance in propagating Christianity should they be convinced of its doctrines. The Missionaries however, very wisely declined having any thing to do with the Triad Society as a body. The young man told them a legend about a stone lately discovered in China, which it is supposed had fallen from Heaven. It had an inscription on it which none could decipher; but he thought an expression concerning the incarnation of the son of God, contained in a Chinese Tract, enabled him to decipher it.

CHINESE CIVILIANS. The laws for the regulation of their conduct are numerous. They are contained in decisions of the successive Emperors of the reigning Dynasty, and occupy the space of 28 volumes of the TA-TSING-HWUY-TEEN. The great and leading principle is, that the people they govern constitute a material on which the Civilians have to work. If they are skilful workmen; and work diligently and honestly, the result will be tranquillity and general prosperity of the State; but if they work ill, opposite results will be the consequence; and therefore the Civilians, both high and low are made responsible, and punishable, by fine, degradation, dismissal, imprisonment &c., for the existence of illegalities, rows, insurrections, stoppage of trade, and great distress among the people. The Civilians being placed in this situation by the will of the Monarch, are often driven to conceal things from him, to slur over political evils, which should be early removed, and to settle, by a dishoneat compromise, matters resisted by Natives, or disputed by Foreigners. The suppression of the Canton pirates about eighteen years ago, was effected by chicanery and submission dishonorable to the Government. The manner in which homicides, committed by foreigners at Canton, have sometimes been arranged illustrates the dilemma to which the local Government is reduced by the responsibility imposed on them. This very circumstance however is favorable to a reasonable resistance to oppressive acts, which is sometimes aided by an apparent turbulence, which indicates to the public generally, that evils complained of are sorely felt. Hence parties of petitioners to the City Gate are greatly disliked by Government.

IMPERIAL CLEMENCY. The Emperor KANG-HE, made a law that the punishment of all offences, excepting those of a capital nature, should be mitigated in the heat of summer —i, e, from the end of May till the beginning of August. This benevolent law was soon abused by the cupidity of legal men, who sold the privilege of hastening or protracting trials till the "Hot weather assize." The law was therefore repealed. But the reality has at various times been conceded by the will of the Monarch. This Summer His Majesty TAOU-KWANG has ordered it to be attended to in all the Provinces. And the Government of Canton Province in particular has received orders to defer the punishment of the pillory till the weather be cool, and for all minor offences to accept of bail. Those who have been sentenced to a sound cudgelling are to be let off with a slight bamboo'ing, and so of the rest.

There seems something amiable in this degree of consideration for suffering humanity, on the part of the Monarch, but—the limbs of the law—it is to be feared, shew little mercy without a bribe.

DEATH AND BURIAL.

A few days ago one of the *Han-lin* Doctors, *Lew-pwo-hwa* died, and left orders that in his case, the survivers were "*not to buy water*; play a *funeral dirge*; nor *offer* sacrifice to his manes." To illustrate the buying of water we will state the funeral rites of China. When a Parent dies, in China, the first thing done by his bereaved children and grandchildren, is to kneel down before the bed, on which the corpse lies, dishevel their hair, bare their feet, and weeping, cry aloud. In the next place a priest of the *Taou* Sect, devoted to such offices, is called in to "*open a road*" for the departing spirit. He does so by making a loud noise with harsh cymbols, reciting at the same time certain words. This is an invariable custom. The poor for this service give a hundred cash, to the *Che-fan-ling*, as the priest is called. The third ceremony is to "*buy water*." The eldest son, who is chief-mourner, is led by two people, supporting his arms, bearing a tub to the nearest river or running stream, into which he throws two copper cash, and takes out a little water. This is *buying water* and must always be done when the tide is high. The face and breast of the corpse is wiped with a towel, wet in the water, which passes for washing the whole body. Another ceremony is to put a piece of money into the mouth of the corpse. Many use copper coin, others silver & some pearls, for this purpose. It is called stuffing the mouth. The design is that when the deceased is born again into this world, they may not come empty mouthed. That this is the

idea, and not to supply money for use in Hades, is confirmed by the common phrase by which a talkative person is reproved. They say "you appear not to have had your mouth stuffed, when you last died—you talk so much."

The kindred and friends now come, and bring with them a sheet, either of cloth or silk to serve as a shroud. Each person also brings two candles and two sheets of gilt paper. Then an hour is selected to shroud the corpse. Undertakers always perform this duty. There are two ways of doing it; one is to bind the corpse in floss silk, with silken bandages; the other is to dress the corpse as handsomely as possible. After this the remains are coffined, in performing which the eldest son, supporting his Father's head with a platter, assists the Undertaker, who receives, in the dish a hundred cash for good luck. Next the Undertaker nails down the coffin lid. In one corner of the coffin a large nail of iron or copper with a head as large as an egg, is merely driven in to fasten its point, for, at the time of interment, it is drawn out, and taken home as a *relic*. Some persons afterwards however beat it into bracelets for their children.

After the coffin is nailed down, a white paper is exhibited at the street door, on which is written the name and age of the deceased. Cards are sent out to invite kindred to the hebdominal feasts held on the return of every seventh day, from the date of the person's decease. These continue with alternate mourning and lamentation, offering of sacrifice &c. for a week of weeks. As soon as is convenient after nailing down the Coffin, a Tablet is prepared on which is inscribed the name of the deceased: before this takes place, kindred and friends prostrate themselves. On every seventh day feast, seven dishes are placed on the Table. After the repast, paper men and chests supposed to contain treasure are burnt, and sent to the invisible state. Each paper man carries two cheats. A Budh priest is employed to prick with a needle, the eye of the paper man, and repeat a charm.

During the first five weeks, friends send presents of money wrapped up in paper, also gilt papers and gun-powder crackers; a list of which presents is preserved, that a return may be made after the funeral. Figs and sheep, killed, but raw, are presented in sacrifice with offerings of fruit, cakes, &c. The Tablet is placed at the head of the coffin; the altar offerings at the feet. A screen surrounds the head and two sides, of the coffined corpse. Behind the upper end of the screen the females stay, to lament; the sons kneel by the sides; and the friends prostrate themselves in front of the open space below. Whoever prostrates himself in honor of the deceased has, however poor, the compliment returned by the chief-mourner, however rich. Friends say to the weeping kindred "abate your sorrow."

Masses for the Souls of the Dead, performed by Budh and Taou priests, often form a part of funeral rites. These Masses continue without interruption three nights and three days; and are repeated three times, during the seven weeks of mourning. It is believed, that the spirit returns once after death—the time when, is calculated by the priest who *opened a road* for the parting spirit. On the expected night an entertainment is laid out in the dead chamber, and the door is shut. Some affirm that the dead man returns and eats; while others are surprized that the open food is never attacked by rats or mice.

When the interment is to take place, the Undertaker again comes in, and superintends it. Sometimes sixteen Bearers are used, and a variegated Pall covers the coffin. At the burying ground a tent is occasionally erected, where all the Friends meet, and a Gentleman of rank and consideration comes to give the last dot, to a new Tablet, which is to be carried home in state, and preserved in the Family, where it is worshipped on the anniversary birth-day and death-day of the deceased Parent. The rites are similar both for Father and Mother. After interment the guests return home from the funeral and partake of a feast. On these occasions they insist on taking home with them a pair of chopsticks, as a memento, and for good luck, if the deceased lived to a good old age.

Concerning the site of graves there are many superstitions; the future destinies of the Family are supposed to be greatly influenced by them.

HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE. For the journey to Manchow Tartary the ensuing Autumn, the Emperor requires 2000 Camels. The parties concerned report that there are only 1100 fit for service. This has called forth from the Monarch a severe rebuke, in as much as there is a Stud of 4500 breeding Camels kept at the Imperial expense, and it is strange if 2000 cannot be forthcoming for service whenever required.

TIMBER, is also wanted to repair roads and bridges on the way to Mongden. "ON SERVICE" is an imposing phrase all round the world. His Majesty's Timber servants, having received orders to procure wood, forthwith went to a plantation belong to Mr YANG-CHE at YUNG-PING-FOO in the Province of Chihle, and without asking leave or paying for them, cut down 310 Trees, and carried them off for the Emperor's use. YANG-CHE preferred his complaint at the Court of Appeals in Peking, and a Commissioner was despatched immediately to inquire—into the merits of the case.

KEANG-NAN Province, Seuchow Station. The Governor has represented to His Majesty that this station being on the road that leads in all directions to nine Provinces, should have an additional military force of a thousand men to intercept banditti. His Majesty's vermillion pencil commands the supreme military board to take the suggestion into consideration.

CASHGAR. The sum required from China proper for this station annually is 96,933 Taels of silver; for Yarkand 27,079 Taels. The other towns require from six to ten thousand Taels each.

SHENSE Province. In consequence of a partial fall of snow last winter, and an insufficient supply of rain during the spring, the crops have failed, and the people are unable to pay to Government the quantity of wheat and other grain that is usually exacted. The time of payment is therefore deferred by his Majesty's sanction.

SALT. In some of the retired places in Honan, in consequence of the expense of land carriage, the Government Merchants find it difficult to supply the poor with salt except at exorbitant prices. The Emperor has written on the subject and given directions on the best mode of proceeding so as to prevent loss to the Salt dealers on the one hand; and the poor being obliged to eat food without Salt on the other.

ARCHERY. His Majesty has censured severely the Tartar chieftains for a great falling off in consequence of their negligence. To pull a strong bow, and hit the mark also, is what he considers requisite. To hit the mark with a weak bow; or to pull a strong bow and miss, are equally unavailing. The Kings and chieftains have expressed in a long memorial their regret for the past, and purpose to amend.

DEATH. We are sorry to have to announce the death of John Livingstone Esqr. M. D. who for so many years was the assidnous, benevolent, and hospitable junior Surgeon of the Honorable Company's Establishment in China. He died on board the Waterloo, on her way out, near the Cape. Dr. and Mrs. Livingstone, with part of their Family, left China two years ago. And during that short interval, three members of the Family have departed this life. First a fine lad born in China; next Mrs. Livingstone in Scotland; and lastly, Dr. Livingstone himself. To the living it is a kind of solace to know where the remains of the deceased are interred; but even that has not been granted to the friends of Dr. Livingstone. Yet "The Sea shall give up the dead which are in it."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

AUGUST	ARRIVED		FROM
29	Sp. Brig Sn. Juan Nepomuceno,		Manila
Septr. 1	Brit. Barque Achilles,	Henderson,	Singapore
8	H. C. S. Farquharson,	Cruickshank,	Calcutta
"	Brit. Barque Agnes,	Thomas	ditto
"	" Ship Cumbrian,	Blyth,	Bombay
"	Am. Ship Globe,	Dixey,	Philadelphia
"	" " Franklin,	Pierce,	Manila
"	" " Milo,	Severs,	London
"	Brit. Ship Sir Charles Malcolm,	Crawford,	Bombay
"	Port. Ship Duque de Cadaval,	Barradas,	Penang
"	Brit. Ship Bombay Castle,	Scott,	Bombay
1	H. C. S. Scaleby Castle,	Burnett	London
14	Fr. Brig Chunqua,	from Havre	6th June 1829
16	H. C. S. General Kyd,	Searle,	Bombay
"	B. Ship. Fergusson,	Groves,	ditto

SEPTEMBER	SAILED		TO
9	Am Brig Ocean,	Searle,	South America

PASSENGERS.

Per *Achilles*, Mr. Garrigues.

Per *Ocean*, Mrs. & two Misses Searle, Mr. Maximo Mendieta.

Per *Chunqua* Don Ynigo Gonzales de Azaola,
Don Antonio de Ayala,

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

SEPTEMBER 18th 1829.

IMPORTS.					
Amber	Sp. Drs.	12 a	16	Catty
Assafetida		5 a	6	
Bicho de mar		10 a	12	
very superior		36		Pecul
Bees wax		28 a	30	
Betel nut		2		
Bird's nests		26 a	40 —	Catty
Black wood or Ebony		3 a	3½ —	Pecul
Camphor Malay		16 a	27 —	Catty
Cloves Molucca		55 a	60	
Mauritius		38 a	40	
Cochineal		350 a	420	
Copper South American		24 a	25	
Do. Japan		25 a	27	
Coral Fragments		100 a	140	Pecul
Cotton yarn		40 a	55	
COTTON Bombay	Taels.	8 a	10.4	
Bengal		8 a	10.4	
Madras		7 a	10	
COTTON GOODS British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	4 a	5	
Longcloths 40 yds.		5 a	6	Piece
Muslins 34 a 40 yds.		2½ a	3	
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a	1¾	
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		1½ a	2	
Cow Bezoar		30	—	Catty
Cudbear unsaleable		25		
Cutch Pegue		3⅓ a	4	
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a	100	
Elephant's Teeth		60 a	95	
Fishmaws		40 a	70	
Flints		1½ a	2	
Gambier		1 a	1½	Pecul
Ginseng crude, nominal price		35 a	40	
Iron bar		3		
ditto Rod		4		
Lead		5		
Mace		55		
Myrrh		15 a	30	
Nutmegs		50		
Olibanum		4 a	5	
Opium Patna		870		
Benares		840		Chest
Companys Malwa		890	900	
Damaun do.				
Turkey		700	—	Pecul
Orsidue per 100 Sheets		5 a	6	
Pepper Malay		7¼		
Putchuck		11 a	12	
Quicksilver		70		
Rattans		3 a	3¼	
Rice		1.50 a	1.60	
Rose Maloes		42		
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none		Pecul
ditto Lintin		10 a	11	
Salt Fish		5 a	6	
Sandalwood		10 a	20	
Sapanwood		2½		
Shark's fins		15 a	18	
Smalts		12 a	28	
Steel Swedish in Kits		6 a	7—	Cwt.
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1 a	1.90—	Yard.
Camlets English		28		Piece
Ditto Dutch				
Long-ells, ditto		7 a	8	

IMPORTS.				
Skins, Beaver	Sp. Drs.	4½		Each
Fox		1		
Rabbits		40 a	46—	100
Seal		1⅔		
Sea Otter		48		Each
Land Otter		4 a	6	
Tin plates		9	—	Box
Tin,		18 a	19—	Pecul
EXPORTS.				
A lum	Sp. Drs.	2⅔		Pecul
Anniseseed star		13		
Ditto oil of		2½	—	Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a	16—	1000
Brass Leaf		64	—	Box
Camphor		28 a	30	
Cassia		14		
Ditto Buds		20 a	22	
China Root		3½		
Cubebs		18 a	20	
Dragon's blood		80 a	100	Pecul
Galangal		5½		
Gamboge		80 a	85	
Glass beads		25 a	26	
Hartall		12 a	13	
Mother o Pearl Shells		none		
Musk		70 a	90	Catty
Nankeens Compy's 1st		96 a	98	
2d. do. do.		85		
3d. do. do.		55 a	60	100
Blue		85		
Small		none		
Oil of Cassia		1½	—	Catty
Rhubarb		none		
SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan		430 a	440	
Ditto Tsatlee		460 a	480	
Canton	Taels	230 a	280	
Sugar raw		5.7		
Pingfa		6.8		
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	13⅓ a	14	
Do. Canton, 1st sort		11		
2d. sort		10¼		
Tea Bohea	Taels	14 a	15	
Congo		18 a	20	
Campoy		18 a	20	Pecul
Souchong		17 a	24	
Peko		50 a	60	
Ankoi		15 a	20	
Hyson		36 a	45	
ditto Skin		10 a	20	
ditto Young		16 a	20	
Gunpowder		45 a	50	
Twankay		18 a	22	
Tortoise Shell	Sp. Drs.	1000 a	1100	
Turmerick		6		
Tutenague		13		
Vermillion		45	—	Box
White lead		10	—	Pecul
Whanghees		none	—	1000

EXCHANGES.

London 3 s. 11 d a 4 s per dr. 6 ms. at.
Bengal 200 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds. } no bills
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

☞The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Of Cotton a few parcels bave been sold since the pnblication of our last number, and certainly at rather better prices, than those, at which former Sales were effected; yet the market remains without any spirit, and not the least activity of demand amongst the dealers is evinced.

Hardly any thing was occurring in the Opium market till the 12th instant, when that day, being the termination to one of the periods for the Chinese settling their accounts, and in their estimation "a good day," several small Sales were made for cash, and on time, of three weeks, and a month, which had the consequence of advancing the price a few steps, but as these engagements seem to have proceeded, more from the feeling of inviting "Good luck," than from any real demand, the applications have since ceased and prices are evidently on the decline; but the Malwa seems the Drug most likely to suffer depression.

The deliveries up to the 15th instant amount to 635 Chests, composed of 263 Chests of Patna, 60 Benares, and 312 Chest of Malwa: There is very little Turkey Opium here at present.

One of the Tribute boats to Pekin will he despatched in about a fortnight or three weeks, which circumstance may bring some speculators into the market.

A Mandarin Boat a few nights ago, in the occupation of smuggling Opium, was pursued by another revenue Officer, & captured with about sixteen Chests.

The Government Officers have being using more than usual vigilance lately, in the neighbourhood of Lintin, and many impediments have arisen to the supply of Sycee Silver.

The late Importations of Sandalwood have had the effect of reducing the price of the middling, and ordinary qualities.

Nankin Raw Silk remains at the last nominal quotations, for since no Sales have been made.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 2 SATURDAY, 3rd OCTOBER, 1829. NO. 18

For SINGAPORE and BOMBAY.

The Ship HELEN, Captain George LUNGLEY, will leave Whampoa, for the above Ports on the 5th November next —for Freight apply to ILBERY FEARON & CO, CANTON 1st October 1829.

CANTON.

POPULATION OF CHINA. In 1793 Lord Macartney carried to Europe the report given him by a Chinese Officer that China contained 333.000,000 "of mouths," that is of human beings. It was however thought by many that the amount thus stated, originated with the pride or the carelessness of the individual who presented it, and of late in Europe it has been generally disbelieved. "A foreign Gentleman of great talent & research," in an article on the population of the globe in the Oriental Herald of April last, says, "the numerous estimates respecting the population of China vary from fifty millions to the mystical number of three hundred and thirty three. The great Imperial Map of the Celestial Empire published in the year 1790 fixes, he says, the population of China proper at 143.000,000 of taxable persons to whom may be added 7.000,000 of untaxable inhabitants. They will make altogether 150.000,000 of Persons."

A few days ago however we stumbled on a passage, in the TA TSING HWUY TEEN, which was never intended for the eye of an European, that fully establishes the Report given to the English Embassador, and it shews moreover that His Imperial Majesty Kien-lung preceded Mr Malthus in his fears of the human "Mouths" exceeding the means of subsistence; the passage may be found on the 38th Page of the 141st Section or Book of the work above named.

Kien-lung remarks that in the 49th year of the reign of Kang-he (A. D 1710), soon after the Conquest, which had terribly thinned the population, the number of inhabitants in China was only 23.312,200: but last year he adds, the amount made out from the returns sent in from all the Provinces was 307.467,200. The Emperor wrote in the 58th year of his reign (A. D. 1793) so that the Census was taken the year before Lord Macartney arrived at the Court of Peking.

The increase is so enormous in a period of about 82 years that some error in the figures might be supposed. However the Emperor makes a remark that the increase had been about fifteen-fold, which shews there was no mistake for fifteen fold would make the amount 345.000,000. And if the Statement be correct it shews that China has doubled it's population every twenty years since the accession of the Ta-tsing Dynasty! If this be the fact it seems to speak a great deal in favor of the Tartar Government of China. After the war of the conquest the work we have quoted from says that there were large tracts of unoccupied land, the owners of which had been destroyed or dispersed. These lands were given as a perpetual inheritance to any one who would undertake to cultivate them. Government even gave cattle and implements of husbandry to the poor and destitute. And subsequently to that period every encouragement has been given to carry cultivation to the utmost possible extent.

The Emperor Kien-lung said he looked with great anxiety to the future, for the land did not increase, although the mouths to be fed by its produce did. He there called upon all his numerous subjects to use with great economy the gifts of nature. It is strange that with these facts before its eyes, the Chinese Government should punish emigration as a crime.

NIGHT ROBBERIES. The Whampoa Magistrate states in a Proclamation that the numerous thefts and robberies committed at Canton, are by persons who prowl about on the roofs of houses; and therefore short weapons are ineffectual in attacking them. The Magistrate directs the inhabitants to furnish themselves with spears and hooks fastened to bamboo shafts twelve cubits long to reach across from roof to roof in pursuing night thieves. This proclamation shews the legality of using weapons to resist and endeavour to take those who rob or steal at night. Whether fire-arms would be allowed or not cannot be certainly inferred, as they are so much more likely to kill.

In another Document the same officer says that, the number of thefts and robberies are so numerous in his district, that an unusual contempt of the law is indicated. He therefore warns the thieves that henceforward on catching them he will first cut the tendons of their feet and afterwards bring them to trial and punish them according to the degree of their offence, and not shew them the least mercy. "Let this strike your eye, o ye thieves, and affect your heart! Reform your depraved manners and return to a right course, Don't with levity, use your bodies to make an experiment!

VICES OF CANTON. Sen, the Magistrate of NAN-HAE district has issued, what he calls an admonitory edict in which he says that the people of this province are addicted to Gambling, Opium, whoredom, and Lotteries. And the city of Canton is preeminent in all these vices. The fact is known to old and young, virtuous and vicious. But the habit has become so inveterate that interdicts put no stop to them; nor do punishments occasion reform. All arises he says, from shameless banditti who open receptacles for the sake of gain, where young men are seduced, and having once fallen into the snare, are incapable of extricating themselves. There they waste their time, squander their property, and are at last reduced to beggary or robbery. This is a state of society quite common, but deeply to be deplored.

This is the case as put by the worshipful the Magistrate Sen. In the remainder of his Proclamation he persuades and threatens; and confessing that his eyes and ears cannot see and hear all that is passing in his district, lays much of the blame on the Police officers, who connive at old and profitable offenders, whilst they inplicate the comparatively young and innocent. Fathers and elder brothers are called upon to exert themselves more, in proportion as they are nearer than the Magistrate to suppress vice, and purify the public morals.

IMPERIAL INTERPRETER. It appears evident that the Court of Peking is desirous of dispensing with European Servants at the Capital. The late Emperor Keaking surprised the Governor of Canton some years ago by an Express dated from the Harem, requiring immediately a Chinese-Native Interpreter of European Languages. His Majesty said, that he was convinced from the extensive intercourse of Natives and Europeans at Canton, that many of his Chinese Subjects must be acquainted with the Languages & Literature of Europeans, and therefore he required one to be sent up immediately.

Old "Dr. LE," then about his eightieth year, who had been in Portugal some fifty years preceding, and who had moreover all the marks of a Malayan Chinese, was forthwith brought forward, sanctioned by the Governor, and sent off to Peking to fill up the gap for a time. Next came a Chinese youth, who was a runaway from the Catholic College at— Since that time we have seen his face in the streets of Canton.

Kea-king has descended to His "Underground Palace," and His Successor has, under the same Premier, old TO-TSIN followed up the late Emperor's idea concerning Imperial Translators. A requisition was sent down a few weeks ago to find a competent person. Our Senior Merchant was applied to by Governor LE, & he ferreted out a youth, from the Province of Sze-chuen, who has been in the Catholic College at Pinang, and subsequently at the English College in Malacca. The Peking Government sent down certain Russian Papers in Latin, translations of which they had long ago, by which to test the native Scholar's capabilities. Mr. ——— gave generally the sense in Chinese, which satisfied the Governor, and the appointment forthwith took place at Taels 100 per mensem. It is said that Mr. ———

is a Pretender to the Throne of the last Dynasty, but this is probably mere play. However he was admitted to an interview with Governor LE, and provided with a boat, & an official flag & so sent off to the Court of the Celestial Empire.

He will have it in his power, if he be willing, to enlighten His Majesty's Ministers concerning the English proceedings in the straits of Malacca.

THE AGED IN CHINA, it is well known are particularly respected. The Emperor KANG-HE made a law that every widow in the Empire who had not married a second time and attained the age of a hundred years should be reported to the Sovereign by local Governors, that His Majesty might confer thirty Taels of silver to erect an honorary Gate-way and have inscribed over it, "The Door of Chaste Longevity."

KANG-HE'S successor YUNG-CHING had reported to him the case of a man who reached his 118th year, and he trebled his bestowment, giving the old man ninety Taels of silver to build an Honorary GATE-WAY heretofore erroneously called a Triumphal arch. This Emperor made it a law that the age of any one above a hundred years should for every ten, increase one-fold the Imperial Gift of thirty Taels.

The Emperor KIEN-LUNG found a man named TANG-YUN-SHANG at the age of 130 years, and made the Imperial Gift 120 Taels, with some pieces of silk &c. A decree was at the same time published that if the old man's life continued till he was ten years older, 141, he should have 30 more Taels added to his bounty. The legend in China is that a great Minister of State went to TANG-YUN-SHANG to pay his respects, and found a grandson aged eighty years. The Minister asked the old man what medicine he had employed to protract his days. TANG answered—that he never took medicine all his life; but ate plenty of rice and took plenty of sleep. The next most aged man, Lan-tseang of Kwang-hee Province was 142 years of age. Kien-lung when he arrived at his 80th year felt great interest in all those who attained the same age and published various decrees in their favor.

To those old men who could reckon five generations in their own house, viz father; son; grandson; great grandson and great-great grandson he gave 60 Taels. Several such cases are recorded, the Fathers of the whole being upwards of a hundred years of age. In the 50th year of Kien-lung he found in the Empire 192 cases of five generations in a Family. This, according to his statement was from among nearly 300.000,000 millions of human beings. For some of those 192 the Emperor wrote a Tablet with his own hand, thus. "A felicitous man in glorious times of Peace." One case is mentioned in which the Head of five generations was only 78 years of age.

Kien-lung himself was the Father of five generations when he was 80 years of age. His great-great grandson was then 8 years of age, and His Majesty bestowed upon the Boy an Imperial YELLOW vest. Remembering as I do, said he, that when I attended my Grandfather, I shot and hit five times successively, which induced his Heavenly expression of approbation, and my Mother's countenance likewise lightened up with joy. Then I was twelve years of age, and my Imperial Grandfather bestowed upon me a yellow vest.

In these occurrences behold the glorious azure Heavens' protection and the benefits resulting from domestic Instruction.

Should I reach 90, said the chattering Monarch, I shall see the 6th generation; and he again and again protests his unwearied diligence in affairs of Government; his respect for Heaven and his devotedness to his people. Then he says he had seen SEVEN generations, a thing that from ancient times to the present has rarely been seen; therefore he commanded that all similar cases both in China Proper and in Tartary generally should be reported to him.

Kea-king raised the terms of the reward to having seen eight generations: i, e, having seen a great grandfather and a great-great-grandson.

The next case of longevity is one in which the husband was one hundred and the wife one hundred and one years of age. The Emperor Kien-lung gave them a Tablet of "Felicitous Persons of a glorious Dynasty"—20 pieces of silk and 20 Taels, and wrote Odes on the occasion.

The conclusion of these extraordinary cases is one in Shan-tung Province, in the 29th year of Kien-lung. They were two Brothers, the elder in his 103rd year, and his younger Brother in his 100th.

REWARDS TO THE AGED. The Emperor has conferred certain literary honors on several old scholars who continued to attend Court examinations till there were some 80 and others 90 years of age. What absurd vanity it appears, to desire empty titles at such a period of life.

POSTHUMOUS ACCUSATIONS. The Egyptians tried men after death to decide whether or not they deserved the burial of a man: and our late Hoppo YEN-TA-JIN was accused at the Governor's after his death by a rich man whom he had tried to compel to become a Hong Merchant. His Excellency the Governor's mind however was not cast in the Egyptian mould (though the Chinese are said to be a Colony from Egypt) and dismissed the complainant by saying it was absurd to accuse a man after his death.

STUDENTS. Those attending at the examinations lately, taking offence at their treatment, rebelled and made a great row, which has produced a Proclamation from the Chancellor threatening with expulsion any one who dares to make the least disturbance. He is greatly annoyed also by fellows who come from other districts & mix up with the multitude of Students under various pretences but really with a design to defraud Government by writing essays for others, and even going so far as to answer to another Student's name and enter the examination Court in his stead.

SUICIDE. A lad was sent the other day by his Father to a Pawnbroker's in Canton to redeem some clothes. A dispute about the necessary sum arose between the lad and the Pawnbroker, who gave the boy a few thumps. He went home and complained to his Father who came and made a row at the Pawnshop.

In China Pawnbrokers are licensed and supported by Government. The Pawnbrokers accused both Father and son, to the local Magistrate, of a design to defraud by intimidation, and the old man was sentenced to the pillory. The youth seeing his Father suffer unjustly to revenge himself, bought a few candareens of opium, went to the pawnshop, and there swallowed it and died after a short time. Government was informed and ordered the Parents to receive the body of their son and inter him. They however would not give a certificate, as the law requires, that they were satisfied, and the day after, the dead body still remained in the pawnbroker's shop.

EUNUCHS. Of the Imperial kindred there are fourteen ranks of nobility, exclusive of the old Chinese ranks of nobility granted to subjects. These Princes or Nobles are all allowed to keep Eunuchs if they please. Great Officers of State of the first rank are also permitted to do so. To all other persons in the Empire that class of domestics is prohibited. And it has also been found necessary to limit the number. Those who have the Title of King of the first order, may keep forty Eunuchs, and one of them wear a badge of the seventh rank. A King of the second order, may have thirty Eunuchs. Nobles and Statesmen, may keep 20, or 10, or 8, or 6, or 4, according to their rank. It is added in the law of the case that they are not obliged to keep the full compliment, but they must not have more, & they must not receive any runaway Eunuchs from His Majesty's Household. Princesses who are married to Tartars and others, have the same privilege as the Nobles. A list of the whole number of these domestics, maintained by the Court, is to be sent annually to the Steward of the Imperial Household.

Eunuch, were considered the cause of ruin to the last Dynasty & the reigning Family has been very careful not to entrust any of them with power. But they were active agents in the attempt made on the late Emperor's life, when His present Majesty shot some of the Traitors with his own hand.

PEKING.

The venerable companion of Lord Macartney, SUNG CHUNG-TANG Governor of Chih-le, has been appointed a President of the Military Board and at the same time

ordered to proceed with all haste across the desert of Cobi to Kopooto at the Northwest extremity of the Empire to investigate some affair of importance which has taken place there. He takes in his train various official people to assist him. The journeys and labour of this very old man are truly extraordinary, He was but the other day at Zhehol at the head of the Government; then at Peking, the Governor of the first Province in the Empire; and whilst there engaged in a special commission of Inquiry, where false imprisonment and torture caused the death of an innocent man, and involved several great officers of state. And now he is sent to perform a long and fatigueing Journey over arid sands and among wild uncultivated mountains.

Three officers implicated in the above-named case, were recommended by him to the Emperor for forgiveness on the ground of their great aptitude for the transaction of business. But His Majesty rejected the suggestion with indignation, as if the loss of three able men's services could not be easily supplied, when their misconduct had cost an innocent man the loss of his life.

The Emperor is making preparations for his visit to Manchow Tartary in October next.

HONAN PROVINCE, About a hundred years ago in the reign of YUNG-CHING, it was ordered that 350,000 Taels should always be preserved in the Honan Provincial Treasury to meet any emergency, and not to be employed for ordinary purposes.

In the late reign of KEA-KING all this money was called for by military operations in SZE-CHUEN. After being somewhat restored, it was required, during the sixth year of the present reign, to send a hundred thousand Taels to KANSUH, to defray the expense of the war against Chan-ki-hur. But now that the rebellion is suppressed, it is ordered that whenever a surplus of 50,000 Taels is obtained in KANSUH, that sum shall be sent to the Treasury in Honan, that the original deposit of 350,000 Taels may be replaced as soon as possible.

MOUNTAINEERS called MEAOU-TSZE, exist in various parts of China very little dependent on the Chinese Government. It appears however that those in Honan Province are recognized and assisted; Government having lent them a quantity of seed in consequence of a failure of their last year's crop.

KANSUH Province, the Governor YAN-GU-CHUN has applied to the Emperor for an additional officer on the Western frontier in consequence of the "Wild foreigners" on the opposite side of the river making occasional in roads. An additional reason is, that the road to upper Thibet is in that neighbourhood.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, for destitute infants. At TAIPING-FOO, in the Province of GAN-HWUY, the country Gentlemen have raised a subscription and rebuilt an old establishment of this kind. His Majesty has expressed his approbation of the local Magistrate who gave the whole management to the subscribers, and disallowed the police meddling with it. There were sixteen persons who subscribed from 300 Taels of silver to 1000 each; on these benevolent persons the Emperor has ordered the appropriate Court to confer some distinction.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON. Some conditional Sales we understand have been made by the Commanders of the Indiamen from Bengal, securing a certain price of Taels 10. 5 per Pecul; but in other respects the market has remained perfectly inactive since our last, for altho' several parcels have been landed, not a Bale has been sold.

Some of the late Importations of Betel Nut and Rattans have been sold at $ 2¼ and $ 3¼; the quantities of these articles, already brought and expected to arrive daily, must keep the price low for the season.

The abundant supply of Stock fish that has been given to this place, thro various sources has reduced it to an unsaleable state even at 4 $ per Pecul. About 3000 Peculs it is said have been already received.

Opium has been daily declining and it is with difficulty that small Sales can be made at our quotations. The clearances however from former time engagements have been carried on for several days past with much briskness, as a very convenient opportunity of conveying the Drug into the interior has arisen, from the Ceremonial despatch of the corpse of the late Hoppo to Nankin—under which protection it receives an unmolested transit.

We learn that several parcels of Sycee Silver sent to India have been found very deficient in quality on their arrival—which brings this branch of remittance to considerable uncertainty the price continues at 6¼ a 7 per cent.

FALL OF RAIN AT MACAO.

July	4½	Inches
August	9½	,,
In the previous months of 1829	35½	,,
Total from 1st January 1829	48½	Inches

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR SEPTEMBER.

THERMOMETER. night.	noon.	BAROMETER.	
1 79	88	29.80	Fine weather—light breeze E. a N. E.
2 82	90	29.90	Sultry—latterly lightning—with rain and light airs ,, ,, ,, N. a N. E.
3 82	90	29.65	Light airs ,, ,, ,, N. a N. W.
4 82	90	29.70	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, N.
5 82	90	29.70	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, N.
6 78	90	29.80	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, N.
7 80	89	29.80	Light breeze ,, ,, ,, E. a S. E.
8 80	88	29.90	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
9 79	87	29.95	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, S. E. a S.
10 80	88	29.90	Sultry, light airs ,, ,, ,, ,,
11 79	86	29.90	Cloudy, with rain at times—vble S. E. a N.
12 78	87	29.90	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
13 77	85	29.90	,, ,, ,, ,, S. E. a N. W
14 76	86	29.95	Fine weather—light breeze ,, S. a S. E.
15 79	88	29.90	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, S. E.
16 81	88	29.85	First part fine—latter cloudy with rain. Thunder & lightning—light airs vble S. E. a N.
17 76	87	29.90	Fine weather—cloudy at times—light breeze
18 76	86	29.85	Light breeze ,, ,, ,, N. W.
19 79	85	29.85	Variable light breezes ,, N. E. a S. E.
20 77	85	29.80	Unsettled—cloudy at times—fresh breeze S. E.
21 77	85	29.80	With heavy rain at times & fresh breeze S. E.
22 79	84	29.90	Occasionally a fresh breeze ,, ,, S. E.
23 76	85	29.85	Fine weather—light breeze ,, ,, N. E.
24 78	84	29.65	Cloudy, middle & latter rain, with strong breeze ,, ,, ,, N. E.
25 73	84	29.90	Unsettled rain at times—mostly moderate breeze a ,, ,, ,, ,, N. E.
26 76	85	29.85	First part fine with a fresh breeze—latter rain with a light breeze ,, N. E.
27 75	84	29.95	Unsettled with frequent rain—fresh breeze
28 72	84	30.	Fine weather moderate breeze N. a N. E.
29 73	85	30.	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
30 75	85	30.	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SEPTEMBER	ARRIVED		FROM
16	H. C. S. Vansittart,	Scott,	London
,,	,, Thames,	Forbes,	Madras
17	,, Hythe,	Arbuthnot,	Calcutta
,,	,, Repulse,	Gribble,	Madras
,,	Dutch Ship Johanna Cornelia,		Rotterdam
18	H. C. C. S. Mangles,		London
,,	Sp. Brig Triunfo,		Manila
,,	Am. Sp. Ajax,	Dowdall,	New York
19	H. C. S. Kellie Castle,	Adam,	Penang
,,	,, Duke of York,	Locke,	Calcutta
,,	,, Atlas,	Hine,	Bombay
,,	Sp. Ship Union,		Manila
,,	Danish Ship Norden,	Burd,	Singapore
20	Dutch Barque Grace,	D'Allan.	Manila
22	Brit. Ship Helen,	Lungley,	Bombay
,,	,, Mary Ann,	Spottiswoode,	Singapore
23	Dutch Ship Oliva Van Noord,		Rotterdam
25	Port. Ship Angelica,		Timor

PASSENGERS

Per *Thames*, Captn. Clifford, Lieut. Maclellan & Dr. Mortimer
Per *Hythe*, Mr. Whiteman, Mr. Fox
Per *Repulse*, Mr. Oakes, Mr. Horne
Per *Johanna Cornelia*, Mr. J. C. Valcke De Knuit & Mr. Jacobson
Per *Mangles*, Revd Mr, Jones, Mr. Campbell
Per *Kellie Castle*, Sir John & Lady Claridge, Lieut. Jacob,
Per *Duke of York*, Mr. & Mrs. Anderson & Mr. Williams
Per *Atlas*, Mrs. Shawe, Lieut. Pelly
Per *Norden*, Mrs. Hall, Captn. Johnson, Lieut King, M.r. Balmanno
Per *Helen*, Marvanjee Hormasjee
Per *Oliva Van Noord*, S. Van Caneghem Esqr
Per *Mary Ann*, Mr. Spottiswoode

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

OCTOBER 3rd. 1829.

IMPORTS.			
Amber	Sp. Drs. 12 a 16	Catty	
Assafetida	5 a 6		
Bicho de mar	10 a 12		
very superior	36		Pecul
Bees wax	28 a 30		
Betel nut	2		
Bird's nests	26 a 40	—	Catty
Black wood or Ebony	3 a 3½	—	Pecul
Camphor Malay	16 a 27	—	Catty
Cloves Molucca	55 a 60		
Mauritius	38 a 40		
Cochineal	350 a 420		
Copper South American	26		
Do. Japan	25 a 27		
Coral Fragments	40 a 100		Pecul
Cotton yarn	40 a 55		
COTTON Bombay	Taels. 8 a 10.4		
Bengal	8 a 10.4		
Madras	10		
COTTON GOODS British			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs. 4 a 5		
Longcloths 40 yds.	5 a 6		Piece
Muslins 34 a 40 yds.	2½ a 3		
Cambrics 12 yds.	1½ a 1¾		
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes	1½ a 2		
Cow Bezoar	30	—	Catty
Cudbear unsaleable	25		
Cutch Pegue	3½ a 4		
Cuttings Scarlet	80 a 100		
Elephant's Teeth	60 a 95		
Fishmaws	40 a 70		
Flints	1½		
Gambier	1 a 1½		Pecul
Ginseng crude,	40 a 45		
Iron bar	3		
ditto Rod	4		
Lead	5		
Mace	55		
Myrrh	15 a 30		
Nutmegs	50		
Olibanum	4 a 5		
Opium Patna	840		
Benares	815		Chest
Companys Malwa	875		
Damaun do.	860 a 865		
Turkey	700	—	Pecul
Orsidue per 100 Sheets	5 a 6		
Pepper Malay	7 a 7½		
Putchuck	11 a 12		
Quicksilver	73		
Rattans	3 a 3½		
Rice	1.50 a 1.60		
Rose Maloes	42		
Saltpetre at Whampoa	none		Pecul
ditto Lintin	10 a 11		
Salt Fish	4 a 4½		
Sandalwood	10 a 20		
Sapanwood	2½		
Shark's fins	15 a 18		
Smalts	12 a 28		
Steel Swedish in Kits	6 a 7	—	Cwt.
Woollens, Broadcloth,	1 a 1.90	—	Yard.
Camlets English	28		Piece
Ditto Dutch			
Long-ells, ditto	7 a 8		

IMPORTS.			
Skins, Beaver	Sp. Drs. 4½		Each
Fox	1		
Rabbits	40 a 46	—	100
Seal	1½		
Sea Otter	48		Each
Land Otter	4 a 6		
Tin plates	11	—	Box
Tin,	18 a 19	—	Pecul
EXPORTS.			
Alum	Sp. Drs. 2⅔		Pecul
Anniseseed star	13		
Ditto oil of	2½	—	Catty
Bamboo canes	14 a 16	—	1000
Brass Leaf	60	—	Box
Camphor	28 a 30		
Cassia	13		
Ditto Buds	20		
China Root	3⅛		
Cubebs	18 a 20		
Dragon's blood	80 a 100		Pecul
Galangal	5½		
Gamboge	80 a 85		
Glass beads	25 a 26		
Hartall	12 a 13		
Mother o Pearl Shells	22		
Musk	70 a 90		Catty
Nankeens Compy's 1st	96 a 98		
2d. do. do.	85		
3d. do. do.	55 a 60		100
Blue	85		
Small	none		
Oil of Cassia	1½	—	Catty
Rhubarb	65		
SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan	430 a 440		
Ditto Tsatlee	460 a 480		
Canton	Taels 290 a 280		
Sugar raw	5.5		
Pingfa	6.7		
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs. 13½ a 14		
Do. Canton, 1st sort	11		
2d. sort	10¼		
Tea Bohea	Taels 14 a 15		
Congo	18 a 20		
Campoy	18 a 20		Pecul
Souchong	17 a 24		
Peko	50 a 60		
Ankoi	15 a 20		
Hyson	36 a 45		
ditto Skin	10 a 20		
ditto Young	16 a 20		
Gunpowder	45 a 50		
Twankay	18 a 22		
Tortoise Shell	Sp. Drs. 1000 a 1100		
Turmerick	6		
Tutenague	13		
Vermillion	44	—	Box
White lead	10	—	Pecul
Whanghees	none	—	1000

EXCHANGES.

London 3 s. 11 d a 4 s per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 200 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds. } no bills
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

☞The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents
Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

ESTIMATE OF CONSUMPTION AND VALUE IN DOLLARS, OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA FROM 1st APRIL 1829.

	PATNA & BENARES. Chests.	Price.	Value.	United do.	MALWA. Chests.	Price.	Value	TOTAL. Chests.	Value.
SEPTEMBER Patna	481	860	4,13,660						
Benares	134	840	1,12,560	5,26,220	623	890	5,54,470	1238	10,80,690
In the previous five months	2991			26,12,539	2443		23,45,490	5434	49,58,029
Consumption to 1st Octr. 1829	3606			31,38,759	3066		28,99,960	6672	60,38,719
Stock at Lintin do. do.	3186				4782			7968	

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 2 SATURDAY, 17th OCTOBER, 1829. NO. 19

NOTICE.

We have this day commenced business as Agents under the firm of WHITEMAN & CO. which will be conducted in Canton by the resident Partner.

JOHN C. WHITEMAN

CANTON 1st October 1829.

NOTICE.

The Agency of the Calcutta "Ganges Insurance" Office will be conducted from 25th instant by the undersigned

WHITEMAN & CO

CANTON 12th October 1829.

NOTICE.

The Firm of ROBERTSON CULLEN & CO. will be dissolved on the 1st Proximo by mutual consent of the Partners Alexander Robertson and Robert Downie Cullen, and the outstanding affairs of the same will be adjusted by the undersingned, to whom all claims on the said firm are requested to be sent in without delay

A. ROBERTSON
and JOHN C. WHITEMAN as
Attorney for ROBERT D. CULLEN

CANTON 1st October 1829.

For SINGAPORE and BOMBAY

The Ship HELEN, Captain George LUNGLEY, will leave Whampoa, for the above Ports on the 5th November next —for Freight apply to ILBERY FEARON & CO,

CANTON 1st October 1829.

CANTON.

NEW HOPPO. The Governor has received an Express from Peking sent by the Privy Council, informing him that the Magnate CHUNG-TSEANG is appointed to fill the situation of Hoppo at Canton: He was to set off from SOO-CHOW, where he has been acting as Commissioner over the silk department, and proceed direct to Canton. Forty days were allowed him for his journey. It is given out that he is a person of high rank.

SMUGGLING. An Order from Court has been received at Canton, to adopt some more effectual measures to prevent the illicit export of Sycee silver; and the import of contraband goods; the local Government has issued a Proclamation on the subject, and given special orders to all civil and Military Officers on the Coast to be on the alert.

The Tartar General called the TSEANG-KEUN. on sending off his annual Commissions to Peking, published the other day a long Proclamation to prevent people smuggling Opium and other things along with his baggage, which is a common practice whenever mandarins travel. Indeed the servants of official people are the great smugglers of Opium into the interior. The TSEANG-KEUN says there are underlings of office who induce people to attempt smuggling and then give information against them.

THE WEATHER, during the spring and summer, at Peking, has been particularly favorable, and genial showers have been enjoyed favorable to agriculture. In gratitude for the kind care of resplendent Heaven in this matter the Emperor repaired on the 14th of the 5th moon to the "black dragon torrent" to burn incense and give thanks.

IMPERIAL SACRIFICES. His Majesty has declared his intention of sacrificing in person in Manchow Tartary to the God of the North sea; the Gods of the rivers KEU-LEW, HWAN-HO; and LEAOU-YANG TAI-TSZE. Also at five places where the Tombs of his ancestors are. After which he will depute Officers to sacrifice to the great white mountain and two rivers at SUNG-HWA.

COREA. An Envoy from the King of this country is to accompany His Imperial Majesty on his visit to the Tombs of his Fathers. A considerable number of Titular Kings, Princes, Nobles, Statesmen, and Inferior Officers are appointed by the Emperor to join his retinue.

DEPARTURE OF THE EMPEROR. On Sunday the 13th of September, His Imperial Majesty was to set his golden Car in motion, to proceed to the Tombs of his Ancestors, at Mongden, and other places in Manshur Tartary. Despatches from the Provinces are to be sent after him.

CHANG-KI-HUR. This unfortunate Patriot's name, and the affairs of his rebellion, still occupy occasionally a place, in the Peking Gazette. The great General, WOO-LUNG-O, lately arrived from Cashgar, and was received by the Emperor in presence of the great Officers of state. The General's account of the proceedings were different from those of CHANG-LING, who had the first telling of his tale, in consequence of Woo-lung-o's Sickness, which prevented his taking an active part in the capture of the arch Rebel. WOO-LUNG-O declared in the presence of His Majesty that the plan of employing cavalry beyond the frontier, and engaging the black-turbaned Mahommedans to assist, was his, and at first opposed by Chag-ling. Indeed on one occasion he wished to pursue Chang-kihur, but was prevented by his Senior in the Triumvirate, Duke CHANG-LING. Now under these circumstances it was difficult to take the part of these two Generals. The Emperor has sided with Chang-ling, and Field-Marshal Woo-lungo is degraded to a Colonel of the Imperial Guards. His son who was in the Guards, is driven out of the pure Celestial gate, to take his Military walks at the outer Gate of the Imperial City. Thus the crimes of the Father are laid upon his children, and punished in them. Woo-lung-o's disgrace has made way for several good appointments. Whether the expectants had any influence with the "great Officers of the Imperial Presence," they themselves best know. His Majesty accuses him of many specious glosses, and shameful suppressions. And thus the Hero of Cashgar after years of peril and loss of health, is made the gazing stock of his more prosperous companions in arms.

ACKSA. The regular Troops stationed here since the war, and who were employed in procuring Copper from the adjoining hills, are ordered to be withdrawn, as they performed this service in a manner much less productive than the Mahommedan Natives. The grain hitherto levied from the inhabitants is now commuted to 16,200 Catties of Copper annually. Two Pachas, are to be responsible for this supply and oversee the smelting. If however they should make this order a pretext for oppressing and extorting from the people, the Emperor orders the Resident to report them to him.

SUICIDE. A poor Chinese woman at MACAO, on Sunday last in consequence of some quarrel about the small sum of three dollars, swallowed arsenic and destroyed her life.

DEFENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MANILA

To the EDITOR of the CANTON REGISTER

SIR. It was rather with surprise I read in your paper of 17th August an account of some measures adopted by our Government, accompanied by remarks regarding these Islands written in any but a goodnatured and neighbourlike manner, and entirely different from the moderate and unassuming style that has hitherto been prevailing in your paper. As the paragraph alluded to only tends to misrepresent matters and throw an odious Light upon the measures of our Government, I cannot refrain from making a few remarks upon it hoping that when your Informant peruses them, he will find that he has

either been labouring under great mistakes, or that if malice has guided his pen, which I rather suppose to be the case, there are notwithstanding his outcries about Bigotry and Intolerance, still people here who do not hesitate to expose calumny and malice wherever they are met with.

The Poll Tax on the Chinese has certainly been imposed, however if you will weigh well and without prejudice the reasons for it, there will appear nothing unjust or tyrannical in it, but on the contrary only a necessary step as taken by every good Government to protect its own subjects against foreign Intrudery.—When His Majesty the King of Spain first granted permission to the Chinese to settle in these Islands, it was under the express condition that they were to confine themselves to agriculture and arts. Of late years however, they have, either by fair or foul means almost entirely engrossed the whole of the Trade, particularly in Europe goods to the great detriment of the native dealers, who, as the Chinese all combine together and have larger Capitals at their command, have now no chance of competing with them, and in order to put things upon a footing of a little more equality Government has thought proper to impose the said Tax, thro which means it is to be hoped that a fair Competition, the soul of Trade, will be restored again.

This measure, far from having excited a good deal of irritation as your Informant says, is on the contrary highly approved of by every one that considers it with impartiality, and perhaps the Party concerned will also soon see the justice of it. Had the Chinese as originally intended, confined themselves to the cultivation of the soil, as most of the Chinese Emigrants to Singapore, Rhio and Java, do, the country would have benefited greatly and become in some measure dependent upon them; but here, where more than three fourths of the number that annually arrive find immediate employment among their wealthy countrymen the Shopkeepers, as assistants in some capacity or another, until in a few years they are enabled to open a Shop on their own account, it would be very hard, if Government would not do something to encourage the Industry of a number of young Spaniards and Country born, that would willingly exert themselves in mercantile pursuits could they only surmount the obstacles put in their way by Chinese combination.

Should this Tax as I am not aware it does, but heartily wish it may, amount to 3 a 400,000 Dollars, it will certainly be an excellent addition to the public Revenue, but I am rather at a loss to conjecture to what your Informant alludes when he says that it will afford "Sinecure support to two or three hundred Europeans." The number of Individuals employed in Government service, is but small, and not more than actually required; Sinecures there are none, as every one from the highest to the lowest has to work for his pay, which is but moderate in comparison to the Salaries paid in other parts of India.

I should wish your Informant would tell me what he calls the native Language of the Islanders as almost in every province there is a different one spoken. The study of it, so far from being discouraged is on the contrary the first requisite of every individual belonging to the different religious orders on his arrival from Spain, who before he can become Curate in the Provinces has to study for years not only one but all the different Native Languages.——Now it is not to be supposed that so much trouble would be taken if a desire to extirpate these Languages existed. If your Informant would take the trouble to go through the different Libraries of the Convents he would easily convince himself that the number of works in the Native Languages both original and Translations, is not so very small, and that they consist of a *few* more than "*some Catechisms and a work on medicine*."

That of late permission to go into the Interior of Luzon has been denied to foreigners, and very likely also to your Informant, may be true; however it appears that when it was formerly granted, in many instances, this permission was greatly abused; and frequently under a mere pretext of going to see the country, their real object was to forestall the market; thereby injuring all parties concerned.

Your Informant is very much mistaken when he supposes that the Spanish Government lends all its energies to the support of Intolerance and Ignorance; but on the contrary, in every thing relating to the promotion of useful knowledge, Government is always ready and willing to afford its best protection.—But perhaps he supposes that he may be allowed to introduce into this country those Principles that have exercised their baneful effect so long over a part of Europe and America, and having now met with some obstacles here, spouts forth about nothing else but Intolerance! and Ignorance! to give vent to his disappointment. Let him take care how he blusters out his assertions; he might be in the end a loser by it.

Any foreigner of whatever Nation or Religion, that conducts himself in a quiet peaceable manner, enjoys the full protection of Government, and there is no colony of whatever nation it may be where less obstacles are put into the way of transacting his business than here, provided always that he conforms to the Laws and Customs of the place.

Altho the present has rather exceeded what I originally intended, I hope you will have it published entire, as the only way of doing justice to the injured party, and it being out of the question to refute calumnious assertions by mere counter assertions. I remain Sir Your obedient Servant

MANILA 10th September 1829. A FOREIGNER

MR. BLETTERMAN'S CASE

The annexed translation of the sentence passed in Mr. BLETTERMAN'S case, as published in the Java Gazette of the 29th August 1829. No. 101 has been sent to us by a member of that Gentleman's family.

TRANSLATION FROM THE DUTCH.

IN THE NAME OF THE KING

The Supreme Court of Netherlands India, having received the petition of the Attorney General JOHAN HENDRIK SPIERING, embracing the request that the SUMMONED IN PERSON JOHANNES HENDRIKUS BLETTERMAN suspended Netherland's Consul at Canton in China at present in Batavia, shall be ordered for a public criminal trial before this Court, for the purpose of being adjudged in the case of certain charges brought against him, mentioned in the summons, as Infidelity thro deceitfulness and fraudulent acts; a wilful waste of public money for his private advantage; and abuse of the confidence of Government to enrich himself.

Having revised the documents containing the finished instruction of the case, laid over under inventory by the Attorney General.

Taking into consideration that the misdeeds laid to the charge of the above mentioned SUMMONED IN PERSON, and qualified as above specified, consist of the following.

1st The ordering of the Ship Johanna Wilhelmina chartered by Government for the voyage to Canton, to proceed to Whampoa without there being any necessity for it, thereby incurring useless expenses for Government in the measurement duties &c. levied there.

2nd The negotiating Government Bills at an unfavorable Exchange.

3rd The drawing up and entering in his Books of false Bonds against Government.

4th The entering to the debit of Government the amount of a Bond in favor of the Hong merchant CON-SE-QUA, which was ceded to Mr. Rabinal, and consequently should have gone to his credit, or that of his heirs.

5th Having obtained from Government the cession of a piece of ground of the Factory at Canton, through a deceitful statement that it had no value.

Considering with regard to the first point that the accused at his examination has sufficiently justified himself for ordering the Ship Johanna Wilhelmina to proceed to Whampoa, and that besides it does not appear that the accused had any views of benefiting himself by it.

Considering relative to the 2nd point, that altho the interests of Government with regard also to the negotiation of Bills with which the accused was charged could have been better promoted, yet it does not appear that the accused, has derived any advantage from that operation, or that he had any intention to enrich himself.

Considering in the third place that it has appeared that the accused made forged (gefingeerde) obligations, and as such entered them in his Books, that is by making the sums due by Government to HIM, appear as if borrowed from strangers, and thus due to them.

That he did this as he says, better to secure the payment, as he supposed that Government would make less difficulties in paying strangers than their own servants, and finally that he has constantly represented the matter in that light in his correspondence.

Considering that although the forging of such obligations and entering the same in the Books, as also the deceitful representation of the affairs of the Factory be highly despicable and offensive for a Government which the accused was obliged to serve honorably and faithfully, and that he consequently had herein forsaken his duty, yet on the other hand it cannot be denied that he the summoned thereby neither injured the Government nor actually benefited himself, nor does it appear that he had the inclination to do so,

from which follows that the falsehood committed by the accused does not bear the character which according to Law renders it punishably guilty.

Considering in the fourth place that the obligation entered in the Books in favor of CON-SE-QUA was originally drawn in his favor, and which in a settlement of accounts becoming the property of Mr. Rabinal it cannot be considered criminal that the accused left the obligation to go on in the name of the original Creditor.

Considering in the fifth place that it has not appeared by the Documents that the accused obtained the cession of a part of an empty piece of ground by fraud with a view to enrich himself.

Considering therefore that the misdeeds laid to the charge of the summoned in person establish neither crime nor punishable misdemeanor, and that consequently no grounds exist for ordering the accused for a criminal cession.

Referring to art. 79 of the provisional Regulation for criminal persecution for the supreme Court of Justice and the Courts of Justice in Netherlands India, Declared that in the aforementioned matter no reasons exist for the prosecution of the accused JOHANNES HENDRIKUS BLETTERMAN.

Given at Batavia in the Palace under the great Seal of the Court this Third day of June in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Tweuty nine.

The President and Councellors in the Supreme Court of Justice of Netherlands India P. MERKUS

Per Order the of same Hogeveen, Registrar.

For the faithful translation. Batavia 13th August 1829.

K. HEYNI'S Sworn Interpreter.

SPORTING.

TOON-KOO REGATTA

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers an account of some boat races got up by the H. C. Ships at TOON-KOO on Thursday the 8th Instant; and a scene more gratifying to the lovers of aquatic sports than that which they exhibited, perhaps has rarely been witnessed.

Our attention and admiration were more particularly excited however by the number & quality of the boats of the fleet, & the excellence & good order of their crews, whose appearance, when assembled at the starting post before the races commenced, could not fail to excite in every heart the proud feeling, that whilst England can man her fleets with such seamen, Britannia will ever maintain her Empire of the Sea.

In justice to the Stewards, we feel ourselves called upon, to state that their admirable arrangements mainly contributed to the good order and regularity observed throghout the whole of the day, & we are not aware of a single accident or occurrence which for an instant interrupted the sport.

A Sweep stakes of 50 Dollars each for single banked Cutters—the two first boats to divide the subscription.

The H. C. S. Lady Melville's,	Shamrock,
Repulse's,	Blue Ribbon,
Farquharson's,	Star,
Charles Grant's,	Non-such,
Atlas's,	Lara,
Lowther Castle's,	Don-Giovanni,

A good race to the distance post when the Shamrock took the lead followed close by the Don-Giovanni. The race won cleverly by the Shamrock.—Don-Giovanni the second boat, Lara thethird, Blue Ribbon, fourth, and the Star, fifth—the Non-Such withdrawn.

A Sweep stakes of 50 Dollars each for double banked boats. The three first boats to divide the subscription.

Repulse's,	Eclipse,
Lady Melville's,	Erin-go Bragh
Charles Grant's,	Fire-fly
Farquharson's,	Black Belle,
Lowther Castle's,	Dolphin,
Thames's,	Viser.
Herefordshire's,	Red Rover.
Scaleby Castle's,	Black Diamond
General Kyd's,	Admiral,
Buckinghamshire's,	Red Ribbon,
Waterloo's,	Black-dwarf.

A splendid race.—The boats started in a perfect line, and for a considerable distance the advantage was lost and gained by the boats alternately—half way the Admiral took the lead, with the Red Rover and Erin-go-Bragh, on each quarter, the Dolphin close astern: a sail would have covered the four boats.—The other seven were so well placed that it was difficult to name the boat likely to win. About half a mile from the winning post, the Red Rover and Erin-go-Bragh, headed the Admiral and after a short contest the Red Rover took the lead and kept it, winning the race in excellent style. The Erin-go-Bragh second; the Admiral third, and the Dolphin fourth.

We are happy to announce that the Races are to be continued.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

In consequence of the scarcity of money among the Chinese, Bombay Cotton has lately experienced a decline of 6 to 8 mace per Pecul; but a slight improvement in the price of the finer sorts has taken place in the course of the last week.

The Stock on hand is now 38,929 Bales. Composed of

36,129	Bombay
2,000	Bengal
800	Madras

which does not include the cargoes of the Company's Ships; and if these are kept out of the market much longer, a considerable advance may be expected.

Opium has been rapidly declining in price since our last, and sales of one and two Chests are the extent of the daily operations. The late captures of the smaller vessels on their route to the interior; the encreased number and vigilance of the Mandarins in the neighbourhood of Lintin, colleeted there in consequence of the rendezvous of the Company's Ships being at *Toon-koo*; and the want of Capital, are reasons assigned for the present depression and diminished demand. We understand also that the Viceroy has ordered some of the Mandarin boats to be manned with active young men, and to use every vigilance to interrupt he Opium boats on the river, which has proved a great check to the trade, although we believe no seizures have yet been made under this new regulation.

Some small parcels of Turkey Opium have been received by late arrivals from Batavia; but the stock on hand being inconsiderable, sales have been made at $ 700 per Pecul.

The heavy Stocks of Iron and Lead; of Ginseng and Rattans, have brought these articles under a very dull demand in this market.

This place having not long ago been cleared of Cochineal for the Bombay market, there is now a demand for it for native consumption, which seems to be encreasing, and occasioned probably by the lowness of the price.

South American Copper is in demand.

The manufacturers are now bringing into use the finer sorts of Cotton Yarn, and the numbers of 60 to 80 are even recommended in an assortment. A few bales lately received from Singapore have been sold at $ 58. The succes of this article must depend on the price at which it can be given to the Chnese consumers.

It is intimated that when the Committee open the Treasury for bills on the Supreme Government, it will be at the Exchange of 202 Sicca Rupees per 100 Dollars. Some United States' Bank paper, payable in England at 6 months sight has been negotiated at 3 s. 11½ d. per Dollar, and the Exchange may now be quoted at 3 s. 11 d. to 4 s.

New dollars are selling at a premium of 1 per cent, and are very scarce.

The contractors have been obliged to give up their engagements for Sycee Silver, in consequence of the difficulty of conveying it to the vessels at Lintin.

There is no improvement in any British manufactures, and the Chinese being fearful of a fall in the chief articles of that description the moment the aggregate cargoes of the Indiamen are brought forward, are reluctant to make any extensive purchases from the Stocks actually on hand.

The new Teas are daily arriving.

The holders of Nankin Raw Silk begin to relax in their pretensions for high prices, and although no purchases, we believe, have been made, it is supposed they may be effected at prices below our quotations.

Nankeens continue very low.

The report on this year's Crop of Cotton is very favorable, both as regards its quality and quantity.

Swedish Steel is, at present very scarce, and for a moderate supply the prices in our quotations could be realized.

MARRIED at Macao, on the 29th ultimo by the Reverend Father Antonio dos Remedios, JOZE VICENTE JORGE Esqr. to Miss ANNA RITTA LOPES, eldest daughter of Constantino José Lopes Esqr.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. — OCTOBER 17th 1839.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	12 a 16	Catty
Assafetida		5 a 6	
Bicho de mar		10 a 12	Pecul
very superior		36	
Bees wax		28 a 30	
Betel nut		2	
Bird's nests		26 a 40	— Catty
Black wood or Ebony		3 a 3½	— Pecul
Camphor Malay		16 a 27	— Catty
Cloves Molucca		55 a 60	
Mauritius		38 a 40	
Cochineal		450 a 460	
Copper South American		26	
Do. Japan		25 a 27	
Coral Fragments		40 a 100	Pecul
Cotton yarn		40 a 55	
COTTON Bombay	Taels.	8 a 10	
Bengal		8 a 10.4	
Madras		10	
COTTON GOODS British			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	4 a 5	
Longcloths 40 yds.		5 a 6	Piece
Muslins 34 a 40 yds.		2½ a 3	
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a 1¾	
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		1½ a 2	
Cow Bezoar		30	— Catty
Cubbear unsaleable		25	
Cutch Pegue		3½ a 4	
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a 100	
Elephant's Teeth		60 a 95	
Fishmaws		40 a 70	
Flints		1½	
Gambier		1 a 1½	Pecul
Ginseng crude,		40 a 45	
Iron bar		3	
ditto Rod		4	
Lead		5	
Mace		55	
Myrrh		15 a 30	
Nutmegs		50	
Olibanum		4 a 5	
Opium Patna		820	
Benares		800	Chest
Companys Malwa		835	
Damaun do.		830	
Turkey		700	— Pecul
Orsidue per 100 Sheets		5 a 6	
Pepper Malay		7 a 7½	
Putchuck		11 a 12	
Quicksilver		70	
Rattans		2½ a 3	
Rice		1.50 a 1.60	
Rose Maloes		42	
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none	Pecul
ditto Lintin		10 a 11	
Salt Fish		4 a 4½	
Sandalwood		10 a 17	
Sapanwood		2½	
Shark's fins		15 a 18	
Smalts		12 a 28	
Steel Swedish in Kits		9 a 10	— Cwt.
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1 a 1.90	— Yard.
Camlets English		28	Piece
Ditto Dutch			
Long-ells, ditto		7 a 8	
Skins, Beaver	Sp. Drs.	4½	Each
Fox		1	
Rabbits		40 a 46	— 100
Seal		1¾	Each
Sea Otter		48	
Land Otter		4 a 6	
Tin plates		11	— Box
Tin,		18 a 19	— Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum	Sp. Drs.	2¾	Pecul
Anniseseed star		13	
Ditto oil of		2½	— Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	— 1000
Brass Leaf		60	— Box
Camphor		28 a 30	
Cassia		13	
Ditto Buds		20	
China Root		3½	
Cubebs		18 a 20	
Dragon's blood		80 a 100	Pecul
Galangal		5½	
Gamboge		80 a 85	
Glass beads		25 a 26	
Hartall		12 a 13	
Mother o Pearl Shells		22	
Musk		70 a 99	Catty
Nankeens Compy's 1st		96 a 98	
2d. do. do.		85	
3d. do. do.		55 a 60	100
Blue		85	
Small		none	
Oil of Cassia		1½	— Catty
Rhubarb		65	
SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan		380	
Ditto Tsatlee		420	
Canton	Taels	230 a 280	
Sugar raw		5.4	
Pingfa		6.6	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	13½ a 14	
Do. Canton, 1st sort		11	
2d. sort		10½	
Tea Bohea	Taels	14 a 15	
Congo		18 a 20	
Campoy		18 a 20	Pecul
Souchong		17 a 24	
Peko		50 a 60	
Ankoi		15 a 20	
Hyson		36 a 45	
ditto Skin		10 a 20	
ditto Young		16 a 20	
Gunpowder		45 a 50	
Twankay		18 a 22	
Tortoise Shell	Sp. Drs.	1000 a 1100	
Turmerick		6	
Tutenague		13	
Vermillion		44	— Box
White lead		10	— Pecul
Whanghees		none	— 1000

EXCHANGES.

London 3 s. 11 d a 4 s per dr. 6 ms. st.	no bills
Bengal 200 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.	
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.	

☞The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents
Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SEPTEMBER	ARRIVED		FROM
14	French Brig Entreprenant,	Neel,	Bourbon
19	Brit. Ship Drongan,	Mackenzie,	Calcutta
27	Am. Ship Panama,	Griswald,	New York
29	,, Sumatra,	Roundy,	Salem
OCTR.	3 Sp. Brig Candida,		Manila
	8 H. C. S. Windsor,	Haviside,	Madras
	,, Am. Ship Fanny,	Engle,	Lima
	,, ,, Brig Melville,	Baker,	ditto & Manila
	10 ,, Ship Jane,		Manila
	12 ,, Emerald,		Gibraltar

OCTOBER	SAILED	TO
2	Brt Ship Merope,	Parkyns,	Calcutta
8	Sp. Brig Triunfo,		Manila
9	Sp. Ship Union,	Cuerbo,	ditto
10	,, Victoria,	Ramirez,	ditto
,,	Brit Barque Agnes,	Thomas,	Calcutta
,,	,, Ship Achilles,	Henderson,	Singapore
,,	Am Ship Mentor,	Bryon,	Boston
15	Brit Ship Golconda,	Clark,	Bombay
16	Am Ship Tobacco Plant,		Philadelphia

PASSENGERS

Per *Drongan*, Dr. Fulton & Mr. Bruce.
Per *Windsor*, Mrs. Smith & family, Mrs. Griffiths & family, Mrs. Inglis, Colonel Baker, Captains Phillimore & Smith, Lieut Dyce & Messrs Griffiths, Morris, & Bishop
Per *Merope*, Captain Allan, Reverend Mr. Jones
Per *Achilles*, Messrs Garrigues, & Browne.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 2 TUESDAY, 3rd NOVEMBER, 1829. NO. 20

NOTICE.

We have this day commenced business as Agents under the firm of WHITEMAN & CO. which will be conducted in Canton by the resident Partner.

JOHN C. WHITEMAN

CANTON 1st October 1829.

NOTICE.

The Agency of the Calcutta "Ganges Insurance" Office will be conducted from 25th instant by the undersigned

WHITEMAN & CO.

CANTON 12th October 1829.

NOTICE.

The Firm of ROBERTSON CULLEN & CO. will be dissolved on the 1st Proximo by mutual consent of the Partners Alexander Robertson and Robert Downie Cullen, and the outstanding affairs of the same will be adjusted by the undersingned, to whom all claims on the said firm are requested to be sent in without delay

A. ROBERTSON

and JOHN C. WHITEMAN as Attorney for ROBERT D. CULLEN

CANTON 1st October 1829.

CANTON.

Desirous of affording the most ample information upon every topic which we may treat, and of disclosing the views that may be entertained on both sides of every question that may fall under our consideration, we take the liberty of laying before our readers some animadversions that have appeared in a late JAVA COURANT, on the communication we made in our Journal of the 4th April last, upon the state of affairs in that country. And as our Batavia friend has furnished us with his reasoning on the subject, we conceive we cannot render it fuller justice, than by communicating his judicious observations and conclusions on the occasion.

He mentions "Your Batavia correspondent may perhaps have indulged in a somewhat exaggerated tone, in expressing his apprehensions that the Colony would be left "without sufficient troops to act on the defensive;" but it must be allowed the fact adduced by the writer of the above remarks, of Government having 25,000 men in the field for a considerable period back, speaks little, either for the judicious application of so formidable a force, or for the vigor with which the War has hitherto been prosecuted. The picture of the state of affairs would indeed have been "UNE PIECE DE FANTAISIE" had your correspondent represented Java as in a particularly flourishing condition. The war is, alas! still carried on, & the inference to be drawn from Dipo Nigoro having opposed so long "an army in the field of more than 25,000 men, is not, even the writer in the COURANT will admit, in favor of it's speedy termination."

From the JAVA COURANT of 25th August 1829.

"It appears that the spirit which formerly animated the Batavia correspondent of the SINGAPORE CHRONICLE, has been blown over to Canton. It is not improved there, as our readers will have seen by the foregoing; on the contrary, we should almost say that a determination has been taken to bring into circulation false reports concerning every thing, and that the picture of the state of affairs presented by the Batavia Correspondent, is nothing else but UNE PIECE DE FANTAISIE, prepared with the honorable aim of creating mischief. For at the moment when the Batavia correspondent was writing to his friend in Canton "that they would be very soon without a sufficiency of troops even to act on the defensive" there was an army in the field of more than 25,000 men, and on the part of Government there was nothing spared to bring to an end a disaster which is still gnawing at the perfect prosperity of Java. These endeavours, whatever the Batavia correspondent may say of the manner in which the war has been conducted, have had results fortunate enough, for, according to every information now received, we may fairly cherish the hope, that the heavy sacrifices which have been made, and which are still daily making by the Government, will shortly be crowned by the total overthrow of the principal rebel. And we ask this of the Batavia Correspondent—"what must we have done more?" Does not the numerical force of the army in the field, which now is estimated at nearly 27,000 men, European and native troops, and organized Barissans, independent of the troops which are stationed at the Establishments off Java, and the other Residencies on it;—do not the treasures bestowed on it, & the actual progress made, serve as a speaking proof against the uncivil & ungrounded imputation "that on the part of Government the war is not conducted in a vigorous manner?" When such facts speak, we ought perhaps to answer by a contemptuous silence, the false rumours spread by ill disposed persons. We should probably have done so, had it not been thought useful, on the other side, to distribute a small sample of the incorrect manner in which some people judge of the affairs of Java."

OPIUM. CHANG-LING the great Conqueror of Chang-ki-hur, is appointed to be Governor of one of the Gates of the Capital, and is exerting himself to prevent smuggling. He has caught some fellows smuggling into Peking 170 Taels of Opium. Three of the smugglers also were seized and delivered over to the criminal Board. Together with the Opium, smoking utensils were detected and seized. His Majesty declares CHUN, LUH, and LIN, who were seized on this occasion as persons who had "no law in their eyes"—who despised it. Duke CHANG-LING and his colleague SHOO-YING are greatly commended for acting according to the facts of the case, and are delivered over to the appropriate Board to deliberate on some mode of rewarding them.

TEA. The Board of rites has reported to His Majesty, that the usual annual quantity of Tea, called BUD TEA, from the district of HO-SHAN in Gan-hwuy Province, sent for Imperial use, amounting to seven hundred catties, has this year arrived out of season, later than it ought to have done: on which account they recommend that the local Magistrate be handed over to the Board of Official appointments under the charge of neglecting his duty. The HEEN district mentioned above is under LUH-GAN-CHOW which is said to produce a Tea greatly esteemed in Canton.

SILK. Near the end of July last TSEANG, who is coming to Canton as Hoppo, stated to the Emperor that the districts of KEANG-NING; SOO-CHOW and HANG-CHOW, took in turn the sending of silk to Court.

This year it was the turn for SOO-CHOW, where TSEANG then was, to send Silk to Court; & he should be happy to be the bearer of it: that through heavenly clemency, he a slave who felt to his Lord the attachment of a dog or a horse, might be permitted to look up and see the heavenly countenance of Majesty, and on his knees receive the sacred instructions of the Emperor &c. &c. The vermillion pencil wrote in reply:—There is no use in YOUR coming. Let SZE-HOO-TAI bring the Silk.

This self-named slave, TSEANG, the Magnate, is the worthy personage who is about to superintend the Commerce of the world to the port of Canton.

VISIT to the Tombs of Imperial Ancestors. The Peking Gazettes are a good deal occupied by arrangements for the departure of the Empress Dowager, the Emperor and His Court to Manchow Tartary. In the official Documents the Emperor always places his Mother in a higher station than himself; and speaks of himself and his wife, and kings, and nobles all doing her homage previous to their departure, which was to commence on Sunday the 13th of October.

PLEBEIAN STATESMEN. The other day a fellow at Peking stuck up against the Premier's wall a Document enclosed in Yellow Paper, containing his opinions, how to produce Peace and Plenty in the Celestial Empire. The act became too notorious to be entirely suppressed, and therefore having got the writer in safe keeping to answer for himself, the matter was laid before His Majesty. What the writer's plans for promoting peace and plenty were, are not narrated: nor perhaps ever will. But it is curious to see the ebulitions of mind, even in such a country as China. We are inclined to believe that in the good days of China, she has not been behind the first nations of the world in Patriotism.—That in China, individuals have, in all ages loved and served their Country even to the death.

But we wander from the topic of plebeian statesman to a comparison of disinterested public men. In China there is a great love of Country; and a high admiration of the form of Government. The absolute form of giving power to One, is there universally preferred. Between Democracy and anarchy they cannot perceive the difference. In their private associations, they invariably give great power to the executive. In the late war, His Majesty TAOU-KWANG openly declared his conviction that powers, not limited by any laws, were essential to the progress of a great General.

Since writing the above we have seen a Gazette which sentences SOO-KWÓ-PING to transportation to the most remote frontier, for his audacity in writing a sealed Document addressed to the Emperor about affairs which did not concern himself.

KIDNAPPING and selling of women and children. SUNG-CHAOU-KUH, one of the Imperial Censors, has represented to His Majesty that an extensive sale of women and children is carried on at KWEI-CHOW. The practice has long been interdicted by the Supreme Government but the local executive connives at it, and the women employed by Government to take charge of female prisoners co-operate in the traffic.

NECROMANCY, or Magical rites for the sick and extorting answers from the dead. These are much practised in China as the following extract from a sermon, written by a Native Christian will shew. His text is Is. VIII 19 "And when they shall say unto you, seek to the necromancers and the wizards, to them who speak inwardly and who mutter—Should not a people seek to their God? Should they seek concerning the living to the dead?" *They*, (the Preacher says) in this text denotes those who know not the Truth,—who do not reverence the great Lord of Heaven and Earth, nor hope in the Lord Jesus the Saviour of the world. *You* denotes those who know Truth and righteousness, and that there is a great Lord of Heaven Earth and all things—*God*, denotes the Creator of Heaven, Earth, man, and all creatures.

When correct principles are not held fast by the mind of man, depraved notions soon arise; and in the world, pretenders to marvellous things, are very numerous. To enumerate all the arts of wizards and witches is not possible. There are but few persons who are not deceived by them. Would man rest contentedly in the condition in which Heaven has placed him, and repress covetous desires and schemes for the future, he would escape the numerous arts of pretended Sorcery. But man's heart indulges in desires and schemes, and is soon deceived by these pretenders, even to the grossest stupidity, and most inextricable delusion. Oh how much it is to be lamented! I shall therefore briefly explain some of those ways in which people are deluded by these depraved arts, in the hope of awakening some from their stupefaction.

Men who pretend to be Necromancers are called *Sze-kung*; and women who set up the same pretension are commonly called *Sze-po*; and sometimes *Wan-kwei-Po*. The old wife who inquires of ghosts. These people all make a trade of selling charms with which they delude and defraud people, telling marvellous tales.

When any calamity or dangerous sickness befals a person; or a man becomes mad; his kindred make application to a wizard to worship the Gods for him. He then proceeds to light three sticks of incense and place them on an altar dedicated to his patron Saint, kneels down and prays to all the gods in heaven and all the gods on earth. Rising from his knees he plucks a reed from the divining box, and begins to say. "This year the destiny of this person is connected with a malignant star, and the revolving seasons must bring misfortune to him." Or, says at some place, the sick or deranged person has conflicted with some cruel god or evil spirit, which remains lingering about his body so as to cause the present sickness. But if there be a wish to have him cured, so much money and rice will be necessary; or so many charms; or so many gilt papers, candles, and incense-matches; or so many hundred paper vestments to be burnt & sent to the Gods; or so many hundred victims to be sacrificed, and wine and fruit to be offered to the patron Saint. Then prayers must be recited one or two nights and days. If this course be adopted the sick man will gradually recover. But if these meritorious means be not pursued, there is every reason to fear the man will die.

When there is an inability to pay for all these various rites, a few prayers only are solicited; a few charms to take home —(these charms are fantastic characters made up of ghost, devil, demon, and suc hlike words written on coarse brown paper) to stick up at the door, or suspend to the sick person's body, in the hope that they may prevent death.

If the patient lingers without getting better, then two or three days and night's services are proposed, that he may recover faster.

These speeches being made by the *Sze-kung*, discomposes and distresses the minds of the applicants, and forces them to adopt the more or less expensive means of recovery, as their circumstances can afford. If the prayers are recited and the charms hung about the sick person's body, and he gradually recovers, every one is loud in praising the *Sze-kung*. But if the ceremonies being all gone through, and the patient still remains ill, no one dares to say that the *Sze-kung's* arts were inefficacious; but the parties say, that they must have been deficient in devotion and sincerity. Should the sick man die, they then say, that his Destiny required it, and the Gods cannot protect those whose Fate it is to die. Thus it appears that ere the arts of Sorcery deceive men, men first deceive themselves.

Again, Shopmen and Traders who give themselves up to drunkenness and debauchery till their minds are stupified and their affairs are all turned topsy-turvey, when they find their profits failing and every-body anxious, also go to the *Sze-kung* to worship the gods for them and solicit responses by reed and by lot, demanding why, in the course of nature, they have not been under more fortunate influences—the *Szekung* then applies to his Patron Saint, kneels and prays, and plucks a lottery reed from the destiny box, which he forthwith explains, saying, You have this year offended the ruling star, and you must do same thing before the patron Saint to secure good-luck; how much money and rice will you give? how many paper vestments for the gods? how much incense and oil for the Temples? how many incense matches, candles, and gilt papers? how many victims? and what quantity of wine & fruits in order to restore "timely aura, seasonable influences"—or good-luck to you? Beside something must be done to secure prosperity from the ruling star of the year, if not, I fear you will have some great calamity happen to you.

The Supplicant hearing all this does not dare to desist, and he forthwith determines to do something for good-luck and to entreat the gods to protect him. He is afraid of delay lest some evil should come upon his person. But he forgets that he has already been stupified by drunkenness and debauchery, and that he has sinned against the God of Heaven. How absurd the notion of offending the ruling star, and want of Good-luck! Beside, this Patron Saint and Ruling Star, have no knowledge of the case, and cannot protect themselves, how can they protect men who sin against the Divine Heavens! They are all mutually deceived!

After these details the Preacher next comes to the Topic which is placed at the head of this Paragraph.

As to the Sorceresses called Szepo, they deceive women and others by saying that their own spirits can go down to the invisible state, and find out the condition of injured Souls, and friendless ghosts. In consequence of this the women who may have had a Father falsely accused and put to death, or a Mother who died in labor; or a Husband drowned at sea; or a Brother perished on the highway; or a Sister died young—in all such cases they go to the Szepo; give a little money and rice to her, and beg that she will enquire how the ghosts have fared in Hades.

The witch then gets an Altar prepared; ignites three incense sticks; pretends to shut her eyes, but secretly peeps at the people's faces, and mutters something addressed to all the gods, local, district, budhistic &c. desiring them to lead her to inquire particulars of the deceaseds' ghosts. After this she stops a while, and the pause being ended, begins to address the applicants.

"Your Father's injured Soul is in the City of the falsely accused, subjected to a great many sufferings, which it is extremely difficult to endure—Since you are his Daughter, go home and entreat your Brothers to consult about it. and collect a little money to buy a few *Foo-chow* charms, and burn them in the presence of Budh, entreating Budh to rescue your Father from the city of injured Souls, that he may soon be cast into a womb and return to life." The women are deeply affected by this speech, go home, and concert measures to raise money to buy

charms, and burn them to Budh, in order to save their Father's Soul from suffering, and that they may perform the last acts of filial piety.

The Native Preacher goes on to detail the Customs of his Countrymen concerning Sorcery and Necromancy at considerable length, and the subject becomes more offensive as it advances. In the sequel he exhorts his readers (for it is a written Sermon) to abandon these vain superstitions and listen to the voice of divine Mercy from the Creator of the Universe, through the medium of the Redeemer of Mankind.

TOON-KOO REGATTA

Second day's Races, Thursday 15th October 1829.

The sport surpassed that of the first day's Racing, and notwithstanding the high terms in which we spoke of the boats on that occasion, we cannot help expressing our opinion, that although not so numerous, they appeared to us to be in higher order on this; and the crews unquestionably in better condition from training.

I.

A subscription purse of 300 dollars, for six oared cutters—the first boat to receive 130 dollars—the second 100 dollars, and the third 70 dollars.

1st Lady Melville's Shamrock
2nd Thames's Vixen
3rd Atlas's Lara
4th Hythe's Magpie
5th Duke of Sussex's Mary
6th Vansittart's Charlotte
7th Repulse's Blue Ribbon—distanced
8th Waterloo's Black Dwarf— } withdrawn
9th Buckinghamshire's Red Ribbon— }

A good race between the three first boats, the Shamrock beating the Vixen by about a minute and a half, and the Lara by three.

II.

A subscription purse for double banked cutters of 500 dollars—the first boat to receive 160 dollars; the second 140 dollars; third 110; and fourth 90 dollars.

1st Lowther Castle's Don Giovanni
2nd Herefordshire's Red Rover
3rd Scaleby Castle's Maid of all Work
4th General Kyd's Admiral
5th Vansittart's Driver
6th Waterloo's Black Giant
7th Lady Melville's Erin-go Bragh
8th Windsor's Black and all black
9th Repulse's Blue Ribbon
10th Hythes Pie-bald
11th Duke of Sussex's Anne
12th Charles Grant's Tamur } withdrawn
13th Duke of York's Falcon }

A capital race, the Don Giovanni, Red Rover, Maid of all work, and Admiral keeping close together, the whole way—there being only a minute and two seconds difference between the first and fourth boats.

We shall do ourselves the pleasure in our next, of laying before our readers, an account of the third and fourth days Races.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Several small parcels of Bombay Cotton have lately been sold at rather better prices than were realized for former Sales; but still the market remains dull, and has no demand beyond what immediate want creates.

The small holders of Opium have been forcing their Stocks upon the market, and daily Sales have been making, till Damaun Malwa has been reduced to $ 795, and Company's to $ 810., Patna has been also as low as $ 810, but has lately revived a little, and Sales have been made at $ 820; a 825 but no spirit for the least speculation prevails. The deliveries in October have however been considerable.

The new Green Teas have not yet been brought into the market, so that our quotations must be considered as applying to the remaining Stock of last year's supply.

There is a want at present of Tin plates, but this place does not admit of any large importations.

Raw Silk and Nankeen cloth seem to have descended to their lowest prices, since the holders are not inclined to submit to greater sacrifices. Several purchases in the former article have been made within these few days past.

The measure adopted by the Committee of ordering all their commanders and officers to quit Canton, and repair to their respective Ships, and which has been rigidly conformed to, has struck a panic amongst the native merchants, and the report that the *Bridgewater* is immediately to join the rendezvous at Toon-koo, so soon as her repairs will allow, has created additional consternation.

This non-intercourse act, it is to be hoped, will have the best effect, and whilst maintained with firmness, till a redress of grievances is obtained, will teach the Chinese a new moral, that Trade is not worthy the pursuit, nor consistent with the spirit of any civilized nation, unless it can be conducted upon a basis of liberality and freedom, and in perfect reciprocity of justice.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR OCTOBER.

	TERMOMETER. night.	noon	BAROMETER.		
1	75	85	30.	Cloudy—variable	N. E. a S. E.
2	76	85	30.	Rain at times—light breeze	S. E.
3	76	85	30.	Unsettled	S. E.
4	76	81	30.	Frequent heavy rain	S. E.
5	73	81	30.05	Cloudy weather—with rain at times	N. E.
6	71	80	30.	Fine weather—moderate breeze	N. a N. W.
7	68	81	30.05	Cloudy weather—variable	N. W. a S. E.
8	71	81	30.03	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,, ,,
9	74	83	30.10	Fine weather cloudy at times	,, ,,
10	75	82	30.	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,, ,,
11	76	82	30.	Light breeze ,, ,,	N. a N. W.
12	73	82	30.	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,, ,,
13	73	82	30.	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,, ,,
14	73	82	30.	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,, ,,
15	71	81	30.10	Fresh breeze ,, ,,	,, ,,
16	66	77	30.20	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,, ,,
17	64	75	30.20	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,, ,,
18	61	76	30.05	Moderate breeze ,, ,,	,, ,,
19	62	76	30.05	Fresh breeze ,, ,,	,, ,,
20	65	76	30.10	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,, ,,
21	63	76	30.20	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,, ,,
22	59	73	30.25	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,, ,,
23	60	74	30.20	First part fresh breeze—latterly light airs	,,
24	62	75	30.20	Variable light airs ,, ,,	N. a S. W.
25	65	76	30.10	Light airs ,, ,,	N. W.
26	66	78	30.05	Moderate breeze ,, ,,	,, ,,
27	65	78	30.	Light breeze ,, ,, ,,	,, ,,
28	68	78	30.	Cloudy throughout—light breeze	,,
29	70	74	30.20	With light rain—moderate breeze	N. W. a N.
30	65	76	30.15	Fine weather—moderate breeze	N. N. W.
31	64	76	30.10	,, ,, ,, ,,	N. a N. N. W.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

OCTOBER	ARRIVED		FROM
20	Am. Ship, Liverpool Packet,		Boston.
,,	,, Sabina,	Stirling,	Manila.
,,	Sp. Brig Brillante,		ditto.
23	H. C. S. Inglis,	Budman,	Calcutta.
,,	Brit Ship Dona Carmelita,	Grey,	ditto
27	Brit Ship Earl of Morley,	Walford,	Manila.
29	Sp. Ship Rita,	Ramirez,	ditto.
	SAILED		TO.
18	Danish Brig Nornen,	Kierulf,	Manila.
19	Brit Ship Edmonstone,	Hadley,	Bombay.
20	,, Fort William,	Neish,	ditto
,,	,, Ann,	Allen,	ditto
,,	Sp. Brig Candida,		Manila
,,	Brit Ship Penang Merchant,	Mitchinson,	Calcutta.
25.	,, Castlereagh,	Hogg,	Bombay

PASSENGERS

Per *Inglis*, Mr. Cragg
Per *Edmonstone*, Lieut King & Lt. Jacob.
Per *Fort William*, Mrs. Neish
Per *Penang Merchant*, Captain Wallace
Per *Castlereagh* R. Inglis Esqr., T. Ranken Esqr. Dr. Woods.

DEATHS.

At Macao, on the 26th October, SAMUEL GOVER Esqr.

At Whampoa on the 27th October, on board the Ship Ajax of New York; Mr. EDWARD NICOLL Chief Officer.

At Canton on the evening of the 1st Instant, Captn. GEORGE R. DOWDALL of the Ship Ajax, of New York, after a few days illness.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

NOVEMBER, 3rd 1829.

IMPORTS.						
Amber	Sp. Drs.	12	a	16		Catty
Assafetida		5	a	6		
Bicho de mar		10	a	12		
very superior		36				Pecul
Bees wax		28	a	30		
Betel nut		2				
Bird's nests		26	a	40	—	Catty
Black wood or Ebony		3	a	3½	—	Pecul
Camphor Malay		16	a	27	—	Catty
Cloves Molucca		55	a	60		
Mauritius		38	a	40		
Cochineal		450	a	460		
Copper South American		26				
Do. Japan		25	a	27		
Coral Fragments		40	a	100		Pecul
Cotton yarn		40	a	55		
COTTON Bombay	Taels.	8	a	10		
Bengal		8	a	10.4		
Madras		10				
COTTON GOODS British						
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	4	a	5		
Longcloths 40 yds.		5	a	6		Piece
Muslins 34 a 40 yds.		2½	a	3		
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½	a	1¾		
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		1½	a	2		
Cow Bezoar		30			—	Catty
Cudbear unsaleable		25				
Cutch Pegue		3½	a	4		
Cuttings Scarlet		80	a	100		
Elephant's Teeth		60	a	95		
Fishmaws		40	a	70		
Flints		1	a	1½		
Gambier		1	a	1½		Pecul
Ginseng crude,		40	a	45		
Iron bar		3				
ditto Rod		4				
Lead		5				
Mace		55				
Myrrh		15	a	30		
Nutmegs		50	a	55		
Olibanum		4	a	5		
Opium Patna		820	a	825		
Benares		800				Chest
Companys Malwa		810				
Damaun do.		800				
Turkey		700			—	Pecul
Orsidue per 100 Sheets		5	a	6		
Pepper Malay		7	a	7½		
Putchuck		11	a	12		
Quicksilver		65	a	66		
Rattans		2½	a	3		
Rice		1.50	a	1.60		
Rose Maloes		42				
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none				Pecul
ditto Lintin		10	a	11		
Salt Fish		4	a	4½		
Sandalwood		10	a	15		
Sapanwood		2½				
Shark's fins		15	a	18		
Smalts		12	a	28		
Steel Swedish in Kits		9	a	10	—	Cwt.
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1	a	1.90	—	Yard.
Camlets English		27				Piece
Ditto Dutch						
Long-ells, ditto		7	a	8		

IMPORTS						
Skins, Beaver	Sp. Drs.	4½				Each
Fox		1				
Rabbits		40	a	46	—	100
Seal		1½				
Sea Otter		48				Each
Land Otter		4	a	6		
Tin plates		11			—	Box
Tin,		18	a	19	—	Pecul
EXPORTS.						
Alum	Sp. Drs.	2¾				
Anniseseed star		13	a	13½		Pecul
Ditto oil of		2½			—	Catty
Bamboo canes		14	a	16	—	1000
Brass Leaf		60			—	Box
Camphor		30	a	32		
Cassia		13	a	15		
Ditto Buds		20	a	22		
China Root		3½				
Cubebs		18	a	20		
Dragon's blood		80	a	100		Pecul
Galangal		5½				
Gamboge		85	a	90		
Glass beads		25	a	26		
Hartall		12	a	13		
Mother o Pearl Shells		22	a	24		
Musk		70	a	90		Catty
Nankeens Compy's 1st		96	a	98		
2d. do. do.		75	a	85		
3d. do. do.		58	a	60		100
Blue		85				
Small		none				
Oil of Cassia		1½			—	Catty.
Rhubarb		65				
SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan				380		
Ditto Tsatlee				420		
Canton	Taels	230	a	280		
Sugar raw		5.4				
Pingfa		6.6				
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	13½	a	14		
Do. Canton, 1st sort		11				
2d. sort		10½				
Tea Bohea	Taels	14	a	15		
Congo		18	a	20		
Campoy		18	a	20		Pecul
Souchong		17	a	24		
Peko		50	a	60		
Ankoi		15	a	20		
Hyson		36	a	45		
ditto Skin		10	a	20		
ditto Young		16	a	20		
Gunpowder		45	a	50		
Twankay		18	a	22		
Tortoise Shell	Sp. Drs.	1000	a	1100		
Turmerick		6				
Tutenague		13				
Vermillion		43	a	44	—	Box
White lead		10			—	Pecul
Whanghees		none			—	1000

EXCHANGES.

London 3 s. 11 d a 4 s per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 200 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds. } no bills
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

☞The Register is sold at Markwick & Lang's, at 50 cents Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

ESTIMATE OF CONSUMPTION AND VALUE IN DOLLARS, OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA FROM 1st APRIL 1829.

	PATNA & BENARES.				MALWA.			TOTAL.	
	Chests.	Price.	Value.	United do.	Chests.	Price.	Value	Chests.	Value.
OCTOBER .... Patna	488	820	4,00,160						
Benares	182	800	1,45,600	5,45,760	699	825	5,76,675	1369	11,22,435
In the previous six months	3606			31,38,759	3066		28,99,960	6672	60,38,719
Consumption to 1st Novr. 1829 . .	4276			36,84,519	3765		34,76,635	8041	71,61,154
Stock at Lintin do. do.	2665				4187			6852	

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 2 WEDNESDAY, 18th NOVEMBER, 1829. NO. 21

For Freight to ST. HELENA and HAMBURGH.

The Danish Ship NORDEN, Captain INO BURD, to sail from WHAMPOA early in December.—Will likewise carry passengers for Europe, who can be landed in the English Channel.

Apply to MESSRS MAGNIAC & CO.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Saturday the 28th Instant will be sold without Reserve,
By MARKWICK & LANE No. 3 Imperial Hong
A variety of Goods consisting of

2	Splendid	Thirty five Light Chandeliers.
6	„	Twenty four do. do.
3	„	Twelve do. do.
24	„	Three Light Half Lustres for Wall
4	Superb	Six Light Massive Candelabras.
24	„	Ornamented Vase Lamps.

Also Sundry other GOODS &c. &c. &c.

CANTON 18th November 1829.

CANTON.

We have hitherto refrained from alluding, unless in a cursory manner, to the important negotiation in progress with the Government for a general reform of the crying abuses pervading the system of foreign intercourse with China, being desirous of at once putting our readers in possession of the full bearings of the subject. And having seen most of the documents connected with it, we have now the pleasure of publishing what appear to be the most important of their contents.

So general is the feeling excited by the progressive encrease of the abuses complained of, that separate remonstrances have been presented to the Government by every class of foreigners who have representatives in China, excepting the Americans.

We shall content ourselves on this occasion with publishing the petition of the British Merchants, as it embraces almost every important point at issue, brought forward in the rest. And in doing this we give a preference to a retranslation of the Chinese version, which is remarkably well executed, when considered as the work of Chinese Linguists through the imperfect medium of oral explanation. The Viceroy's, or (as he is more properly termed) the Governor's answer follows, succeeded by his replies to the Parsees & Spaniards. Of that to the Dutch we have not yet obtained an accurate copy. The only important passage in it is, that whatever regulations are agreed on with the Chief of the British Factory, will equally apply to all foreign nations. And it will be seen that His Excellency's several replies are intended for the information of all foreigners generally. The silly rodomontade in the last gives no very elevated idea of the civilization of a Government, which affects to keep up the farce of contemning all other nations as barbarians, although well convinced, at heart, (there can be no question) as well of its own weakness, as of the resistless force of European energy.

Judging from the blustering tone assumed by the Governor, we may infer that he is far otherwise than reclining on a bed of roses, and feels the uneasiness of his station, when the vices and corruption of his Government are brought up in judgement against him, most of them however, we will readily admit, not so much attributable to him, as the unavoidable effects of a bad system, the evils of which are no doubt in a great measure unknown to him. He declares with sufficient ingenuousness in one of his despatches.—"On this coming before me I FIND that the affairs of the Hong Merchants have of late become sickened and debased."

It must be mentioned to the honor of the East India Company's representatives, that whatever amelioration may be obtained in the footing of foreign intercourse, will be mainly, if not entirely attributable to their firmness in suspending their trade, and detaining their Ships outside of the port, till some concessions be granted, and to the magnanimity with which they have taken under their powerful protection the general interests of British commerce (which are indeed the same with those of all foreigners) in place of confining their remonstrances to the more limited sphere of grievances, affecting themselves only.

The Select Committee have, in the most handsome manner explained their views to the British Merchants of Canton, in a letter which we may hope to be one day permitted to publish. We understand that additional regulations are suggested by them, of which the Governor has declared that there are some which may perhaps be adopted.

We cannot conclude without congratulating the public on indications of a favorable change already experienced in the transaction of business at Canton.

The Danish Ship NORDEN, lately entered the port, has had to pay only two hundred dollars for Ship Comprador's fees in lieu of $ 750 charged on her last voyage in 1827; and we understand a rigid enquiry is in progress into the nature of these exactions, with a view to their reduction.

GOVERNOR LE'S REPLY TO THE BRITISH MERCHANTS PETITION.

LE, Member of the Military Board, Governor of Canton &c. to the Hong Merchants.

The English nation's, Indian Foreign Merchants, † MAGNIAC and others, have presented a Petition saying.

We, being very sorry about the present difficulties of commerce, are compelled to state the facts to superior authority. Of late years our † Trade has been bad. The Hoppo's King-shing (Secretary) and all the customhouses have extorted money, and their extortions have every year increased. * We hope it will be fully inquired into, and we shall be saved from our distresses. Formerly when trade was good we could be silent on the subject; but of late years trade being ruined, we cannot pay the same charges.

Formerly there were twelve merchants, now there are seven; and of the seven there are only two who will do the business of Country ships. Thus, we find it difficult to obtain the real prices: but must let these two Hong Merchants give what prices they please. We earnestly entreat that many rich and good men may be sought out & appointed to transact foreign commerce. Many people say that your Excellency finds it difficult to obtain substantial men to become Hong Merchants. How is this to be explained? Because at the time of becoming a Merchant, an expense of forty or fifty thousand Taels must be incurred. And after being made, the Hoppo's King-shing and all the customhouse people, year after year, and day after day, practice extortion. If a Hong Merchant errs in the least matter, although he confesses his mistake, they won't compassionate him, but insist on adding extortion of the Hong Merchant's money.

If a Hong Merchant be old or sick, and cannot transact busines; or his sons do not possess competent ability, and he wishes to retire, he is not allowed to retire. Therefore no rich men and good men, dare to become Hong Merchants. If this state of things be changed, many persons would desire to become Hong Merchant. If these things cannot now be changed, and good men cannot now be obtained, we beg your Excellency to allow us to trade with other persons. And again we beg that foreigners be allowed to rent warehouses where they may store up their goods, and buy and sell of their own accord.

The expenses and difficulties of Hong Merchants have thus been increasing annually for the last seventy and odd years. We entreat and implore that you will be Lord, and alter things to a safe state; and make twenty Commercial Houses; or fifty Houses will be better.

All we foreigners further petition concerning an affair that is distressing. It distresses the Hong Merchant, and it distresses the foreign merchant. The general law is, that when a Hong Merchant owes a foreigner a great deal, and has no money to pay, it is required of all the other Merchants to pay for him. But how can they pay for him? They make an additional as-

† Foreigners, or barbarians, is used throughout, instead of the pronoun *we*: *Merchants*, would be better.

* The offensive word E, barbarian, is repeated six times in the space of three lines.

sessment on the goods brought by the foreign merchant. Hence the great injury done to trade. Eighteen months ago, Manhop's Hong failed, and owed foreigners about a million. At the same time there were in his Hong goods worth above a million. Every body said that Manhop took the goods and passed them over to pay Chinese old debts, and beside appropriated money for his own use; whilst the foreign debts were laid on the other Merchants to pay them, in six years, without interest being allowed. The Merchants forthwith levied an additional duty on foreign goods.

Now, Chung-qua, seeing that Manhop committed a fraud so easily, has also imitated it. He has also transferred upwards of 5,00,000 dollars of foreigners' money, and has transfered his property to pay Chinese debts. If your Excellency allows Chung-qua fraudulently to take away money, and does not strenuously urge his return, and decide for foreigners but also lay this on the other Merchants to pay for him, it will involve them so much, that they must all fail.

We must earnestly entreat your Excellency to urge Chung-qua to bring back this money, and order him to pay foreigners immediately. Foreigners really will not consent to let Chung-qua imitate Manhop, and have the other Merchants ordered to pay for him in six years; which would really be neither just nor reasonable.

All we foreigners, by petition inform your Excellency, that in the duties there are great extortions, exceedingly ruinous to foreign trade. They deprive foreigners of a great deal of their property, and the revenue obtains very little. As in the case of Cotton. The regular revenue duty is one mace five condareens. The foreigners pay to the Hong Merchants one Tael five mace. Real duties we pay willingly; but additional extortions our hearts are very reluctant to pay.

The Present money for every Ship that enters the Port is 1950 Taels. Large and small pay the same, which is very unjust. We beg that this Present Fee may be removed.

Again, when Hong Merchants secure Ships, all the Custom-houses require from the Hong Merchants, Linguists, and Compradors, excessive fees for their use. Whether a Comprador be employed or not, the fees are the same. This is not just. We beg that it may be altered and removed.

All we foreigners' hearts are very sorry to dun by petitions your Excellency. But the real state of things compels us to petition clearly. Prostrate we beg that you will graciously grant our requests. *(Signed) James Innes, Magniac & Co., Thomas Dent & Co., Whiteman & Co., Fox Rawson & Co., John Brightman, R. Turner, D. Manson, Ilbery Fearon & Co., W. Morgan, A. de Souza, W. Bruce, Archd. Hogg, Thomas Wills, W. A. Woods, George Horback.*

On this coming before me, I have directed the topics contained in the said foreigners' Petition to be examined into.

Previously to this, the Indian foreign Merchants, DORABJEE and others, presented a petition, and I replied distinctly to the several topics in it.—I likewise ordered the Hong Merchants to examine and report concerning the one Tael five mace levied on each pecul of Cotton.

They in reply stated the amount of duty on Cotton, together with what, according to the Laws of their Hong, is deducted for Boats and various miscellaneous expenses, and made out an account of each, by which it appears that there is not by any means, an excess clandestinely received. And they further said, that Cotton is one of the large Articles of Commerce.—Of late years the sale has not been good.—The Shopmen will not receive it, so that it frequently causes a delay to foreigners. Being apprehensive that the winds should become foul and it being necessary that the Ships should sail, in the proper Season, the Security Merchants are obliged to advance the price and buy the Cotton.—But the commodity is sold with difficulty, the market price daily falls, and the Hong Merchants have often lost in consequence, and become so involved, as to cause the failure of many—This also is the real state of things of late years.

As to what these foreign petitioners request about adding to the number of Hong Merchants,—the other day the English Chief Plowden and his Colleagues, stated in order, a number of particulars, which I have directed the Treasurer and Judge of Canton, to deliberate carefully about, and report the result. This is on record.

Let the said foreigners, quietly wait till the Treasurer and Judge have deliberated and reported, after which I will decide according to the facts, and give orders to be obeyed.—There is no use in dunning with whining petitions.

The Hong Merchants are hereby ordered to paste up the Petitions, together with the replies, against the Foreign Factories,—Oppose not,—These are my commands.

Taou-kwang 9 Year 9 moon; 18th day. October 15th, 1829.

The Governor's answer to DORABJEE HORMUZJEE and the Parsee Petitioners is to the following effect.

That foreign Merchants must deal with the Hong is a fixed law of the Celestial Empire. There are TWO Merchants who are perfectly competent to buy every thing.

CHUNG-QUA'S Hong has promised that the elder Brother shall return to manage affairs in the beginning of the 11th moon. If he does not come the Governor will send for him.

The Present and measurement, are regular duties and must be paid.

The CONSOO charge is an old one, and has never been complained of till now. But the Governor will ask the Hong Merchants about it.

The extortion of Compradors don't pass through the hands of Government, and foreigners may pay them or not as they please.

GOVERNOR LE'S REPLY TO THE SPANIARDS.

LE, Member of the Military board, Governor of Canton &c. hereby issues a proclamation in reply to a Petition, from Koleena a foreign Merchant of the Lew-Sung (Spanish) nation.

The Celestial Empire acts kindly and tenderly towards men from remote parts, and suffers you outside foreigners of every nation, to cross the Ocean and come to an open market, for the benefit of Merchants and traders.

You foreigners doubtless ought to be very grateful for the gracious treatment you receive, and yield implicit obedience to the excellent commands of Government.

All that is established concerning Hong Merchants; the payment of measurement; the payment of duties which revert to the public use; the allowance for waste in turning dollars into pure silver; the carriage &c., are old and fixed regulations, which have descended in all the records, and been acted on for many years. It must not be allowed to entertain wild expectations of an alteration, nor futile disturbance by fallacious deliberations. During the first decade of this moon, the English Chief Plowden and the others, presented a Petition stating in order several topics. Whilst I read them I already perceived that there were a great many impediments and hindrances; and that it was difficult to grant that what was requested should be done. Originally they might all have been rejected with a reprimand. But I would listen to business with impartiality, and stooped to accommodate the feelings of foreigners, and was still desirous to act on the evidence of general opinion, and maintain an equitable decision; therefore I condescended to direct the Treasurer and Judge to deliberate and report to me, after which I would decide. It was by no means intended that I would necessarily sanction the results they came to, and forthwith comply with the wild and selfish views slily proposed.

But Lo! other foreigners hearing the rumour, were led to join the party, and follow the example in a worse degree. The other day the two nations of Indians and Hollanders, Dorabjee, Magniac, and Van Caneghem, also dragged in and picked up several topics, which they presented in a Petition. Already I have given a severe reprimand in reply. Now again these (the Spanish) Foreigners dun me with a Petition on three topics; joining in harmony, and thundering the same, and thrust forward their mad incoherent nonsense. It is worthy of detestation in the deepest degree.

Try to contemplate the CELESTIAL EMPIRE, her abundant harvests, and her mountains of wealth! her national Treasury full of overflowing! what dependence can she have on the petty merchandize of all you Barbarian nations to supply her with revenue!

If at this time, because duties are to be forwarded to Court, therefore you would change the old regulations, it is a plot to seek to obtain your wishes by compulsory means. But the consequence will be, that you will exclude yourselves from the life that is given you (or from what in the natural course of things you would derive from the Celestial Empire) for hereafter, it (your conduct) will assuredly give that degree of offence which will cause your expulsion!

Still I suppose these foreigners would not presume to cherish such lying expectations. Manifestly there are native traitorous Merchants who have secret intercourse, and excite these things, craftily scheming their own advantage; and these foreigners fall into the snare. Just as in that topic—that affluent Hong Merchants shall not be allowed to retire. This subject was formerly reported to the Emperor and obtained his sanction, as is on record. But this was out of compassion for the foreign Merchants, to prevent their foreign debts not being paid.

If the Hoppo were to permit affluent Merchants to retire, these foreigners ought to petition, and beg for an order to retain them. How is it that the first topic set forth in their Petition is to allow affluent Merchants to retire! They do not desire any persons on whom themselves can rely, but turn round and ask for others that they may escape.

These foreigners after all, should not have been befooled to

this degree. It is now manifestly divulged by the appearance of circumstances, that they have been tossed and played with as in a sieve by some traitorous Merchant.

I do at this time perspicuously proclaim to you foreign Merchants these things, and tell you that you ought all to rouse yourselves and examine with solicitude and awe. Don't again permit yourselves to be befooled by others. If however you will not repent and awaken, but wildly produce some different tale, I the Governor am resolved instantly to report to His Imperial Majesty the exact facts and take both the traitorous Chinese and the foreign Merchants, and prosecute them together to the root of the matter with strictness, and punish them with severity. Take care and do not bring yourselves into crime and trouble. Tremble at this!

9th year, 9th moon, 30th day, (27th October 1829.)

GOVERNOR LE'S REPLY TO THE PETITION OF A FOREIGN LADY.

I LE, President of the Military Board, Governor of the provinces of CANTON and QUANG-SI, make known to the Hong Merchants, that———a foreign Lady has presented to me a Petition of the following tenor.

"In consequence of CHUNG-QUA'S Hong having deprived my family of their means of subsistence, I find myself compellep to apply to your Excellency for redress. Being left in indigent circumstances on the death of my husband some years ago, the foreign merchants subscribed for me a capital of 8000 dollars, which sum Messrs MAGNIAC & Co. placed at interest in CHUNG-QUA'S Hong, for the maintenance of myself and family; and I have received the said interest annually until this year, when the said MAGNIAC & Co. having applied to the said CHUNG-QUA, and urged payment, were informed, after considerable delay, that the elder brother and head of the Hong had absconded from Canton, taking with him five laks of dollars, belonging to foreigners, in which were included the 8000 of your petitioner." &c.

I hereby order the Judge and NAM-HOY Magistrate to investigate this affair, and command restitution to be made, issuing an order to that effect to the Hong Merchants; informing them that if they delay to pay the foreign lady her interest, she and her family will come and sit in their factories, and cry! What a proceeding this will be! With what face can the Merchants look at it!

I therefore command the Hong Merchants to obey this order, consulting with CHUNG-QUA'S Hong, about the means of restoring the whole of the foreign Lady's property without delay, that they may not incur shame, as well as culpability.

This Edict will be pasted up against the foreign factories, and strictly complied with.

9th year, 9th moon, 22nd day, (18th October 1829.)

TOON-KOO REGATTA

Third day's Racing. Wednesday 21st October.

A Sailing match for boats of any denomination, launches excepted, belonging to the H. C. Ships—25 dollars each subscription—four first boats to receive.—The course from the N. W. point of TOON-KOO, outside the white Rock to the Southward; round SOO-KOO, and back to the Northward of TOON-KOO, between the Atlas and the Lowther Castle, near to the point of starting.

1st Duke of Sussex's	Mary
2nd Hythe's	Magpie
3rd General Kyd's	Admiral
4th Windsor's	Black and all Black

This race was by far the most interesting of any that has taken place. It blew fresh at the time of starting, and had not the wind failed just as the boats rounded TOON-KOO, the sport must have proved excellent. As it was, many of the sternmost boats were unable to come up; and the race was won easy by the Duke of Sussex's lateen rigged boat the Mary;—the other boats coming in, in the order in which we have placed them.

Fourth day's Racing, Thursday 22nd October

1st. A match for 40 dollars between the Windsor's double banked cutter, Black and all Black, and the Melville's single ditto, Shamrock. A good race, and won cleverly by the Shamrock.

2nd. A match for 30 dollars each boat, between the Herefordshire's Red Rover; the General Kyd's Admiral; and the Lowther Castle's Don Giovanni,—A splendid race, and won by the Don Giovanni—the Admiral second. There were only fifty seconds of time between the first and last boats.

3rd. A match for four oared gigs—subscription 14 dollars.

1st Captain Bathie's Shark
2nd Captain Everest's Thames
3rd Captain Hine's Sly-boots
4th Captain Grant's ———
Won in good style by the Shark.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We have been duly favored with the communication of NAUTICUS, and highly approve of his suggestion, that some of the Gentlemen belonging to the H. C. Ships might be usefully employed, during their present detention at TOON-KOO, in making surveys and charts of the Bays and Islands in the vicinity. We must however, for obvious reasons, decline giving his letter a place in the Register.

MACAO. Understanding that much rational, & many elegant amusements are being pursued at Macao, which spot has been rendered particularly gay and social by the numerous visitors of the season, from the several Presidencies of India, and enlivened by the frequent intercourse of the Commanders and Officers of the Honorable Company's Ships stationed at TOON-KOO: we shall feel much gratified if any friend will favor us occasionally with a relation of the passing occurrences of the day, that we may have the pleasure of communicating to the world, and our European friends in particular, the efforts that are contributed to produce universal harmony.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

On the commencement of the month there was much activity amongst the Opium Brokers & several small Sales were made, till Patna had reached 845 $ and Company's Malwa 820 $ but the demand was of short duration, and as it has ceased, prices have again fallen.

There is still much obstruction experienced from the Mandarin boats cruizing in the neighbourhood of Lintin, and more than usual vigilance exerted against the Smugglers in other quarters.

Some parcels of Bombay Cotton have recently been sold, and at an increase upon former offers. The dealers however are very cautious in their purchases, uncertain when the Cargoes of the Indiamen may be brought forward.

In consequence of the Company's annual supply of Woollens being kept out of the market, there has been a demand for every description of these manufactures, though not accompanied with any material advance in price: Cotton Goods have also been in more request, owing to the cessation of the Company's Trade.

Sandalwood continues declining with the constant supplies that are being received here.

No Improvement in Straits produce.

The Holders of Nankeens, and Raw Silk seem firm against any further reduction in prices.

Report speaks favorably of the quality of this year's product of Tea, but states the quantity to be diminished by one third of the usual supply.

The Tea Merchants, and the various manufacturers connected with the British Trade, are suffering severely under the existing state of affairs.

Much difficulty still attends the supply of Sycee.

Trade generally is very dull, and want of money much complained of amongst the Chinese.

As the Company's Treasury will not be opened for bills on Bengal, till a favorable termination to the pending negotiations between the Committee and the Government takes place, the medium for remittance to the Presidencies of India is in the interim much circumscribed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

NOVEMBER	ARRIVED		FROM
1	H. C. S. Asia,		London
4	Dutch Ship Admiral Buyskes,		Batavia
7	Am. Ship Two friends	Doggett,	Sandwich Islands
11	Brit. Ship Elizabeth,	Phillips,	Madras
	SAILED		TO
1	Brit Ship Lord Amherst,	Rees,	Calcutta
3	,, Sherburne,	White,	ditto
8	,, Earl of Morley,	Walford,	Valparaise
10	Dutch Barque Grace,	D' Allens,	Batavia
	,, Brit Ship Charles Forbes,	Wills,	Bombay

PASSENGERS Per *Asia*, Mr. Barretto
Per *Lord Amherst*, Mr. Binny
Per *Sherburne*, Mrs. Captain White, W. White Esqr., R. Holdsworth Esqr.
Per *Earl Morley*, Colonel Baranao and family, Don F. Urizar.
Per *Admiral Buyskes*, Captain and Mrs. Duncan.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

NOVEMBER, 18th 1829.

IMPORTS.						
Amber	Sp. Drs.	12	a	16		Catty
Assafetida		5	a	6		
Bicho de mar		10	a	12		
very superior		36				Pecul
Bees wax		28	a	30		
Betel nut		2				
Bird's nests		26	a	40	—	Catty
Black wood or Ebony		3	a	3½	—	Pecul
Camphor Malay		16	a	27	—	Catty
Cloves Molucca		55	a	60		
Mauritius		38	a	40		
Cochineal		450	a	460		
Copper South American		26				
Do. Japan		25	a	27		
Coral Fragments		40	a	100		Pecul
Cotton yarn		40	a	55		
COTTON Bombay	Taels.	8	a	10		
Bengal		8	a	10.4		
Madras		10				
COTTON GOODS British						
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	4	a	5		
Longcloths 30 yds.		5	a	6		Piece
Muslins 34 a 40 yds.		2½	a	3		
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½	a	1¾		
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		1½	a	2		
Cow Bezoar		30			—	Catty
Cudbear unsaleable		25				
Cutch Pegue		3½	a	4		
Cuttings Scarlet		80	a	100		
Elephant's Teeth		60	a	95		
Fishmaws		40	a	70		
Flints		1	a	1½		
Gambier		1	a	1½		Pecul
Ginseng crude,		40	a	45		
Iron bar		3				
ditto Rod		4				
Lead		5				
Mace		55				
Myrrh		15	a	30		
Nutmegs		50	a	55		
Olibanum		4	a	5		
Opium Patna		820				
Benares		800				Chest
Companys Malwa		815				
Damaun do.		810				
Turkey		700			—	Pecul
Orsidue per 100 Sheets		5	a	6		
Pepper Malay		7	a	7½		
Putchuck		11	a	12		
Quicksilver		65	a	66		
Rattans		2½	a	3		
Rice		1.50	a	1.60		
Rose Maloes		42				
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none				Pecul
ditto Lintin		10	a	11		
Salt Fish		4	a	4½		
Sandalwood		10	a	15		
Sapanwood		2½				
Shark's fins		15	a	18		
Smalts		12	a	28		
Steel Swedish in Kits		9	a	10	—	Cwt.
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1	a	1.90	—	Yard.
Camlets English		27				Piece
Ditto Dutch						
Long-ells, ditto		7	a	8		

IMPORTS						
Skins, Beaver	Sp. Drs.	2½				Each
Fox		1				
Rabbits		40	a	46	—	100
Seal		1½				Each
Sea Otter		48				
Land Otter		4	a	6		
Tin plates		11			—	Box
Tin,		18	a	19	—	Pecul
EXPORTS.						
Alum	Sp. Drs.	2½				Pecul
Anniseseed star		13	a	13½		
Ditto oil of		2½			—	Catty
Bamboo canes		14	a	16	—	1000
Brass Leaf		60			—	Box
Camphor		30	a	32		
Cassia		13	a	15		
Ditto Buds		20	a	22		
China Root		3½				
Cubebs		18	a	20		
Dragon's blood		80	a	100		Pecul
Galangal		5½				
Gamboge		85	a	90		
Glass beads		25	a	26		
Hartall		12	a	13		
Mother o Pearl Shells		22	a	24		
Musk		70	a	90		Catty
Nankeens Compy's 1st		96	a	98		
2d. do. do.		75	a	85		
3d. do. do.		58	a	60		100
Blue		85				
Small		none				
Oil of Cassia		1½			—	Catty
Rhubarb		65				
SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan				380		
Ditto Tsatlee				420		
Canton	Taels	210	a	250		
Sugar raw		5.4				
Pingfa		6.6				
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	13½	a	14		
Do. Canton, 1st sort		11				
2d. sort		10½				
Tea Bohea	Taels	14	a	15		
Congo		18	a	20		
Campoy		18	a	20		Pecul
Souchong		17	a	24		
Peko		50	a	60		
Ankoi		15	a	20		
Hyson		40				
ditto Skin		19				
ditto Young		32				
Gunpowder		49				
Twankay		25				
Tortoise Shell	Sp. Drs.	1000	a	1100		
Turmerick		6				
Tutenague		13				
Vermillion		43	a	44	—	Box
White lead		10			—	Pecul
Whanghees		none			—	1000

EXCHANGES.

London 3 s. 11 d a 4 s per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 200 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.
} no bills

☞ The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

MARRIED, at MACAO, on the 31st October, by the Reverend G. H. Vachell, at the Chapel of the Honorable East India Company, CAPTAIN CHARLES JOHNSON, 3rd Regiment Bombay N. I. to MRS. WILLIAM HALL.

DIED at Whampoa on board the Cumbrian, on the 5th instant Mr. DAVID WISHART, second Officer of that Ship.

Although the weather has been for some time past, remarkably fine, a malignant fever, has been very general and several persons have fallen victims, more particularly amongst the Shipping at Whampoa.

FALL OF RAIN AT MACAO.

September	8¼ Inches
October	1 „
In the previous months of 1829	48⅝ „
Total from 1st January 1829	58½ Inches
In the same period of 1828	100⅞ „

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 2 THURSDAY, 3rd DECEMBER, 1829. NO. 22

For Freight to ST. HELENA and HAMBURGH.

The Danish Ship NORDEN, Captain INO BURD, to sail from WHAMPOA early in December.—Will likewise carry passengers for Europe, who can be landed in the English Channel.

Apply to MESSRS MAGNIAC & CO.

CANTON.

The Governor and Foo-yuen have received by express an order from Court, to send up immediately the Treasurer of KWANG-SE Province and the Judge of Canton. The cause is not made public.

We are anxious to convey to our readers all possible information upon the subject that excites so much interest, and engages men's minds in Canton at the present moment, and in continuation of the documents given in our last number, we have now the pleasure of laying before them the spirited representation made to the Government by His Netherlands' Majesty's Consul.

It was written in French for the sake of obtaining a Chinese translation from a Gentleman of that nation well qualified for the task; but on this being presented it was returned as inadmissible, on the futile pretext that the translator was not regularly attached to the Consulate; which circumstance is assumed as the ground of distinction for conceding to the British Factory the privilege denied to all other foreigners, of addressing the Government in Chinese. MR. VAN CANEGHEM would not yield this point until a pledge was given, that in the translation to be made by the Chinese linguists, the correct version would be adhered to, of which a copy was furnished to them for the purpose. It will be seen however, on perusing the Petition as quoted in the Governor's reply, which ought to contain an exact copy, that considerable liberties have been taken in perverting the sense of many parts, and weakening the force of others; and even the Consul's Title is suppressed, to make it appear as the address of a mere private individual.

The Governor's reply to the representation of the Select committee has been circulated by His Excellency's order, for the information of foreigners in general. It is a very remarkable document, from the tone of moderation pervading it, and the great labor bestowed in the use of sophistical reasoning to oppose to the arguments of the Committee; & in the deference thus shown to the views of foreigners, it may be considered a novelty in Chinese diplomacy. Not the smallest concession is, however, granted, nor was it indeed to be expected that an abusive system so long quietly submitted to by foreigners, should be at once given up without an effort for it's preservation. But under all circumstances, we are induced to think that much has been achieved towards bringing the discussion to a favorable termination.

His Excellency thinks it enough to say that he has given orders for appointing additional Hong Merchants, who are to be exempted from the heavy fees which have been usually exacted, and asks what more he can do, if none will come forward to undertake the office; not reflecting that this very unwillingness furnishes the most forcible evidence of the irremediable viciousness of the system, which carries with it a principle of self-destruction, when individuals can no longer be found to perform it's functions.

Little reliance is attached by the Chinese themselves to the fair professions of the Governor, which are very ingeniously couched in terms of so much caution as to enjoin no obligation on his successor, nor on the Hoppo (as the Collector of foreign Customs is termed) in whose department most of the abuses exist. This Officer, as our readers are aware, died some months ago, and till the arrival of his successor, who is expected on the 14th instant, his duties are performed by the Governor. We trust some measures of effectual relief will be the result of their united counsels.

We understand that a very altered demeanor is apparent in the inferior mandarins, who shew less uncivility in the discharge of their duty in the practical business of the Port, and the mere threat of an appeal to high authority is sufficient to obtain attention. These minor improvements may be viewed as the commencement of reform!

Since writing the above, we learn a Proclamation has been issued earnestly entreating that wealthy individuals will come forward to be appointed Hong Merchants; and renewing former pledges of exemption from the customary impositions. Two appointments are talked of as already in progress.

RESPECTUEUSE REQUETE.

S. VAN CANEGHEM, Consul de Sa Majesté Le Roi des Pays-Bas, et en cette qualite' chargé de protéger les affaires du Commerce de la dite Nation dans cet Empire.

A Son Altesse Le Vice Roi de CANTON.

Expose, quâ l'epoque, que le Gouvernement de la Chine a etabli le Cohong, soit un certain nombre de hanistes, qu' il a autorisés à faire le Commerce avec les Etrangers, il a incontestablement voulu accorder a ceuxci, toute la sécurité qu' ils sont en droit d' attendre d' un Gouvernement juste et équitable, il a voulu leur assurer un Commerce libre et avantageux de même qu' à ses propres sujets, il a voulu leur assúrer aussi la possession franche et entière de leur propriétés, et ses vues bienveillantes se sont même portées jusqu' à établir le droit de CONSOO, afin qu' il exista dans tous les temps une caisse d' Epargnes avec des fonds suffisants pour payer les dettes des personnes appartenantes au dit Cohong, qui par des malheurs, ou par d' autres raisons, seraient dans le cas de ne pouvoir pas faire honneur à leurs engagements et de faire faillitte, dont malheureusement il existe trop d' exemples depuis peu d' années.

Dans ce temps et pendant un grand nombre d' années les rapports de la Hollande avec l'Empire de la Chine étaient considerables, beaucoup de navires venaient annuellement vendre quelques articles provenant des manufactures et du sol de la Hollande ou de ses Colonies, mais le but principal était toujours d' acheter des cargaisons entières de productions Chinoises, et je me trouve heureux de pouvoir dire que jamais aucune difficulté ni dispute ne s' est élevée entre les deux Nations.

Dans ces tems nos rélations étaient mutuellement avantageuses, mais depuis lors, les frais et droits qu' on exige ici de nos navires et sur nos marchandises, tant à l' importation qu' à l'exportation, se sont tres considerablement accrus, d'un autre coté le Cohong n' a pas conservé le nombre de Negociants, que le Gouvernement avait fixé, d' où il résulte que le Commerce est devenu plus limité et moins avantageux aux etrangers en general, au point qu' insensiblement celui de la Hollande, a tellement diminué, qu' il était même devenu toutafait nul! ce n' est qu' en 1824. que mon Illustre Souverain Le Roi des Pays Bas à voulu le rétablir en créant une nouvelle Compagnie.

Cette nouvelle Compagnie voulant satisfaire à la volonté et à l' intention de son Auguste Fondateur, et animée elle même du desir de retablir les anciennes rélations, qui avaient existeés entre la Hollande et L' Empire Chinois, s' est empressée d' expedier à Canton quatre navires en 1825, qui en ont rapporté chacun une cargaison composeé de thés et autres articles des produits de la Chine, le même nombre de navires est venu à Canton en 1826 & 1827, pour compte de cette nouvelle Société, outre qu' il est également venu deux à trois navires particuliers, mais ces trois expéditions ont donné des pertes si grandes, que la Compagnie s' est vue forcée depuis de diminuer sa spéculation avec la Chine et de réduire ses envoies à Canton à deux navires seulement et qui plus est, je prévois que peut-être dès l' année prochaine, elle les cessera tout à fait, aussi je ne crains pas d' ajouter ici, que non seulement les Pays Bas, mais toutes les Nations de L' Europe et de l'Amérique, se verront forcées, sinon de cesser entierement, au moins de restreindre fortement leur Commerce avec la Chine, amoins que de grands changements n' aient lieu de suite. Votre Altesse obtiendra facilement la preuve

de ce que j'avance relativement à la réduction du Commerce, lorsqu' elle voudra observer non seulement combien les speculations des Nêerlandais, mais aussi celles de cette derniere Nation ont diminué depuis 5 à 6 ans, elle reconnaitra egalement en se faisant rendre un compte fidelle et exact de ce qui se pratique à Canton, qu' en sus des droits ordinaires auxquels les navires et cargaisons sont sujets d'après les lois de l'Empire Celeste, qu' il existe des entraves & vexations de toutes espéces, et que du reste les choses sont aujourd' hui venues à un point, qu' aucune Compagnie ni aucun Negociant ne peut plus avoir une confiance suffisante dans le Cohong, tel qu' il existe à présent, vu que le nombre des personnes dont il se compose encore, ne forme que la moitié de celui fixé par l'Empereur et que presque tous les ans de nouvelles banqueroutes ont lieu.

De grands changements dans la maniere de diriger les affaires à Canton, deviennent donc non seulement urgents mais indispensables, et c' est avec confiance que je prends la liberté de désigner à votre Altesse les moyens qui me paraissent les plus propres à faire renaitre la confiance sans la quelle il est impossible que le Commerce continue à exister.

1. Je sollicite humblement de votre Altesse, de vouloir ordonner, que le hong du Haniste CHUN-QUA soit maintenu dans son entier, aulieu d'etre déclaré en faillitte, on devrait au contraire obliger le Chef de ce Hong LOO-SHING-SHEE, à retourner à Canton et a rapporter les fonds qu' on dit qu' il a emportés, cette mésure est d' autant plus necessaire que sans elle on ne pourra faire disparaitre la méfiance qui existe à l' egard de plusieurs autres hanistes, qui de leur propre aveu, n' ont pas de moyens suffisants pour payer leur part dans les dettes de ce hong s' il vient à être cassé, la faillitte du Haniste Manhop et autres, ayant épuisé leurs ressources.

2. Je sollicite aussi de votre Altesse, que le petit nombre de hanistes, qui aujourd' hui compose le Cohong soit considerablement augmenté. Je pense qu' il serait avantageux, tant au Gouvernement et nêgociants Chinois, qu' aux nêgociants êtrangers, que le nombre de ces hanistes, qui est fixé par l' Empereur à 12 ou 13 personnes fut porte à 25 ou 30 personnes, cette mesure établirait une concurrence dans le commerce, et porterait les prix d' achat et de vente des Marchandises, tant d' importation que d' exportation, à leur taux réel, ce qui n' est pas toujours le cas a présent qu' il n' y a au fait que deux ou trois hanistes restants qui achettent les marchandises venant de l' étranger.

3. Je sollicite également de la justice de votre Altesse que le PRESENT que chaque navire est obligé de payer au Hoppo, s' elevant pour nos navires à teals 1950- outre le droit de mesurage auquel tous les navires sont egalement sujet soit supprimé ou subisse aumoins une grande diminution, et qu' il soit porté en raison du tonnage, ainsi que cela se pratique pour le droit de mesurage, car il n' est pas equitable qu' un petit navire paye autant pour ce droit qu' un grand, qui peut porter 3 ou 4 fois autant de marchandises.

4. Je sollicite finalement de votre Altesse, que l'obligation dans la quelle nous nous trouvons, de nous servir d' un Comprador, obligation, a la quelle sont egalement sujet tous les navires indistinctement, qui arrivent à Whampoa, ainsi que toutes les personnes qui prennent des factories à Canton pendant la saison des affaires, soit supprimée, chacun il me semble doit être libre d' acheter ses provisions de bouche de quiconque les lui donne à meilleur marché. Les Compradors sous le pretexte de sommes enormes, qu' ils doivent payer aux Mandarins &c. pour obtenir leurs licences, nous font payer les provisions et autres articles necessaires à la vie, à des prix si exorbitants que très souvent il en resulte des disputes graves, notamment entre les Compradors et les Capitaines des Navires qui ne veulent ni ne peuvent payer leurs provisions fraiches, quatre ou cinq fois ce qu' elles valent au marché, ces capitaines par consequent discutent toujours sur la validité de ces comptes. Je puis ajouter ici, que tous les Capitaines, notamment ceux des petits navires, qui n' ont par conséquent qu' un faible équipage et qui par cette seule raison, ne sont pas dans le cas de faire une grande dépense de vivres, doivent encore payer à ces compradors, trois, quatre et même cinq et jusqúa six cents piastres en argent, pour les quelles ils ne RECOIVENT RIEN, ce qui est d' aprés mon avis une tres grande injustice, et doit naturellement amener des disputes, qui tot ou tard finiront par des voies de faits, qui seront peut-être la cause que le commerce cessera entierement et peut-être aussi amenera des querelles serieuses entre la Nation Chinoise et les Etrangers.

Jâi pensé qu' il était de mon devoir, tant envers la Nation Chinoise, qu' envers la mienne, d' indiquer a votre Altesse les causes, principales de la décadence et de la ruine du Commerce en géneral des étrangers avec la Chine. Je prie respectueusement votre Altesse de vouloir prendre en consideration, les points que je me suis permis d' indiquer et dont jâurai pu etendre le nombre. Jâi la plus intime conviction que sans de grands changements, qui sont devenus absolument indispensables, le Commerce étranger avec cet Empire doit devenir nul et cesser tout à fait avant peu de temps.

I' ai l' honneur d' être de Votre Altesse
Le très humble et trés Obeissant Serviteur
CANTON le 16 Octobre 1829. S. VAN CANEGHEM

REPONSE DU VICE-ROI

Le Gouverneur Général de la Province de Canton &c. &c. nommé Ly, donne ses instructions aux hanistes, leur declarant que selon le placet présenté par VAN CANEGHEM, négociant Hollandais et autres,

"Jl est dit que les étrangers venant commercer à Canton, ont des régles fixes, voudraient que tout se fasse commodement avec justice et sans dommage; ormaintenant les hanistes doivent considerablement aux Europeens.

Depuis longtemps les Hollandais faisaient un grand Commerce avec la Chine, et très avantageux des deux cotés, mais ensuite les choses ont eté changées; maintenant il y a peu de Hanistes, le commerce est entravé et sans profit.

En 1826, 1827 & 1828, vinrent regulierement chaque année quatre navires Hollandais, mais le commerce se faisant avec perte, cette année il n'est plus venu que deux navires; si le commerce continue de la même maniere il est à craindre que non seulement nos vaisseaux, mais aussi ceux des autres Nations ne viennent plus, amoins qu'il ne se fasse de grandes reformes, que les droits ne soyent diminués de beaucoup et qu'on remedie aux entraves et aux vexations qui ont lieu dans le Commerce.

Maintenant le nombre des hanistes est diminué de la moitié, à diverses reprises ils ont failli, devant aux Europeens des sommes tres considerables, on n'ose plus se fier à aucun, la seule ressource est, d'exposer quelques articles a votre Excellence la priant de décider.

1. Chunqua, s'est enfuit furtivement, et on dit publiquement qu'il a emporte tout l'argent de sa Maison ou Compagnie, et il est redevable aux ètrangers de sommes tres considerables. L'année derniere un autre haniste a fait faillitte se trouvant redevable de sommes extraordinaires, et plusieurs hanistes ne peuvent pas payer pour lui, aplus forte raison ils ne peuvent pas payer pour Chunqua, ainsi nous prions quil lui soit ordonné de revenir, ou sinon les etrangers ne sachant plus a qui se fier, ne peuvent plus commercer.

2. Originairement il y avait 13 hanistes, maintenant il en manque plus de la moitie, et parmis eux il y en a qui font tres peu d'àffaires, ainsi nous prions de determiner 25 a 30 hanistes, afin que de la concurrence il resulte un prix convenable pour les Marchandises.

3. Les navires grands et petits payent en present 1950 Taels ce qui est contre l'equité et empêche que les petits vaisseaux ne peuvent venir, ainsi nous nous voyons forcés de prier que ce present soit retranche' ou qu'il soit diminué et proportionné a la grandeur du navire.

4. Les etrangers ne peuvent pas se choisir eux mêmes un acheteur pour se procurer leurs provisions, mais il doit etre determine' par les mandarins, or ces acheteurs sous pretexte que les Mandarins et douaniers exigent d'eux beaucoup d' argent, font payer les provisions trois ou quatre fois plus qu'elles ne se vendent au Marché, de plus les petits vaisseaux faisant peu de provision, les acheteurs pour se compenser, exigent en outre cinq a six cents piastres, d' ou il resulte continuellement des disputes et des rixes, qui peuvent avoir les plus graves suites, c'est pourquoi nous prions instamment d'examiner ces choses et de decider: si on ne fait pas de reformes, le commerce est perdu totalement, et sans ressource &c. &c."

L' ecrit cy dessus etant parvenu au tribunal du Gouverneur General on y repond: Quant à Chunqua qui s'est enfuit furtivement, il a deja ete ordonne' qu'il revienne a quoi bon revenir ladessus sans egard ni consideration? quant aux trois autres articles ils ont deja ete presentes par le Chef Anglais Plowden, il se tient un Conseil avec le tresorier General et

le juge Criminel de toute la Province, il faut attendre en Paix ce qui sera decidé pour ou contre, si les Anglais et les autres nations se reunissent ainsi pour proposer ce qu'ils voudront, c'est manquer aux egards et meconnaitre les regles; si les Etrangers Negociants meconnaissant leurs devoirs, ne demeurent pas en Paix, presentant des placets imprudemment, et sans aucune consideration, ils s'exposent a être recherchés tres rigoureusement, ainsi que cet ecrit soit affiche' aux factoreries des Europeens, et il leur est enjoint de s'y conformer exactement.

Mr. Editor.

I cannot comprehend what judgment or taste could have directed you to give to the world, the Chinese translation of the Petition of the English Merchants, with which you favored your readers in your last number.

I had an opportunity of perusing the original document, which contained a respectful representation in detail of oppressions which surrounded the British trade, and a manly appeal for a correction of existing abuses, in future intercourse.

This independence however, by the sophistry of the Chinese, has been sadly concealed, its meaning perverted, in being made subservient to their own notions of dignity and pride; and the version which they have given, literally in their own phraseology, reduces the address, to a "Whining Petition,"—sorrow, distress, ruin, entreaty, imploration, being made the abject burthen of every subject—and concluded in the humiliating tone of "Prostrate we beg that you will graciously grant our requests," after having "implored" that his Excellency "would be Lord! to alter all things to a safe state!"

This leads me to mention one evil, which it appears must have escaped the Petitioners; that of being forbidden to address the Chinese Government in the native language—a prohibition which so long as it is allowed to exist, must expose Foreigners to the most wilful misrepresentations, and be an insurmountable impediment to all favorable intercourse. Indeed they never can assume their proper attitude in China until they enjoy this privilege, and they possess abundant knowledge at this present moment to avail of it; for Intellect has made its march here as well as in other parts of the Globe.

It is to be hoped that in the wide field of discussion into which our differences with the Chinese have branched out, the Merchants will not lose sight of one of the most essential points at issue: that of a reduction of the heavy and encreasing impositions on the great staple article of Cotton; without which it will be impossible for the merchants of India to carry on the trade to any advantage. I beg leave to hand you an extract from a publication which I have lately met with, from which it may be collected (should the information be correct) that the Chinese might not find much difficulty in placing themselves as independent of any foreign supply of Cotton, as they were at a former period; which nothing can counteract but the cheap rate at which the foreign merchant is enabled to bring it into the market—and which he cannot do, if loaded with exorbitant import charges. An Independent Observer.

In the Asiatic Annual Register of 1803, page 87, an anonimous writer at Bombay, 30th March, states as follows,

"The Cotton trade from this side of India to China is of a very recent date; it commenced about twenty five years ago. A considerable famine which happened there about that period, induced the Government to direct by an Imperial Edict, that the greater proportion of the land should be thrown into the cultivation of grain, to prevent the like calamity in future. This circumstance gave rise to this branch of commerce, which encreased progressively till the commencement of the late war. The scanty supply during that period, the inattention to the quality, and the many frauds that have been practised, induced the Chinese to encrease the growth of this commodity within themselves; which has made it a precarious trade."

MACAO THEATRICALS.

From a Correspondent.

It is long since the annals of Macao had to notice the subject of amateur acting. The native population of the place are engrossed in scenic operations of an entirely different nature, and the usual British residents in point of number would hardly form a strong CORPS DRAMATIQUE, to say nothing of an audience. We fulfil therefore a novel duty in giving our remarks on about just the most rational amusement a set of well educated Gentlemen can follow in these "piping times of Peace"—an amusement which has this advantage over most others, that it is the least selfish possible; for the exertions of the actors give entertainment and instruction to a far greater number than can ever share in the performance. Amateurs sometimes consider themselves exempt from the lash of the press, but in our school it was held, that all those who overstep the bounds of domestic life directly become proper food for fair criticism.

The play chosen for Monday the 23rd November, the occasion on which we had the good fortune to be present, was Colman's POOR GENTLEMAN, which is either a fit, or a very unfit piece, as it meets with a good or bad master to adapt it for the Stage; this duty was well discharged, and great taste shewn. We know not who the party is, but if he takes into consideration that there is in HIS audience not a vestige of a Gallery, on another opportunity, the pruning hook may be even still more freely used.

The place of performance was the Honorable Company's Hall, and in point of fact the performers and audience were their guests. The after piece was BOMBASTES FURIOSO. We ourselves got into the Theatre a little before 7, and found the house brilliantly lighted and most comfortably fitted up with the Thermometer about 58; which was no mean part of the affair. Going full of English prejudices, we looked for perhaps some good acting, but Scenery, and above all, an Orchestra, we expected to be, A LA MATTHEWS, a half strung fiddle, or a broken down Piano. The public may judge of our excitation, when the overture was played by a poweful, well led, and scientific Band. The curtain rose exactly at 7, and we enjoyed a few hours as highly as they can be out of Europe. We say we saw decidedly a well acted play; the Gentleman of Fashion shall not often be better looked than in Sir Charles; and if we carry ourselves back to when half the eccentricity of the English character was amongst the Country Squires, Sir Robert Bramble and the inimitable Dobbins, gave a fair view of that period. Miss Lucretia was excellently supported, and only wanted a little of the language of the Mac Tabs, which want might have escaped an ear less Attic than our's. The prominent character in the Play is undoubtedly Dr. Ollapod, and the brilliant qualities of the Gentleman who filled this part, would certainly not be found in one actor belonging to any regular set in England out of the Capital. Frederick trod the boards like a veteran. In short, if the Gentlemen will not be offended by a simile from the Field, Beckford's praise may be adopted when he says "every hound assisted in killing the fox."

The knowledge of character shewn in casting the play was perhaps it's greatest merit, for we do hold, that no other combination could obtain so well acted a play from the corps.

We have dwelt so long on the play, that we cannot afford room for the detail of the afterpiece. If we entered on the subject, it would be entire praise, and as to dresses we never beheld such taste and splendor joined in any part of the world. We finish our remarks on acting by doing only strict justice to the Gentleman who was Sir Robert Bramble—that accomplished actor filled two characters in the play, and one in the afterpiece; he was often powerful, often most amusing, and always correct.

After the play, actors and audience sat down to as good and well arranged a supper as we ever saw on so large a scale; and the urbanity of our hosts, the beauty of the women, the power of the music, altogether formed a scene of amusement and delight, which recalled to the memory some of the best days of old England.

LITERARY NOTICE. The Reverend Mr. Medhurst, a Missionary to the Chinese on Java, who generally speak the very peculiar Dialect of Fokien Province, so long agoas 1823 had prepared a Dictionary of it. The Book was to have been printed by that ill-fated Establishment, the Singapore Institution. But that having failed, the Dictionary has remained in manuscript ever since. Being encouraged by a Gentlemen of the British Factory, who lately visited Java, to hope that the Honorable Company's Representatives in China, would cause it to be printed, at their Chinese and English Press; Mr. Medhurst has resolved on re-writing the Dictionary, and adding many quotations from Chinese Authors, with the Explanations in Fokien; also various phrases and idioms peculiar to that dialect. In this form the work will make two Vols. octavo, of several hundred pages each.

As most of the Chinese Settlers in the Straits of Malacca, & other Ports frequented by English Ships, are from the Province of Fokien, this Dictionary will be an useful addition to the helps already possessed for the acquisition of Chinese Dr. Morrison's Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect is

nearly all printed, and may be expected to be published soon.

Mr. Medhurst has likewise compiled a Japanese Vocabulary, and is printing it at his own expense. It will comprise upwards of 200 Pages. He looks to the public, who are curious in philology to reimburse him for his labour and outlay. The Philanthropist who desires the universal diffusion of useful knowledge, and right principles of religion and morals, must rejoice in the acquisition of increased facilities to carry his wishes into effect throughout the Nations and Islands of Eastern Asia.

PEKING.

His Imperial Majesty has declared his intention of returning from Mougden, by way of the Eastern Imperial Tombs; and that he will return to his Palace on the 21st of the 10th moon, which corresponds to the 16th of November.

THE EMPRESS Dowager's birth day anniversary occurs on the 5th of December to observe which the KWANG-CHOW-FOO has issued an order, addressed to all the official people in Canton. He requires them to appear in their Court dresses three days before the birth day and three days after. During these seven days they are commanded to omit all criminal prosecutions. On the 5th they are directed to repair to the Palace of Ten thousand years, and there perform the ceremony of prostration to the Empress.

THE COCHINCHINESE ENVOY to the Court of Peking, with two assistants and seventeen attendants passed through HOO-KWANG in the fifth moon. On the 24th they arrived at the Capital of that Province. The Governor lectured them on the tender mercies of His Imperial Majesty towards men from remote parts; conferred a banquet according to law; bestowed upon them pieces of silk cloth and eatables. After which they crossed the YANG-TSZE KEANG, and proceeded by land to Peking.

PUBLIC WORKS. The Officers who superintend the banks of the yellow river are responsible for the monies expended after a valuation made by proper judges. From the 1st to the 7th years of the present reign, they have received 487,000 Taels more than the estimated value, to recover which sum, Government has commenced a prosecution.

OOS-HIH. The resident at this Town, in Tartary, has represented to the Emperor that the 1800 men and officers stationed there, require for "Salt and vegetables"—as their pay and allowances are called—38,000 Taels annually. That is only three Taels, say four dollars a year each man. When an intercallary moon occurs, 2,500 Taels more will, he says, be required. For this amount he requests leave to draw on the Governor of Kansuh Province.

THE BLACK DRAGON RIVER—or river Amour. The Commandant at this Station has reported to His Imperial Majesty concerning the Military Officer PAHI-TAN-GO, that he is still alive. This unfortunate officer, at the commencement of the late rebellion, had to conduct some troops from Ele to Cashgar, which he did not effect with sufficient speed; he also listened to some false rumours and fell back with his men, which afforded CHANG-KI-HUR an opportunity of escaping. For these faults he was sentenced to wear the heavy wooden collar for a year and be transported for life to the river Amour, and there subjected to hard labour. In case of a general pardon he is not to be included; and the Emperor is to be informed concerning him every three years.

FUNERAL RITES. On the 26th of October THE WHOLE CITY of Canton, Official Servants, and humble plebeians, carried slaughtered sheep and pigs, to offer to the Manes of the head Hong Merchant's late son. When questioned as to the intention—what is meant by this service; the Chinese are utterly at loss for an answer. The common phrase is—"a sacrifice to the Soul"—of the departed: It is for the deceased's spirit to eat. But the dead cannot eat! True, still the spirit receives the act gratefully: is the reply.

Among the middling classes, if the sacrifice and present cost 10 Dollars; it is handsome to make a return equal to 8. But with rich men, if the offered sacrifice and libations amount to 10 Dollars, he makes a return equal to 20. Hence in this case the whole city went forth to H—'s funeral. Beside, all these sheep and swine are to be eaten, after being offered in Sacrifice; and large potations of liquors accompany the feast. It is supposed that the Father, on this occasion, must have spent fifty or a hundred thousand dollars, at the funeral of his eldest son. The Sexagenarian, not long ago spent as much on attaining his 60th year; & it was said 300,000 dollars as a fee to be exempted from daily attendance at public offices and to change the name of the firm from his own to his Son's name.

MISBELIEF. It is possible to BELIEVE a lie. And this is true not only in matters of common report, but also in matters of morals and of religion.

The eldest son of the Sexagenarian whom we noticed in a former number, died a few weeks ago at the age of forty one. He seems to have died a believer in the vulgar superstitions of his Native Countrymen, although he himself was of the Sect of Philosophists, who, during life, affect to despise them. The belief referred to, is a sort of incarnate existence in a separate State where similar wants are felt as here. As the American Indians, fond of hunting in this life, desire bows and arrows after death, so the deceased Chinese referred to, is reported to have said—"In this life, I have been addicted to large expenditure; after my decease send me, to the invisible state, plenty of Gold and Silver."

The Gold and Silver sent into that imaginary state consists of gilt paper, burned and reduced to ashes. But so far from the metallic part going into the invisible state, the cunning chemists of China, buy, at a low rate, all the gold and silver gilt papers, after being burnt, and restore the metals. Yet with this palpable fact before his eyes, this rich and learned philosophist, passed into eternity, with the misbelief that money might be sent thither and used there.

On this same principle, as we noticed in a former number, criminals going to execution, dress themselves as finely as possible under a misbelief that these garments will follow them into the other world.

All mankind are believers. But all do not believe THE TRUTH. Many instead of believing God Almighty, believe their own foolish surmises—the traditions of their fathers;—or the fancies of philosophers so called, all of which we include under the term MISBELIEF. To correct men's belief, is to begin at the source of human thinking, and acting, and is the only way to reform the world.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR NOVEMBER.

	TERMOMETER. night.	noon,	BAROMETER.		
1	60	75	30	Fine weather, fresh breeze	N. W.
2	58	74	30·10	Moderate breeze	"
3	60	75	30·10	Fresh breeze	N. N. W.
4	59	74	30.05	"	"
5	58	74	30·05	Moderate breeze	"
6	58	72	30.10	"	N. a N. W.
7	58	76	30·05	Light breeze	N. W.
8	60	76	30.30	"	"
9	64	76	30.20	Light variable	N. a S. E.
10	63	76	30·20	Light airs	N.
11	64	76	30.10	"	"
12	68	78	30·10	"	N. a N. W.
13	68	76	30.10	"	S.
14	66	75	30.20	Fresh breeze	N.
15	58	72	30.30	"	"
16	55	66	30.40	"	N. a N. N. W.
17	45	62	30.45	"	N.
18	47	63	30.30	"	"
19	48	64	30.35	"	"
20	46	64	30.40	"	"
21	47	64	30.40	Mostly a fresh breeze	N.
22	53	65	30.35	Moderate breeze	"
23	53	65	30·40	"	"
24	51	64	30.35	Light breeze	N. a N. W.
25	51	65	30·25	Light airs	S.
26	53	67	30.30	Light breeze	N.
27	56	67	30.30	Moderate breeze	"
28	57	67	30.30	Cloudy	"
29	60	67	30.30	Fine weather	N. N. W.
30	57	67	30.20	Light airs	N.

BIRTH. At Macao on the 17th November, the Lady of G. B. ROBINSON Esqr. of a daughter.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

DECEMBER 3rd, 1829.

IMPORTS.					
Amber	Sp. Drs.	12 a 16	Catty		
Assafetida		5 a 6			
Bicho de mar		10 a 12			
very superior		36	Pecul		
Bees wax		28 a 30			
Betel nut		2			
Bird's nests		26 a 40—	Catty		
Black wood or Ebony		1½ a 3—	Pecul		
Camphor Malay		16 a 27—	Catty		
Cloves Molucca		40			
Mauritius		30			
Cochineal		450 a 460			
Copper South American		26			
Do. Japan		25 a 27			
Coral Fragments		40 a 100	Pecul		
Cotton yarn		40 a 55			
COTTON Bombay	Taels.	8 a 10.5			
Bengal		8 a 10.5			
Madras		10 a 10.5			
COTTON GOODS British					
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	4 a 5			
Longcloths 40 yds.		6 a 7	Piece		
Muslins 34 a 40 yds.		2½ a 3			
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a 1¾			
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		1½ a 2			
Cow Bezoar		30 —	Catty		
Cudbear unsaleable		25			
Cutch Pegue		3½ a 4			
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a 100			
Elephant's Teeth		60 a 95			
Fishmaws		40 a 70			
Flints		1 a 1¼			
Gambier		1 a 1½	Pecul		
Ginseng crude,		50			
Iron bar		3			
ditto Rod		4			
Lead		5			
Mace		none			
Myrrh		15 a 30			
Nutmegs		50 a 55			
Olibanum		3 a 4			
Opium Patna		830			
Benares		810	Chest		
Companys Malwa		795			
Damaun do.					
Turkey		700 —	Pecul		
Orsidue per 100 Sheets		5 a 6			
Pepper Malay		7½			
Putchuck		11 a 12			
Quicksilver		70			
Rattans		2½ a 3			
Rice		1.50 a 1.60			
Rose Maloes		42			
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none	Pecul		
ditto Lintin		10 a 11			
Salt Fish		4 a 4½			
Sandalwood		10 a 14			
Sapanwood		2½			
Shark's fins		15 a 18			
Smalts		12 a 28			
Steel Swedish in Kits		9 a 10—	Cwt.		
Woollens, Broadcloth,		2 —	Yard.		
Camlets English		28	Piece		
Ditto Dutch					
Long-ells, ditto		8 a 9			

IMPORTS			
Skins, Beaver	Sp. Drs.	4½	Each
Fox		1	
Rabbits		40 a 46—	100
Seal		1⅜	Each
Sea Otter		48	
Land Otter		4 a 6	
Tin plates		11 —	Box
Tin,		18 a 19—	Pecul
EXPORTS.			
A lum	Sp. Drs.	2⅜	Pecul
Anniseseed star		13 a 13½	
Ditto oil of		2½ —	Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a 16—	1000
Brass Leaf		60 —	Box
Camphor		30 a 32	Pecul
Cassia		13 a 15	
Ditto Buds		20 a 22	
China Root		3½	
Cubebs		18 a 20	
Dragon's blood		80 a 100	
Galangal		5½	
Gamboge		85 a 90	
Glass beads		25 a 26	
Hartall		12 a 13	
Mother o Pearl Shells		none	
Musk		70 a 90	Catty
Nankeens Compy's 1st		96 a 98	100
2d. do. do.		75 a 85	
3d. do. do.		53 a 60	
Blue		85	
Small		none	
Oil of Cassia		1⅜ —	Catty
Rhubarb		65	Pecul
SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan		370	
Ditto Tsatlee		400	
Canton	Taels	210 a 250	
Sugar raw		5.4	
Pingfa		6.6	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	13½ a 14	
Do. Canton, 1st sort		11	
2d. sort		10½	
Tea Bohea	Taels	14 a 15	
Congo		18 a 20	
Campoy		18 a 20	
Souchong		17 a 24	
Peko		50 a 60	
Ankoi		15 a 20	
Hyson		40	
ditto Skin		19	
ditto Young		32	
Gunpowder		49	
Twankay		25	
Tortoise Shell	Sp. Drs.	1000 a 1100	
Turmerick		6	
Tutenague		13	
Vermillion		45 —	Box
White lead		10 —	Pecul
Whanghees		none —	1000

EXCHANGES.

London 3 s. 11 d a 4 s per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 200 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds. } no bills
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

☞The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents
Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

ESTIMATE OF CONSUMPTION AND VALUE IN DOLLARS, OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA FROM 1st APRIL 1829.

	PATNA & BENARES. Chests.	Price.	Value.	United do.	MALWA. Chests.	Price.	Value	TOTAL. Chests.	Value.
NOVEMBER .... Patna	387	825	3,19,275						
Benares	105	805	84,525	4,03,800	598	810	4,84,380	1090	8,88,180
In the previous seven months	4276			36,84,519	3765		34,76,635	8041	71,61,154
Consumption to 1st December. 1829	4768			40,88,319	4363		39,61,015	9131	80,49,334
Stock at Lintin do. do.	2157				3632			5789	

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Several transactions have taken place in Cotton during the last fortnight, and prices were evidently on the advance, till the landing of the private trade from the BRIDGEWATER, and the knowledge that the Investments of the Commanders and Officers of the other Company's Ships were permitted to be sent up to Canton, caused the dealers to relax in their purchases; so sensitive are they to every passing occurrence,—and they cannot abandon the expectation, that the Company's consignments will shortly follow.

The arrival of a Junk has in the last few days given a little spirit to our Opium market, but it's wants being soon supplied the market has reverted to it's previous inactive state, and little or no advance has been the consequence. The deliveries in the past month are however considerable. The Stock of Turkey Opium is much diminished. Several parcels of Damaun drug, have on examination been found of very inferior quality.

A very large Stock of Cloves is at present on hand, which has reduced this Spice to almost an unsaleable state.

Notwithstanding the existing state of matters between the Select Committee and the Chinese, which so deeply interests the Tea merchants, they are unwilling to lower their prices, and will not supply the American Merchants below the rates of the season established by the Hong Merchants.

The unfavorable accounts brought from England of the markets for most Indian and Chinese productions must deter Speculators in Nankeens and Raw Silk, unless present prices are much reduced.

Woollens continue in request from the circumstances we have formerly expressed.

The general trade of Canton was never more deplorable, than it is at present. Scarcity of money, and want of business whieh is particularly felt by the manufacturing classes, must render the approaching New Year, a very calamitous period for the Chinese.

New dollars are scarce at a premium of 1 per Cent. Sysee 6½ a 7, under a difficulty of supply.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

NOVEMBER	ARRIVED		FROM
18	Dutch Brig Koning der Nederlanden,		Sourabaya
28	Am Ship Augusta,	Jiles,	London
29	Danish Ship Frederick the Fourth,		Manila
30	Brit Ship Samadany,	Gottlieb,	Penang
.,	Sp. Ship Union,	Cuerbo,	Manila
	SAILED		TO
16	Sp. Brig Brillante,	Pozueta,	[Manila
24	„ Ship Rita,	Ramirez,	ditto
26	Brit Ship Pascoa,	Morgan,	Bombay
27	„ „ Cumbrian,	Blyth,	ditto
„	„ „ Mary Ann,	Spottiswood,	Singapore
Decr. 2	Brit Ship Fergusson,	Groves,	ditto

PASSENGERS

Per *Pascoa*, Lieut Pelly

Per *Cumbrian*, Colonel Baker

Per *Mary Ann*, Mr. Spottiswood.

Per *Fergusson*, Mrs. Inglis, Mr. & Mrs. Smith & Family, Captn Philimore, Captain Kennett, Lieut Oakes, Lieut Dyce, Lieut James, & Dr. Fulton.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 2 SATURDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1829. NO. 23

For SINGAPORE, MALACCA, and PENANG.

The SAMADANY, Captain GOTTLIEB, will receive freight for the above ports, and will sail about the 25th instant.

Apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

CANTON.

CHUNG-TSEANG, the new Hoppo, or commissioner from the Revenue Board to superintend the foreign Commerce at Canton, who is now on his way hither, has sent before a part of his retinue and an official Proclamation stating he will take charge of the Seals, on the 23rd of December. On the 4th of the present moon, Magnate LE, the Governor, went to the Hoppo's Office and burnt incense before the idols there set up, imploring prosperity on his successor's administration. Having finished these rites he repaired to the Temple of the Queen of Heaven and burnt incense before the image of her Ladyship. After that he returned to his Palace and issued and received official Documents. Judge Woo (which being translated is, Black) who presided in the trial of the Navigateur's case, visited the Governor to inform him that he had delivered up the Seals of office, in consequence of being commanded to repair immediately to the Imperial presence. The Salt Superintendent, KANG, called and informed his Excellency that he had received the Judge's seals &c. (Canton Court circular.)

GOVERNOR LE'S PROCLAMATION RECEIVED 3rd DECEMBER 1829.

The following proclamation which we have the pleasure of laying before our readers, and which has been recently issued, clearly shews that the late appeals have not been passed lightly by; but that there is an earnest solicitude on the part of Government to conciliate foreigners, notwithstanding the vaunting style which pervades most of their communications, from which a contrary feeling might be inferred.

The Viceroy has commenced an attempt at reform, by attention to one of the leading abuses; which seems to have it's origin in the principle described by Malte-Brun, who, discussing the subject of the Cohong, says "The trade with the Europeans at Canton is in the exclusive possession of twelve priviledged merchants called Hanistes. These merchants make immense profits; but a set of greedy mandarins, expert Customhouse officers, and wily interpreters, are supported at the joint expense of the Hanistes and the Europeans.

"LE, Member of the Military Board, Governor General of the two KWANG Provinces, and acting Hoppo, hereby issues a perspicuous Proclamation.

It appears that of late years the Canton Hong Merchants have repeatedly shut up and stopped, and now there scarcely remain seven Houses.

YEN the late Hoppo reported this to the Emperor, and His Majesty's Pleasure was received saying "If there be men of substantial Property, who are willing to become Merchants, it is permitted that they make the experiment of conducting the business &c. Respect this."

I the Governor acting also as Hoppo, have already twice commanded the Hong Merchants to select and invite substantial men, that their Bonds might be received, and that they might act in the capacity of Merchants.—The whole of the customary Fees, at the Hoppo's Office, on making Merchants were to be altogether remitted, and the servants, clerks, &c, would not be allowed, to extort a candareen or cash. I likewise ordered according to the Consultation and Report of the two Sye officers, that hereafter when new merchants became by degrees numerous, and there was no impediment to Public affairs, then, if a Merchant were really inadequate to manage the affairs of the Hong he might be allowed to petition the Governor and Hoppo, with a request to retire, and then wait for a reply, and act in obedience to it. This is on record—afterwards the new Hoppo will doubtless act in the same manner.

Supposing that the Merchants and People may not all be fully acquainted with this, or that perhaps they look about, and will not come forward, from entertaining an apprehension that, as before, on becoming Merchants, it will be necessary to expend large sums of money, and that after they had become Merchants, they would be unable to retire,

It is proper to issue a perspicuous Proclamation full to the point; and I therefore issue these Commands to the Merchants, People, &c, for their full information.

If there be men of substantial Property who are willing to become Hong Merchants, let them forthwith repair to my Gateway with their Petitions, and I will immediately order an investigation into the real facts, and grant permission for them to become merchants. The whole of the Fees at the Hoppo's office shall be altogether remitted, and on becoming a merchant it will not be necessary to expend so much as even a thread or a hair, which will be a great benefit to their Capital.—After they have become Merchants, Trade will doubtless gradually improve, and I suppose they will be unwilling to quit their situation, and scheme other things; but if they be really unable to manage their business; are of no benefit to the public affairs; and if the officers of Government and the Merchants all dislike them, then they may retire of their own accord, without requesting leave to retire. What necessity is there for them to cherish beforehand anxiety about not being able to retire?

I the Governor, from a desire to reinstate the affairs of the Hong Merchants, do not deem it a trouble to inculcate this impressively by a perspicuous Proclamation.

You Merchants and People must be careful not to cherish suspicious doubts and look about (without coming forward.)

Do not oppose! A special Proclamation.

TAOU-KWANG 9th Year, 11th month, 6th day." (1st December 1829.)

We have much pleasure in inserting the following translation of a letter addressed to the Recorder of Penang, by the Chinese inhabitants there, paying a very happy tribute of respect and gratitude to a Judge from whom they had experienced a most impartial administration of Justice; and conveying at the same time an idea of the estimation in which British jurisprudence is entertained by those Chinese, who have had an opportunity of experiencing it's influence, under the guidance of wisdom, benevolence, and humanity.

Translation of a letter addressed to SIR JOHN CLARIDGE by the Chinese Merchants of Penang, dated 19th September 1829.

"All the Merchants and people of the sland of Penang bowing to the ground, present themselves before the bar of the great official Judge of Penang, Malacca and Singapore, TUAN HAKIM the Magnate.

Prostrate we consider that you, Illustr ou Sir, sustain an office for the well-being of the people, and the Genü of the Land: that you have the power of life a id of death, and that your benevolence reforms and instructs the people in a greater degree than the ancient ruler LE-KWA, who from kindness of heart used merely a rush whip to chastise the people, that he might cause them to feel ashamed of doing wrong. Your strict purity and integrity also exceed the ancient HEANG-CHUNG-WHAN, who when he watered his horse, threw money to pay for it into the river Wei. *

Three years have elapsed since you arrived at your office, during which time, in reference to those above, you have obeyed the laws of the country; and towards those below, you have conformed to the feelings of human nature. You have decided in Judgement like a divine person; you have loved the people as little children. Songs of praise have arisen on every high way. Merchants and traders have pursued their avocations in peace and tranquility. Truly it has been a

* Tradition says he threw in three cash.

great blessing to our island, and at the same time an extreme display of kindness.

Of late as your carriage was visiting every town, and all expressed their desire that their turn to be visited should arrive—suddenly, a Royal mandate is heard calling you to return to your country; and we, looking round, find no means of detaining you. Although we intensely desire to cling to your chariot, and have hearts to lie down among the wheels, we feel really ashamed that our strength is inadequate to draw in the earth, and pull back the Heavens; we can only look forward and upward with vain desire, as those who look to the clouds in time of drought.

But we desire that the Divine Heaven § may silently protect you, and that your return may be prosperous; that the day of your coming back may be commanded; and that you may be highly promoted with honor and Emolument.

We confidently hope that your Excellency will return to your office in this land, and cause all the Merchants and people of the island again to see the azure Heaven of your contenance, and to enjoy abundantly the renovating showers of your administration. What a delight will this be!

We moreover hope that you will earnestly request the High Commands of His Majesty that hereafter, as formerly, the Great Court of Justice may be retained, and that the commands and orders of Europe's King * may be acted on. This will be an unlimited benefit to the people and country. On ten thousand accounts it should not be exchanged for the Company's Court. Hence will arise a great felicity to the people and to this land.

Our petty thoughts we have above narrated, and we look up to you with the most intense Hope and Desire. With veneration we bow to the ground, and present this at the gate to be heard on high. Presented below the Pavilion of the Great Judge of Penang, Malacca, and Singapore TUAN HAKIM, the Magnate."

Signed with name and cipher of the merchants and people of the island of Penang 42 names.

MERIT and DEMERIT. The Governor of Canton lately requested the Emperor to deprive a local Magistrate, CHIN-SING-LEEN of his rank, but retain him to act till he should take a murderer, who by his mismanagement had escaped. He has not yet succeeded in catching the criminal who escaped; but has been very vigilant, and has seized fifty criminals, upwards of twenty of whom have been sentenced to death by decapitation; and some of their heads have been hung in cages.

In consequence of this meritorious vigilance, the Governor requests that CHIN-SING-LEEN'S rank may be restored to him: his merits having balanced his demerit. The Emperor acquiesces, but insists on the murderer being taken, and declares that this act of grace must not be drawn in as a precedent hereafter.

CANTON REPORT. The late Hoppo endeavoured to force HWANG-HO-LING, a rich man, the only son of a widow, to become a Hong Merchant; and before the Hoppo died he had ordered his official Treasurer to question HWANG. The Treasurer at last applied the question by torture; on which occurring, the old widow wrote to the Governor, and threatened that if her fatherless son was not liberated, she would repair to Peking and appeal to the Emperor. On reading this the Governor was greatly incensed against the Treasurer, immediately dismissed him from office, and liberated HWANG-HO-LING.

This person's Family amassed their property by farming and money lending; not by commerce.

INCENDIARIES. His Excellency the Governor and local Magistrates of Canton have of late issued various proclamations asserting the existence of incendiaries who set fire to houses for the purpose of plundering. At this dry season of the year the materials of Chinese houses are particularly susceptible of combustion. At a village called YEN-POO in the neighbourhood of Canton, where plays were being performed a few days ago in honor of some god or goddess, the stands and Stage took fire, and upwards of two hundred persons of all ages, and of both sexes, are said to have lost their lives. The Fires and robberies which abound in the region round Canton, are attributed by some Natives to the recent stoppage of trade.

THE LAPIDARIES of Canton have struck, and issued a declaration to their Masters. It appears some of the workmen have submitted to a diminution of their wages, for the sake of employment. A General meeting was called and a declaration prepared. They commence by saying it has always been heard, that as Nations have their laws, so Trades have their customs. If old usage be departed from and slight deductions made from their daily pay, it is impossible to forsee where the evil will stop. If any man therefore shall hereafter work for less wages than what the Trade in full convention has decided on, the offender will be forced to pay a forfeit. It is easy for you Masters, say they, to become as rich as TAOU-CHOO (who seems the Crœsus of China) why would you extract blood from the head of a fly which contains so little—extort gain from a poor workman!

SUMPTUARY LAWS. His Excellency the Governor of Canton has issued orders interdicting all officers and people the use of Imperial yellow, the autumnal Tint colour, in their garments, whether official or undress. He quotes the Ta-Tsing-Hwuy-Teen, and a late order of His Majesty as his authority. It appears some of the dandy Students at the late literary and military examinations indulged in yellow vests and sashes, which his Excellency styles a most presumptuous and irregular proceeding: and he threatens that if these student candidates for civil & military honors & office presume to offend again in the same way, he will eject them from the College Hall and Mar's-field.

FARMERS. The Magistrate of NAM-HOY district, has issued a Proclamation by order of the Governor, to protect the Farmers, of which the following is the substance.

"In Canton Province the land at the bottom of hills, and by the side of rivers, is cultivated by small Farmers to obtain a livelihood; banditti must not be suffered to molest them. The period of harvest is now approaching, and at such seasons it frequently occurs, that banditti cut down and steal other people's Grain. At other times the Farmers themselves quarrel about the bounds of their respective lands; collect a multitude, and cut down the grain of other people by force. Resistance is made, and lives are lost. At the districts of Canton and Whampoa; at Macao and Shuntak; at Tungkoon and Sunhooy, the people who cultivate lands on the banks of rivers, are particularly distressed by the violence of banditti, who require them to pay a sum of money for a ticket of security. If the demand is not immediately complied with, they proceed to acts of violence. These proceedings are most injurious to the peopie." To remedy this evil His Excellency orders Proclamations to be published strictly interdicting such practices; and at the time of reaping directs the military and police to patrol by land and water, night and day, to seize such offenders as are referred to above. If those sent to prevent the evil extort money from the Farmers, or participate of the spoil, and connive at such violence and robbery, punishment is threatened the moment the fact is discovered.

PEKING GAZETTE. As this Paper contains only what is either sent to, or comes from the Emperor, one is often surprised at the trivial things which are admitted into it. Appointments in all the departments of Government, of course are inserted, as in the Government Gazettes in other countries. But there are often references made to the Emperor, by Governors of Provinces, which seem more fitted for a police Magistrate than for such dignified personages. NA-YEN-CHING, the Imperial Commissioner, who has been so long and actively engaged in arranging the affairs of the Mahomedan cities of Cashgar, Koten &c. is now Governor of the Province of CHIH-LE. He has addressed a long Letter to the Emperor about an inferior Military Officer, who married a prostitute. This Lady got into a squabble with some other woman about a gambling debt, and the officer chastised the offending party. This is a specimen of many of the Papers which at present appear in the Gazette of the Celestial Empire.

§ A term adopted by Chinese Christians.
* King of England.

REWARDS OF FIDELITY, Cha-lungo has recommended the granting of posthumous honors to the Mahommedan and Chinese subjects who fell in the defence of Cashgar, Yarkand and other cities.

The Emperor referred the case to two Supreme Boards, that of Rites and of Military affairs. The Gentlemen of Ceremony decreed to the poor manes of the slaughtered inhabitants niches in village Halls of worthies; but the Gentlemen of the Sword objected, saying there is no evidence how these men fell—whether under command of the Military, or merely in defending themselves, in which case it would be absurd to grant them military honors. However His Majesty took the part of the deceased, and said "Whether they were acting under the military, or voluntarily rose to oppose the rebellion and defend themselves, the case is the same and their fate is equally to be deprecated. The Officers of the Military Board are "mud-sticking" bigots, who don't understand the principles of propriety. Let the eight hundred & eighty eight names, CHANG-MING-TANG and others who fell at Cashgar be honored; and let the same be done for CHING-CHUNG-PO and his comrades 118 in number who fell at Yarkand" &c. &c.

MANES of Mahomedan Pachas. His Majesty has ordered Spring and autumnal sacrifices to be offered to the Manes of those Mahomedan Pachas who fell at Cashgar and the other Towns of little Bucharia, in defence of his Throne during the late rebellion. And has directed the Boards of Rites and War to deliberate on the honorary rewards to be conferred on the Merchants and poor people who assisted the Imperial Troops, and fell in defending the Towns.

KANSUH Province. A poor man in this Province who was a maker of idols, and a reciter of charms when giving the vivifying dot of blood to the eye of a god; together with various other superstitious rites and ceremonies to procure happiness for those who employed him, was seized by the local Magistrate and his Books examined to ascertain if they contained any thing seditious or treasonable. The poor man PIH-FA-HEEN, would not answer every question, and even contradicted impertinently they say, the sitting Magistrate, who ordered him to be chastised by fifty blows on the ankles, with a wooden ruler which so lacerated the bones as to occasion death, perhaps by mortification. The Magistrate reported that he died of sickness, and the Governor of the Province slurred over the affair. The criminal Board at Peking however, have taken it up, and insist on both the Magistrate and the lictors being punished, if it can be proved that the innocent idol maker died in consequence of an illegal chastisement.

THIBET. At KIT-SIOO-SOO, and the region occupied by the thirty-nine Clans, early last spring an immense quantity of snow fell, and smothered the cattle of the shepherds. The Natives who are under the immediate control of Thibet under their leige Lord the Emperor of China, suffered greatly: and also the MUNG-KOO Tartar soldiers who cultivate lands in that neighbourhood.

His Imperial Majesty has therefore remitted the value of horses supplied annually as tribute, viz 39,000 Taels, and in addition has sent Officers to distribute certain monies subscribed by Merchants. The Silk, and Tea, and Cloth, usually conferred upon these foreign Clans, as a return for their tribute is as usual to be given them, notwithstanding there is no tribute forthcoming this year.

FORGERY of an Imperial Edict. A man named TSO-MOW-KWAN has had the audacity to forge a Document in the name of the Emperor. His Judge was favorable, and mitigated the punishment of death to transportation on the ground of the forged document not having been published. He argued that the prisoner having seen the enormity of his crime and desisted from going on in it, had evinced a better character than offenders whom fear could not restrain, and therefore he spared his life.

The Supreme Court however and His Majesty, deny the truth of the plea set up. For the Document was handed about and shewn to people who talked about it publicly and praised it. The Emperor therefore orders the Judge to be turned over to a Court of Inquiry.

MOUNTAINEERS. It is will known that in several of the Provinces of China, there are mountaineers but partially, and some not at all, subject to the Chinese Government. They are all included under the appellation MIAO-TSZE, or as Du Halde writes it, MYAU-TSE. His English translator says MYAU means a CAT and supposes that the Chinese call them so in contempt. But in this he was misled by the sound, for the character MIAO, applied to these people, does not mean a Cat but an Ear of grain, and the allusion is probably to their being in a state of nature, and uncivilized. The different Families, or Tribes are distinguished by a great variety of names, and considerable difference in their customs, dress, and manners. We have seen a Chinese account of them from which we shall make a few extracts.

1st The YAY-TOW Mountaineers. These are fond of fighting. In agriculture they use no cattle, but depend entirely on human strength. The women braid their hair on the top of their heads, and wear a bonnet in the shape of a fan, ornamented with silver thread. It is fastened on with long pins, fashioned like a guitar. Double rings are suspended from their ears, and they wear several large rings round their necks. Their clothes are short, with an embroidered border at the edge.

In Marriage it is a fixed rule that Sister's daughters should marry Brother's sons. If the Bridegroom be unable to pay the dowry, the Bride's Parents wait till the children that may be born shall be able to pay it. If the Uncle have no sons, the Neice must still be given to him, that he may provide a husband for her. The Uncle pays the Dowry, and the Neice becomes his, and it depends on his will whether ever she be married or not.

2nd The TSING-CHUNG Mountaineers. They bind their heads with blue cloth, and wear blue garments; from which circumstance they derive their name. They pound together the bones of cows, horses, dogs, and fowls, and mix the mass with pounded rice. When this becomes sour and stinking they deem it excellent food. The women are fair, and excel in embroidering with the needle. They are skilful at chess, and delight in playing at hand-ball. Their Parents connive at their illicit intercourse, but they fear their Brothers. When they marry, the dowry consists of cattle and liquors. They are ignorant of letters, and use a notched stick for a bond.

3rd The TSANG-CHUH-LUNG Mountaineers live in the Province of KWEI-CHOW. Their young women all wear white. The married women wear a square cap of fine cloth and tie their hair behind in the form of a tail hanging down, about a cubit long. They rub it with hog's lard, which makes the smell very offensive. When kindred congratulate each other the visiter takes a jar of liquor on his back; leads a sheep in his hand; and binds several suits of raiment round him Presenting these he boasts of his riches.

The bodies of the dead are burnt, and the residue of the bones interred. On the 7th day of the 7th moon they sweep and sacrifice at the Tombs.

We have given an account of THREE out of EIGHTY Clans which the writer enumerates. They are found in KWANG-TUNG; KWANG-SE: KWEI-CHOW; YUN-NAN; HOO-KWANG, SZE-CHUEN and other Provinces. The last mentioned are a sort of vagrant gypsies, who never remain long in one place, but reside for a short time at once by the side of mountain streams. They go out to the hills and collect medicinal herbs, and all around their encampment practice medicine. They affect great reverence for the gods; have secret books, seals &c, left by their ancestors, and inexplicable to any but themselves. Their manners are simple and honest; whatever is left by accident and in their power, they will not take it up.

Many of the customs described by the Chinese writer are barbarous and disgusting; others are frivolous and absurd. But the detail is given in so artless a manner, we are disposed to believe it generally correct.

In one of the clans, husbands nurse the infants and the wives go forth to labour. A dying relative has his neck wrenched round that he may see those who come after him. Another is greatly devoted to Budhism, and spends days and nights in orgies to Molih Budh. One is denominated the short petticoat Clan. They are represented as not having kilts sufficiently long to cover their nakedness: as fond of liquor; and, in the midst of winter, as bathing in the cold stream "to increase their warmth." Another Clan is called ferocious and savage, addicted to fishing, hunting, and plunder: &c. &c.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

DECEMBER 12th, 1829.

IMPORTS.					
Amber	Sp. Drs.	12 a	16	Catty	
Assafetida		5 a	6		
Bicho de mar		10 a	12		
very superior		36		Pecul	
Bees wax		28 a	30		
Betel nut		2			
Bird's nests		26 a	40	Catty	
Black wood or Ebony		1½ a	3	Pecul	
Camphor Malay		16 a	27	Catty	
Cloves Molucca		40			
Mauritius		30			
Cochineal		450 a	460		
Copper South American		26			
Do. Japan		25 a	27		
Coral Fragments		40 a	100	Pecul	
Cotton yarn		40 a	55		
COTTON Bombay	Taels.	8 a	10.5		
Bengal		8 a	10.5		
Madras		10 a	10.5		
COTTON GOODS British					
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	4 a	5		
Longcloths 40 yds.		6 a	7	Piece	
Muslins 34 a 40 yds.		2½ a	3		
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a	1¾		
Henry Monteiths Bandannoes		1½ a	2		
Cow Bezoar		30		Catty	
Cudbear unsaleable		25			
Cutch Pegue		3½ a	4		
Cuttings Scarlet		80 a	100		
Elephant's Teeth		60 a	95		
Fishmaws		40 a	70		
Flints		1 a	1¼		
Gambier		1 a	1½	Pecul	
Ginseng crude,		50			
Iron bar		3			
ditto Rod		4			
Lead		5			
Mace		none			
Myrrh		15 a	30		
Nutmegs		50 a	55		
Olibanum		3 a	4		
Opium Patna		830			
Benares		810		Chest	
Companys Malwa		780			
Damaun do.					
Turkey		700		Pecul	
Orsidue per 100 Sheets		5 a	6		
Pepper Malay		7½			
Putchuck		11 a	12		
Quicksilver		70			
Rattans		2½ a	3		
Rice		1.50 a	1.60		
Rose Maloes		42			
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none		Pecul	
ditto Lintin		10 a	11		
Salt Fish		4 a	4½		
Sandalwood		10 a	14		
Sapanwood		2½			
Shark's fins		15 a	18		
Smalts		12 a	28		
Steel Swedish in Kits		7½ a	8	Cwt.	
Woollens, Broadcloth,		2		Yard.	
Camlets English		28		Piece	
Ditto Dutch					
Long-ells, ditto		8 a	9		

IMPORTS				
Skins, Beaver	Sp. Drs.	4½		Each
Fox		1		
Rabbits		40 a	46	100
Seal		1½		
Sea Otter		48		Each
Land Otter		4 a	6	
Tin plates		11		Box
Tin,		18 a	19	Pecul
EXPORTS.				
Alum	Sp. Drs.	2¾		
Anniseseed star		13 a	13½	Pecul
Ditto oil of		2½		Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a	16	1000
Brass Leaf		60		Box
Camphor		30 a	32	
Cassia		13 a	15	
Ditto Buds		20 a	22	
China Root		3½		
Cubebs		18 a	20	
Dragon's blood		80 a	100	Pecul
Galangal		5½		
Gamboge		85 a	90	
Glass beads		25 a	26	
Hartall		12 a	13	
Mother o Pearl Shells		none		
Musk		70 a	90	Catty
Nankeens Compy's 1st		96 a	98	
2d. do. do.		75 a	85	
3d. do. do.		53 a	60	100
Blue		85		
Small		none		
Oil of Cassia		1½		Catty
Rhubarb		65		
SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan		370		
Ditto Tsatlee		400		
Canton	Taels	210 a	250	
Sugar raw		5.4		
Pingfa		6.6		
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	13½ a	14	
Do. Canton, 1st sort		11		
2d. sort		10½		
Tea Bohea	Taels	14 a	15	
Congo		18 a	20	
Campoy		18 a	20	Pecul
Souchong		17 a	24	
Peko		50 a	60	
Ankoi		15 a	20	
Hyson		40		
ditto Skin		19		
ditto Young		32		
Gunpowder		49		
Twankay		25		
Tortoise Shell	Sp. Drs.	1000 a	1100	
Turmerick		6		
Tutenague		13		
Vermillion		45		Box
White lead		10		Pecul
Whanghees		none		1000

EXCHANGES.

London 3 s. 11 d a 4 s per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 200 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds. } no bills
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

☞The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

No Sales of any importance have been made in Opium, during the past week. Patna has maintained itself at the price of $ 830, and a few chests have been sold at $ 835. Damaun has been sold at $ 780; and under the existing distress from the want of money, the Company's Malwa has been disposed of by the Chinese holders at $ 775 per Chest.

The deliveries to the 8th instant were Patna 223, Benares 35, and Malwa 218—total 476 chests.

No improvement has taken place in the Cotton market.

The last importations of Betel Nut have realized $ 2¼ per Pecul, Pepper $ 7½, Rattans $ 2½ to 3, without any prospect of an advance in these Straits products.

With Ebony and Sandalwood this place is overstocked.

Piece Goods, Woollens, Iron, Steel, and Tin plates continue in demand, but Swedish Steel has fallen in price owing to an importation by a Danish Ship.

There is no reduction in the prices of Tea, the merchants concluding from the Shipments now in progress, that, Tea MUST be had; & seeming confident in their expectations of trade being very soon resumed by the Honorable Company with their Government. How far these hopes are well founded, we do not profess to know.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DECEMBER	ARRIVED	FROM
5	Port Brig Novo Viajante,	Lisbon & Manila
	SAILED	TO
5	Brit Ship Binnerman,	Daily, Bombay
10	„ Bombay Castle,	Scott, ditto

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 2 TUESDAY, 22nd DECEMBER, 1829. NO. 24

NOTICE.

Mr. S. VAN CANEGHEM, intending to return to Europe this season, offers for sale on very reasonable terms,

1st. A good and substantial Billiard Table, made in Amsterdam, with all it's appendages. It is still packed up in four cases, as received from the Netherlands.

2nd. A most elegant Carpet, 9 yds 34 Ins. by 6 yds 34 Ins; made at the Royal Manufactury at Tournay. It has never been used, and will be disposed of at one half it's original cost.

3rd. A large and very elegant Europe made Marble Chimney piece; with or without a beautiful large Stove, intended to burn wood or Coal at pleasure. Both have never been used.

FOR ROTTERDAM

To sail about the middle of January,

The new built Netherlands' Ship OLIVIER VAN NOORD, Captain J. DUYFF, will take passengers. For particulars apply to the Captain on board, or at the Netherlands' Consulate Office Canton.

CANTON 22nd December 1829.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY

The SIR CHARLES MALCOLM, Captain CRAWFORD, will sail about the middle of January.

For particulars apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

For SINGAPORE, MALACCA, and PENANG.

The SAMADANY, Captain GOTTLIEB, will receive freight for the above ports, and will sail about the 25th instant.

Apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

CANTON.

On Sunday the 13th Instant, His Excellency CHUNG-TSEANG, the new Hoppo, was installed in his Office, on which occasion the usual ceremonies were performed.

We have the pleasure to present our readers with a series of the communications that have passed between the Select Committee, and the British Merchants of Canton. on the subject of the existing system of Commercial intercourse, accompanied by the Governor's Reply to the Committee's Representation, which will give a more distinct view of the nature and magnitude of the grievances, which have led to the present discussion, than any summary remarks can convey.

We confess ourselves however, much disappointed in our expectations of a radical reform in the principles hitherto acted on by the Chinese Authorities, when we have to relate that a few days only had succeeded the arrival of the Hoppo, when a demand of 2000 Taels of Silver was made on each Hong Merchant, to contribute to the price of a costly pearl intended to adorn the cap of his infant grandson; and as the anniversary of the grand father's birth is near at hand, that auspicious event, is to be attended by more liberal contributions, from the same parties. Ten thousand Taels are spoken of!

If a body of Merchants appointed for the express purpose of conducting foreign trade, are thus capriciously called upon to pay for the privilege they enjoy, it requires little ingenuity to discover, that such exactions must prove an indirect taxation upon the Commerce they pursue; and this commencement of the Hoppo's administration little accords with the invitation issued by his Excellency the Viceroy to merchants to enter the Cohong, under the assurance that not a cash should be demanded from them, on receiving their appointment.

CANTON 26th September 1829.

To W. H. C. PLOWDEN Esqre. President &c. and Select Committee

Gentlemen,

1. We had lately the honor of forwarding to you an address from the Native Merchants and Ship Owners of Bombay, and having been requested by them to cooperate in the attainment of the important objects to which it relates, we take leave to wait on you with such observations as occur to us regarding them, in the assurance of your readiness to contribute your powerful influence towards protecting the interests of a community whose capital employs so considerable a portion of the shipping of British India, and whose extensive Commercial dealings have been always considered as highly conducive to the prosperity of the Honorable Company, even although they had not come recommended as they are "to your most favorable consideration and offices" by the Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay.

2. Your good offices are solicited to obtain relief from various heavy grievances to which our Commercial intercourse with this Empire has become gradually liable, to such a degree as now, if not removed to threaten it's annihilation; and as a representation of these grievances to the Government can be made by you only, with that weight which the subject demands, and duly explained in the Chinese language, in which the Government does not permit us to address them, we shall abstain for the present from making any Official application to the ruling authorities of the Province, in the hope that this will be more effectually done by you.

3. Your more accurate information will no doubt discover that some of the statements and assertions in the address of our Bombay Friends are not perhaps entirely borne out by facts, and that others may be difficult of proof: But while we are able to bear testimony to the reality of the grievances complained of, we trust it will not be considered as any disparagement to have failed in tracing them to their right causes, situated in this Country as foreigners generally are, ignorant of it's language and restricted to the intercourse of a few individuals, who conceive it for their interest to keep us in ignorance of every thing that it would benefit us to know.

4. The primary cause of complaint is the diminution in the number of the Cohong, a body appointed for the express purpose of carrying on the trade of the Port. It formerly consisted of ten or twelve Members, and strange as it may appear, with the encreasing magnitude of the trade, it has dwindled away, through bankruptcy and other causes, to about half that number, while few of these have capital or capacity for conducting the extensive operations which they are appointed to transact. This medium of intercourse has been still further curtailed by the privilege which the more wealthy of the Cohong have assumed, of withdrawing almost wholly from the India Import trade, and confining themselves chiefly to providing Export Cargoes of Tea and other articles in exchange for Dollars, as a more secure mode of conducting their business; and here it may be asked of what use is the creation of a Cohong for the express purpose of carrying on foreign trade, and with what justice can our dealings be restricted to it's members, if any of them are at liberty virtually to withdraw from an extensive branch of the Commerce of the Port.

5. We may at this moment assert that there are scarcely more than two Hong Merchants, with whom a Consignee of an Indian cargo can treat; some decline engagements of this nature: others are on the verge, or in the actual state of insolvency, and those who do engage in the trade, are so crippled in their operations by want of Capital that the natural spirit of Commercial enterprise, so essential to the prosperity of any trade, is completely destroyed. This evil presses with peculiar severity on the article of Cotton, the great staple of Bombay, the annual importations of which necessarily come into this market principally at one season of the year; and a sale must either be forced, when it is not required for consumption,

or it must be warehoused with a Hong merchant, who is considered by the rest, as entitled to a preference in the sale and competition is thereby effectually done away with.

6. We conceive it therefore to be imperiouslyrequired, either that the efficiency of the Cohong be restored by an adequate accession of members possessing the requisite qualifications, or (as this appears to be an object of extremely difficult attainment) that we may be permitted the option of carrying on our dealings without a Hong Merchant's intervention, with liberty to hold for this purpose Warehouses of our own.

7. Again our Bombay Friends allude to the Hong Yune or Consoo fund, in the creation and management and application of which so much mystery exists. This fund, originally designed, we believe as an accumulative Stock from the contributions of the Merchants (collected from a trifling duty on their Imports and Exports) to discharge the debts of their Insolvent brethren, and which would always have maintained the Cohong in high Commercial credit, has been we understand, applied to satisfy the frequent and enormous demands of the State, or gratify the exactions and cupidity of the Mandarins. We shall not enquire into the correctness of the assertions (which may be in some degree questionable) that the contributions for this fund, amount to a million of Dollars per annum, and that successive additional charges have been laid on at every succeeding failure of a Hong Merchant, which have never been taken off, We may however observe that we have the authority of a document presented to the house of Lords by the Honorable the Chairman of the Court of Directors in the Year 1821, in confirmation of the latter assertion to at least this extent that "When once a charge is admitted on the Consoo fund, the imposition on the foreign trade for meeting such charge continues, though the debts for which the charge was originally made may be entirely liquidated." (See Lords report on East India trade made May 1821 page 157.) It is sufficient for us to state that the impositions have been accumulating from time to time till they have arrived at so heavy a charge upon many articles, as to absorb all the reasonable profit of the Importer. Of this Cotton affords a striking example, for while the Imperial duty has always been moderate, and we believe stationary at one mace and five candarins per Pecul, (encreased probably a trifle by the expense of converting it into Sysee) the amount charged by the Hong Merchants is ten times greater, or one tael and five mace per Pecul, having been encreased three mace within the last two or three years; and we are informed by good authority that forty years ago the charge was only about six mace and five candarins. The encrease of Bankrupt cases does not justify such an augmentation, more especially when we consider the mode in which the debts of an insolvent are usually discharged by annual instalments of the principal sum without Interest, frequently protracted for so many years, as to be equivalent merely to the interest of the principal sum for that period.

8. We therefore entreat that you will institute a rigid enquiry into the present state and direction, as well as the gradual encrease of the Consoo charges, and if they be not applied to the purposes of commercial protection and support, that you will exert your influence to have them reduced and an efficient control established, to secure their due appropriation.

9. We shall conclude by requesting your attention to a variety of charges that press very heavily on Vessels frequenting the Port of Canton. That under the head of Cumshaw or Present (in addition to the rateable measurement duty of the Ship) and amounting to 1950 Taels on all Vessels alike large or small, falls with undue weight upon those of the latter class, deterring them in many cases from coming to Whampoa; and whether it be sanctioned by the laws of the Empire, or merely tolerated by the forbearance of foreigners, seems doubtful. The sum of five to six hundred Dollars required by the Hong Merchants for the securing of a Ship, even though loaded with Rice and consequently exempt from measurement duty, the exaction of three hundred, & for small vessels even six or seven hundred Dollars, as mere fees on the appointment of house & Ship Compradors, although the first may never be employed, & the heavy mulcts inflicted upon the Hong merchants (as they allege) for the commission of any trifling irregularity, which it is out of the power of the Commander, the Consignee or the merchant to prevent, and which ultimately falls upon the Ship, or indirectly upon the proprietor of the Cargo; the difficulty often of getting Linguists to do the business of small Vessels on the plea of their being unproductive; these are so many instances of oppression operating with more or less force to the detriment of a trade formerly carried on with so much national advantage and personal benefit. Some of them we conclude are of no recent date, but although they may have been quietly tolerated in more prosperous times, such has been the universally depressed state of Commerce for some years back that they are now felt as a much more serious grievance, and it is at least worthy of enquiry whether they be sanctioned by the Laws of the Empire, which we believe many of them are not.

10. The very suspicious circumstances connected with the impending failure of Cheong-quas' Hong so immediately after the retirement of the principal managing partner with large funds in his possession belonging to foreigners, appear to require the most serious investigation being calculated to destroy all confidence in the Cohong, if suffered to take the course to which they appear to be tending. We conceive that if vigorously demanded redress cannot fail to be granted by prompt restitution of the funds which have been abstracted.

We forbear entering into any further details which the subject of our present communication might admit of, sensible that your superior judgment will easily discern the scope of our remarks, and bestow upon each the relative attention to which they may seem entitled.

We beg to offer our apologies for the unavoidable length at which we have been led to trespass on your valuable time.

We have the honor to be Gentlemen
Your most obedient Servants.

(Signed) Thomas Dent & Co, R. Turner, Magniac & Co, Rawson & Co, Ilbery Fearon & Co, Saboodeen Guttay,

Concurring in the sentiments above expressed we beg leave respectfully to request your earnest attention to them.

(Signed) Dorabjee Hormuzjee, Agent for the Ship Lord Castlereagh, Sorabjee Cowasjee, Cursetjee Dhunjeebhoy, Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee, Agent for the Ship Golconda, Dorabjee Tamuljee, Agent for the Bannerman.

To Messrs Magniac & Co, Messrs Thomas Dent & Co, and the British and Parsee Merchants, whose names appear as Signatures in the address to the President and Select Committee, under date the 26th ultimo.

Gentlemen. We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication under date the 26th ultimo.

2. The difficuties and embarrassments attending the conduct of commercial affairs at Canton now brought to our notice in your letter, have for some time past, been the subject of our anxious consideration; they have been represented by us to the Chinese authorities in the light in which you have now described them, namely as threatening the existence of this valuable and extensive Trade, and demanding an entire remodelling of the present system of Mercantile Dealings with this Country, by which alone such a regeneration can be produced as will restore the Commerce to it's former flourishing condition.

3. In stating our sentiments and wishes to Government upon these important topics, it has been and will continue to to be our endeavour to obtain such concessions as will operate to the general advantage of the Mercantile Community of Canton. The interests of the Merchants of British India will be regarded with especial care & attention, and will form in union with the welfare of the Honoracble East India Companys Trade, the principal subject of our Representations, It must at the same time be obvious to all attentive observers, that every Branch of Commerce, not British alone, but that of all Foreign Nations, will derive advantage from the concession of Privileges calculated to place European Intercourse with China upon a more liberal and extended footing.

4. It appears to us unnecessary to enter at present, into an examination of the various subjects submitted by you to our consideration, in detail; the object which we have in view, is not so much the removal of petty grievances, & particular vexations of the Government, as the establishment of Commercial Intercourse upon a more extended bases. We hope that by such measures, the removal of minor evils will follow as a natural consequence, without the necessity of their becoming individually points of discussion.

5. At the same time, those leading causes of discontent noticed in your letter as requiring relief, have been represent-

ed by us to the Government in the strongest terms. We allude to the reestablishment of Chung-qua's Hong, the extension of the Trade more generally to Chinese Merchants, and the remission of the charge upon Ships entering the River, denominated Present money.

6. We have received from the Chinese Merchants an account of the Consoo Charges on Cotton a copy of which we enclose for your perusal: they profess to court the strictest enquiry into its correctness; as it is probable that you possess better means than ourselves of obtaining a true Statement of the customary charges upon the Import Trade, we shall be glad to receive any information which you can give us upon this subject.

7. As the change which it will be our endeavour to effect in the Trade to China, involves a fundamental reformation of the old system, the action of such an alteration of circumstances must be contemplated in it's various branches and departments. We have selected what appear to us to follow as the most important consequences of such innovations, and have combined them with the immediate points of requisition, in the form of eight propositions to Government, which will be forwarded in a few days, for the Viceroy's consideration. We enclose copy of these proposals, to enable you to judge more correctly of our views. That your interests have obtained their due share of our attention in the new Prospectus of Trade, we trust will sufficiently appear from a perusal of this document.

8. With reference to the second paragraph of your letter, we have to state our opinion that a fair exposition of grievances drawn up by the British Merchants of Canton, accompanied by a request for the concession of such privileges to Foreign Traders as would remove those causes of complaint, must operate favorably in the reception of our Representations, and we are led to hope that it is the intention of the Heads of other foreign Factories established in China to present memorials to the Government upon the existing disabilities of the Trade. We think that such a general exposition of the sentiments of Foreign Merchants cannot fail to produce conviction upon the minds of the Canton authorities, that some material alteration must be made in the present system.

9. With assurances of our cordial cooperation and support to your interests in the Discussion now pending with this Covernment, We have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed) W. H. C. Plowden, William Baynes, Charles Millett, J. Bannerman,

MACAO, 3rd October 1829.

List of Regulations on selling Cotton

Gross price given by the Shopmen, say.	Taels	11.5.0.0.0.
Deduct customary charge for Brokerage.	P.	
Shopmens' Tael really only 9.7.4. Discount on each Tael 0.2.6. or on 11.4		2.9.6.4.
Deduction for short weight of money a 1.8. p. Tael on T. 11.1.0.3.6.		1.9.9.9.
	Mace	5.9.6.3.
Duties & Charges on each Pecul of Cotton.		
Duty including charge for short weight of money, expenses of the Revenue Board, and Premium on Sycee.		2.8.1.0.
Consoo Charge, (Hang Yung *)		2.4.0.0.
Charge for Chop boats unloading Cotton at Whampoa		6.0-0.
Expenses of boat and Provisions for Purser who weighs the Cotton at Whampoa		1.2.0.
To supply the deficiency of slippery (smooth) Dollars and mixed money		1.0.0.
Rent of Warehouses for storing Cotton. (a)		3.5.0.
		1.2.3.4.3.
	Taels	10.2.6.5.7.
	Foreign Price	10.
Profit to Hong Merchant		2.6.5.7.
Supposing the Foreign price of Cotton to be per Pecul	Taels	10.
and that it is sold to the Shopmen at		11.5.
	Difference	1.5.

* Said to have been the same amount for the last 50 or 60 years

(a) For 2 or 3 months at 1 mace per Bale.

after deducting the Duties and Charges there remains a Profit of,		0.2.6.5.7
Amount of Deductions as above		1.2.3.4.3.
Difference between Price to Importer & Hong Merchant.	Taels	1.5.0.0.0.

Whenever Sales of Cotton are made, they are at a credit of three Months or one hundred days; if payment be required in one month or forty days, a discount of 3 mace per Pecul is charged by the Cotton Dealers.

It does not necessarily follow that the full value of a Ship's Cargo of Cotton can be made up completely according to the amount; it constantly happens that there are owing several hundred or several thousand Taels.

Whenever a Ship is secured, the duties on miscellaneous articles of Import, provisions, household utensils &c. are paid by the Security Merchant, perhaps several hundred Taels, or at least upwards of one hundred. The Export Duties on the Chow-Chow Chop and on miscellaneous Goods belonging to the Sailors are paid by the Security Merchant, if numerous, to the amount of 200 or 300 Taels, or at least upwards of 100 Taels.

Of all Imported Goods, Cotton is the most important article, the Several Hong Merchants who receive Cotton from the Foreign Ships, according to the market Price, are desirous of selling at the market Price, but the Cotton Dealers do not possess the ability. In consequence of the difficulty in selling their Goods and the markets daily declining, they are really unable to receive all the Hong Merchants' Cotton, so that the latter have constantly Cotton remaining unsold. In consequence of falling Prices and great losses of Capital, many Hong Merchants have failed and been ruined. Every body knows this; every body has heard of it.

Signed by the seven Hong Merchants with their respective Marks.

TAOU-KWANG, 9th Year, 8th Moon, 29th Day, (26th September, 1829.)

On each Pearl of Cotton.	M.C.C.
Real Duty	1.5.
Add for short weight	1.5.
Accountant's Fee a 1c. 6dec. per 1m. 6c.	2.
	2.5:
Amount of Duty	2.0.2.
To make up deficiency of weight at the Hoppo's Treasury	3.
do do do Revenue Board do.	9.
Expenses of transit to Peking	1.
Linguist's fee	1.4.
Tsung Seun	2.6.
Amount in Sycee	2.5.5.
10 per cent premium on Sycee	2.6.
Total	Mace 2.8.1.

Extract of a Letter from the Select Committee to the Viceroy of Canton, dated 3rd October 1829.

Substantial and respectable men will not become Mandarine Merchants for two reasons, First, They are subjected to so heavy, so arbitrary, and such grievous extortions by the Hoppo's King-shing and the Clerks and Servants of the Hoppo Establishment, that human nature can bear no more, Rich men have declared they would prefer being the vilest animal to being a Hong Merchant. Secondly, A man who once enters the Hong becomes a prisoner for life: he cannot retire when his fair exertions have increased his store; old age has disabled him from active employment; or sickness renders labor irksome. Some of the Cohong have declared they would freely give up eight parts of their property to be allowed truly to retire and enjoy the other two parts. But when a Merchant has paid largely to get away, he is liable to be hastily brought back again even when he owes money to no body. Thus no man can be induced to purchase with a large sum the hateful privilege of being insulted and ruined.

This then must be changed; or the Hongs now dropping severally and quickly to decay, can never be replaced. Government must give sufficient assurance to the Merchants that they may retire when they please: that they be not subjected to insult and extortion of the Hoppo and his Officers; and that they may become Merchants authorised to trade with Foreigners, without paying any fee or fine on their appointment. Under these assurances, we do not doubt that many outside Shopmen and small Traders, to the amount of 20, 30, or more; and the more the safer and better: may be induced to become Merchants; but they can only be truly useful in trade, acquire fair gains, and insure regularity and security in providing the revenue, if

established under the Regulations we now propose for Your Excellency's approval.—THESE POINTS ARE ESSENTIAL.

1. Chung-qua's Hong must not be allowed to fail. Loo-shing-shoo must come back and bring money. If Tung-shing Hong fails, Foreigners will be clamorous, and demand instant payment of the whole amount, they will not bear to be defrauded of their property and then told to wait for payment in five or six years.

2. The new Hongs now erected, if there be 20 or if there be 50, must not be responsible for any debts of Foreigners or Natives on account of Bankrupt Merchants: let each answer for his own, no one for his neighbour's debts. Then each will be trusted as far as he deserves, but no farther.

3. The old Hongs must not be responsible for any debts contracted by them from the day on which public notice is given of the new system commencing. They must now pay off, or declare the amount of their present incumbrances.

4. The debts of former Hongs now Bankrupt must be paid by an assessment on the amount of the whole Import and Export Trade of each: a small percentage on the total value of their transactions will suffice. The new Hongs, as well as the old, must be assessed in proportion to their dealings, or the old cannot stand long. The debts still due must be paid at the time agreed upon. The Government may reasonably grant time for paying the duties now due, as the debts of Foreigners have been so often and so long postponed. In a few Years the assessment will have paid off all: it must then cease. No fresh occasion, as will soon be shown, can ever occur for it.

6. Duties on Import Cargo must be charged and levied daily, and the amount must be paid to Government within five days, as is the case now with Export Cargo. Responsibility for duties will thereby be destroyed; as there can be no arrears: and the Revenue will be benefited by quicker receipts and increased security.

7. Foreigners must be allowed to rent warehouses, and have such control over them as will afford ample security for property stowed therein. This will be quite necessary when dealing with Hongs of small Capital; and which in case of failure, are not secured. No smuggling can take place therefrom, because the moment the goods are landed, and the duties ascertained, Foreigners housing the articles will pay immediately to the proper Government Officers the true amount in Cash. There will be no occasion to wait for a distant period of Sale, or to pay the money through the Merchants and Linguists.

7. None of the Hongs shall be required to secure Foreign Ships. Such security will be unnecessary as regards duties. It is only useful as a handle to the Hoppo's extortions for acts, or imputed acts of Foreigners, over which the Merchants can exercise no control. It is vexatious to both parties. No Ship shall be obliged to have a house, or Ship Comprador appointed to it. Such people, to pay for their licences, are obliged to overcharge on their supplies. Let Ship Captains buy what they want through whom they please.

8. The amount of Port Charges must be reduced. That remaining to be paid must be charged according to the size of the Ship; a smaller Ship paying less: it must be paid on board the Ship at the time she is measured, by the Captain to the proper Government Officer, who shall give his receipt at once. That Ships be rated in proportion to their size is necessary, be cause when the changes soon expected in Europe occur, many small private Ships will come to China; they cannot afford to pay large Port duties; they will be forced to remain outside the River, where smuggling will be resorted to; disturbances arise, and the Revenue will, in lieu of being very much increased, be reduced to perhaps one half it's present value, perhaps less. Soon indeed no Ships will come in, and there will be no revenue, but much confusion and desorder.

A true Copy.

(Signed) JOHN JACKSON Secretary.

MACAO, 3rd October 1829.

GOVERNOR LE'S REPLY TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

On this coming before me the Governor, I find that the affairs of the Hong Merchants have of late become "sickened and debased." It is right for me to adopt measures which shall be adhered to. Among several topics which the said Chief & his colleagues have suggested, there are some which may perhaps be adopted.

I have ordered the Treasurer and Judge to meet and deliberate on the subject, and I hereby order the Hong Merchants to communicate my commands to the said Chief and others, that they may be informed of this.

Let them wait till the Treasurer and Judge take the statement of the said Chief, & with all their hearts and minds examine deeply and deliberate safely, on each and every point suggested, and then report clearly back to me, that I the Governor may re-examine, decide, and order obedience, these are the commannds.

9th year, 9th moon, 14th day (11th October 1829.)

CANTON 24th October 1829.

W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esqre. President &c. &c.
and Select Committee,

Gentlemen,

We have been duly honored with your letter of the 3rd Instant acknowledging our communication of the 26th ultimo, and beg to return our thanks for your cordial support of the interests of British Commerce in this Empire, & for your obliging attention in favoring us with a copy of your proposals to the Government for remodelling the system of foreign intercourse, which is now so loudly complained of.

Having, in accordance with the opinion expressed in your eighth paragraph, presented a Petition, to the Viceroy, soliciting relief from the existing grievances, we enclose herewith a copy for your information.

From the unsatisfactory nature of His Excellency's reply, which you will ere now have seen in the original Chinese, we are confirmed in the belief that effectual redress can be looked for only, from a continuance of your good offices in the cause. From these every appearance induces us to anticipate the best results. One desirable consequence of the becoming firmness which you have manifested is already evident in the altered tone of moderation pervading the replies of Government to the representations that have been made.

Separate memorials, evincing the general feeling on the occasion, have been presented to the Government by the representatives of all the civilised Nations trading to Canton, excepting the Americans, which cannot fail to have due weight in demonstrating the indispensible necessity of a change.

We shall endeavour, as favorable opportunities occur, to procure and lay before you a statement of the customary charges on the most important articles of import. But in the present state of public excitement while the motive of enquiry must be obvious to every Chinese, it is not likely that we can make any addition to the knowledge already possessed on the subject. We find on the contrary a very general disposition to qualify & vary information formerly obtained, and which, as the object in view was less apparent, we are more disposed to rely on.

We have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servants

(Signatures same as to former letter)

Governor LE, in Reply to the Committee's suggestions of October 3rd, Dated November 10th, Received November 12th 1829.

LE, Member of the Military Board, Governor of Canton &c. to all the Hong Merchants for their full information.

It appears on record that the English Chief PLOWDEN and others presented several suggestions concerning Commerce, which I commanded the Treasurer and Judge of Canton to deliberate about, and state clearly to me the result, that I might examine, and decide. Those Officers having met, deliberated and reported, they say,

1. Substantial Merchants not being allowed to retire is a regulation reported to the Emperor by a former Governor, PAK, and received the Imperial sanction. At present, if that which the said Chief requests, were granted, that Hong Merchants might retire, then as there are at present but seven houses, if the substantial Merchants were allowed to make pretexts, and retire from business, then there would remain only a few embarrassed houses, which would occasion failure of the Revenue, and foreign debts could not be paid, which would involve in trouble persons from remote parts.— That which is requested it is decidedly difficult to grant.— If indeed hereafter, a great many new Merchants be made, and they are all substantial and intelligent, and should any of the old Merchants be really incapable of transacting business, then they may petition the Governor and Hoppo, and beg to retire, waiting for an answer, which they must obey.

2. As to what is said that substantial men will not become Hong Merchants, because they are subjected to insult and extortion, by the Hoppo's Secretary, clerks, &c, and are required to pay a fee, we find that concerning an invitation to become new Merchants, the Governor has already issued an intensely urgent Edict, commanding the several Hong Merchants themselves to invite, persuade, and induce some to fill the situation. Moreover, he commanded them to avail themselves of the time of his being acting Hoppo, and he would dispense with all fees, and not allow any of his servants to extort a candareen, or a cash. This is what all the Hong Merchants know. And hereafter when the new Hoppo receives the Seals, he will no doubt strictly enjoin his servants and clerks that they are not allowed to extort money.

3. Another topic adverted to in the Representation sent

, is that Chun-qua's hong should not be allowed to fail. We nd that LEW-CHING-SHOO of Tung-shâng Hong has already been written for by an Official Communication sent by the Governor to the Foo-yuen of Gan-hwuy Province to bring him up, and forward him to Canton. It is right to wait till the day when LEW-CHING-SHOO arrives, and then contrive, and manage.

4. Again it is suggested that the new made Hong Merchants should not pay the debts of other hongs that fail. We find that an Imperial order has been received sanctioning the making of Merchants with the security of one or two existing Merchants. Hereafter should a failure occur, only those who became sureties, will be required to pay for the others. The Merchants who did not become sureties, will not have to regard, or be anxious about it; but the fixed Law is that foreign Merchants shall deal only with Hong Merchants, and they are by no means allowed to lend money to Hong Merchants.—In all barter transactions, let the foreign Merchant at the close of the year, when buying and selling affairs are completed, himself report clearly to the Hoppo, whether or not the Hong Merchants owe him money, and let every Hong Merchant report to the Hoppo distinctly whether or not he is in debt—giving a bond to that effect, to be examined, and produced as evidence; they must not as heretofore, when Ships quit the port, vaguely assert that they are not indebted, and so slur over the business:—After this consultation, in obedience to orders, shall have been reported, if any Hong fail, let it be ascertained whether the foreign claim had been reported to Government, and if so, then according to Law, let the debt be paid:—And if an appeal be made to Government against the Creditor, let it be disregarded. As to the foreign Merchant, who in disobedience of the Laws, secretly lends money to Hong Merchants, let no prosecution for recovery be allowed, & no doubt that will eradicate the evil of foreign Merchants giving unlimited credit to Hong Merchants.

5. Again it is said the hong Merchants must pay off entirely what they owe—if not, they must be required on that day, to state publicly that all men may know how much they owe &c. As to debts owing by Hong Merchants, to Foreigners, whether they shall be prosecuted for or not, must be decided by the preceding regulations; at present, what debts are owing by Hong Merchants to Foreign Merchants no Government office has the means of knowing. It will be right to order the foreign Merchants, and the Hong Merchants to make up their accounts, and report the same to the Hoppo's office, to be there examined—If the Hong Merchants defer long in paying, then may the foreign Merchant be allowed to prosecute for payment.—If hereafter other debts be incurred let a distinction be made and the affair managed according to the new Regulations.

6. Again it is said that for the Hong debts, a small percentage will be sufficient &c. For the hongs which have already failed, owing money to foreigners, heretofore, application is made to all the Merchants, who annually from the Consoo Charges, pay according to the amount. If new Hong Merchants be made, it will be right that they also should pay—since for the Hongs that have already failed, indebted to foreigners, a certain number of years has been fixed in which to pay the whole amount; if again a small deduction be made it will necessarily protract the time, and prevent the practicability of paying off in the number of years originally fixed, which will be still more inexpedient for the foreign Merchant,—it is right to continue the old rule.

7. Again it is said the Imperial Duties should be levied daily, and paid within five days &c. We find that the Woollens, Camlets, and other goods imported, are landed by the foreign Merchant, and stored up in the foreign Factories. If sometimes the price falls a few days, how can he sell his goods. Beside, the melting and forming pure Silver to pay the duties requires a few days: if the period of paying the duties be too short, it will be attended with a great many inconveniencies: Hereafter it will be right to require the duties to be paid within twenty days from the day of examining the goods. Goods sent to Canton often arrive without the owner arriving at the same time. When the goods arrive first, let the Captain of the said Ship and the appropriate foreign Merchant be responsible for the duties. As to foreign Merchants, who store up their goods in the foreign Factories, after they have done so, if the goods be sold to a Hong Merchant, the duties shall be paid by the hong Merchant, according to the time limited. If they are not yet sold to a hong Merchant, and the period for paying the duties has arrived, the foreign Merchant will be required to pay over the duties to the Security Merchant, at the limited time.

8. Again it is said that the foreign Merchant should be allowed to rent Warehouses &c. We find that import Cargo, whether the hong Merchant has fixed the price or not, is all delivered & stored up in the Security Merchants warehouse. Woollens and Camlets being very valuable commodities, before the price is fixed with the hong Merchant, they are stored up in the foreign factories. Now the Chief desires himself to rent warehouses, to store goods in. Since however, it does not accord with former regulations and it is apprehended connexions would be formed with traitorous Chinese and disturbances created, where it would be difficult for the hong Merchant to search and examine, that which is requested, decidedly cannot be done. His paying the duties himself is also a subject, concerning which it is useless to deliberate. But goods stored in a hong Merchant's warehouse, if before the price be fixed, the foreign Merchant say clearly the money must be paid before the goods be removed, and the hong Merchant clandestinely sells them, and does not pay the money for them, then the case will not be different from robbing and selling them, and the foreign Merchant will be allowed to give information to Government and prosecute for the recovery of the money according to law. Still let the hong Merchant be ordered that when he has completed the purchase of the Cargo of any foreign Ship, he shall report the same to the Hoppo's office to be preserved on record.

9. Again it is said that neither Security Merchants nor Compradors need be used &c. We find that heretofore the law has been, that foreign Ships entering the port, they must throw themselves on a hong Merchant, to become Security for them. The Security Merchant requests Government to measure them, that they may unload, and all the duties and affairs of the said Ship, coming in and going out of the port and requesting a Port Clearance must be managed by the Security Merchant. The Security Merchant must also examine whether the Ship has on board or not prohibited cargo. Unless Security Merchants be employed there is no person to make responsible, which on many accounts, is very inexpedient.

Also the appointment of Compradors for foreign Merchants, and giving them a license to act thro' the Tung-che of Macao, it is to purchase provisions for the foreigners. If Compradors be not appointed, then foreigners dealing with the Natives, will perhaps fall into disputes about the encrease or diminution of the price, and disturbance be occasioned. The request now made that Security Merchants and licensed Compradors be dispensed with, it is inexpedient to grant.

As to what is said that when Compradors request a license, a great deal of money is required, it is right to order an investigation into the subject. What is proper to be done away with, let it be forthwith done away with; and what is proper to be diminished, be forthwith diminished, and no extortion be again permitted. Further, order the Hong Merchants occasionally to stick up against the Consoohouse, a list of the market price of Provisions, for the information of all foreign Merchants. Then if Compradors make an exorbitant demand for the price of things, the foreign Merchant may himself refuse to give it.

10. Again, it is said that foreign Ships entering the port, the fees and charges of all the Government offices must be diminished, and for the remainder that it is proper to levy, they should be according to the size of the Ship. We find that when foreign Ships entering the port, the measurement fee being divided into three classes is a fixed regulation of long standing; how then can we deliberate on diminishing it! The enter port fee is the same on all Ships, whether large or small. There is here unavoidably a want of discrimination, but this is a regulation which has existed ever since the Reign of YUNG-CHING, and has been acted on for more than a hundred years, and mutual tranquility has been preserved thus long. The money as it is levied on the Ships, is forwarded to the Board of Revenue at Pekin, and is by no means, received by the Government offices of the Province of Canton. Now the said Chief requests that a distinction should be made between large and small vessels in levying the fee: but this is taking a long fixed regulation and abruptly expecting it to be altered, and this implies changeableness.—Beside this

business must necessarily be reported to the Emperor, and his pleasure requested to deliver the question to the Board for their consideration. Whether it may be granted or denied, cannot previously be known. Moreover suppose the Board does agree to diminish the charge, and receive his Majesty's sanction to do so, still the foreign Ships of other Nations have this year all paid according to the old Regulation, and made every possible dispatch in taking down cargo and quitting the Port; the English alone, one Nation's Merchant Ships have delayed; if at last, they obtain a diminution, it will be managing in two ways, and will not be viewing all with equal benevolence.

It will be right that this year foreign Ships of all Nations in one manner, pay the duties according to usage. Afterwards whether the present fee shall be diminished, according to the size of the vessel, after an Imperial order has been requested, the Board deliberated, and reported, if His Majesty graciously sanction it, it will be right to commence on the day in the 10th year of Taou-Kwang on which the Board's answer is received and in obedience thereto levy a smaller sum.

11. As to what is said that the measurement charge should be paid by the Ship's Captain to a Government officer at the time of measurement, and a receipt be given to the Captain &c.

We find that the measurement of foreign Ships, and other charges have been heretofore managed by the hong Merchants, & foreigners were not originally required to hold any intercourse with Government officers. It is right to continue the old rule.

12. Thus the affair comes before me the Governor, and examining the result of the Deliberations on all the several topics, they all appear equitable and suitable.

Besides publishing by proclamation this Decision, I order the Hong Merchants in obedience hereto to take the several decisions resolved on, and enjoin them on the English Nation's Chief PLOWDEN, and the others, and also on the foreigners of every Nation, that they may yield obedience thereto. Oppose not! These are my Commands!

TAOU-KWANG, 9th year, 10th moon, 14th day.

TWO FOREIGNERS CAPTURED ON THE RIVER.

A most audacious attack has lately been made upon two foreign Gentlemen coming up to Whampoa in a Comprador's boat, by one of the petty Mandarins who infest the river.

These low officers under the brief authority they possess, have long practised the grossest insolence towards foreigners, who have been peaceably on their passage to and from Canton, in Compradors' and other boats, against which it appears there has never been any lawful prohibition.

In the present instance the boat was seized, the Comprador and his people severely beaten, and the Gentlemen most ignominiously threatened with chains, and to be stripped and have cold water thrown over them (the Thermometer was between 40 and 50) a refinement of insult and torture we were before unacquainted with, until an order was extorted from them for 300 dollars, not then releasing them however, but detaining them until they should receive the money; and thus protracting the period of their captivity.

Two men with greater simplicity than is usually found the companion of villianny, were the bearers of this order, which on the circumstances being ascertained, was refused payment by the Gentleman to whom it was addressed. He very prudently secured the bearers of it, calling upon the Hong Merchants and Linguists to deposit them in safe custody, which however they refused. In the mean time a very spirited representation was made to the Viceroy, requesting that the foreigners, if they had infringed the laws, might either be tried before the proper tribunal, or immediately released; & on the circumstances coming to his Excellency's knowledge, he sent his own runners to take charge of the men, after they had been twenty four hours locked up in a private room; issuing an order at the same time to the Namhoy-une to take them into his custody, & immediately to despatch a force to bring their companions in crime, & the two foreign Gentlemen to Canton. But from some neglect on the part of this inferior magistrate, who had very recently been appointed to his Office, three days had elapsed without any thing being done; when the whole of the European residents at Canton addressed a letter to the Viceroy complaining of the delay, & hinting at a rescue of the parties detained. 30 OC 55

The Hong Merchants were afraid to present this second application to His Excellency; but it had the desired effect; as the Namhoy-une finding he had neglected his duty, despatched an armed boat in the middle of the night; and on the seventh day, the whole party with the exception of one man who had absconded, were brought up to Canton. On their arrival the Namhoy repaired to the boat, and through the medium of the Linguists examined the foreigners & dismissed them; while the Captain of the boat and his crew were taken to prison in chains. We understand the trial of these men has been delayed to give time for the apprehension of their missing companion, who having been several times in England, spoke the language fluently, and acted as interpreter, and proposer of different schemes for the liberation of the foreigners detained.

We regret that so much lukewarmness and indifference should have been manifested by the Hong Merchants and Linguists on this occasion; but have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the strong desire evinced by the Viceroy to grant immediate redress. And the Hoppo, as if desirous of ingratiating himself with foreigners, commenced his administration by issuing the following Edict, in which although no allusion is made to this affair nor any mention of interruption from Mandarin boats; yet as it evidently arose out of it, we trust this Edict will tend greatly to protect foreigners from similar aggressions in future.

CHUNG the Hoppo, concerning foreigners going up and down the river, issued 18th December 1829.

Chung by Imperial order, Commissioner of Duties at the port of Canton, general superintendant at Jeho, field officer, &c, raised two steps, and recorded in the book of merit twenty three times, hereby issues a prohibitory proclamation.

The foreigners of various nations pass over an immense Ocean, to come to Canton to trade; therefore they should be compassionated and tenderly treated. Exclusive of goods going up and down, which are chargeable with duty, and which should be strictly levied; for those articles of clothing, bedding, and food, which accompany our person, foreigners should not be distressed by additional duties and extortions. I have heard that foreigners going up and down to & from Macao, pay all their expenses through Compradors, and that on the passage there are extra extortions, which is a great violation of the laws. I the Hoppo having received the gracious commands of His Majesty to superintend the Duties at Canton, must make it my study to be liberal to foreign merchants, and remove entirely various nefarious practices. How shall I permit a class of gain-scheming selfish persons, to practise extortion and create disturbance. Beside making a secret enquiry that offenders may be seized, I hereby publish a strict prohibition on the subject, and make it known to the chief Supercargoes of all foreign nations, and to the native police stationed at Passes, that hereafter Supercargoes of all foreign nations, going up and down to and from Canton and Macao, if they have any thing with them chargeable with duty, it must according to law, be strictly levied, and not the least smuggling allowed; but exclusive of such things, all extortion of money for Rice, and clandestine fees is disallowed. If still any stupid and lawless vagabonds, should presume to make pretexts & extort for their necessities, it is allowed to foreigners to point out the facts to Government, that having proof, a strict prosecution may be instituted, and severe punishment be inflicted. My ears and eyes are near. As my words go forth the law follows. Decidedly no indulgence will be shewn. Take care and do not use your bodies to try experiments with the laws, thereby involving yourselves in subsequent repentance! Let every one tremblingly obey! A special EDICT.

TAOU-KWANG 9th Year, 11th Moon, 23rd Day.

BIRTH. At Macao, on the 10th instant, the Lady of W. Baynes Esqr. of a son.

NOTICE. In the advertisement of the Dutch Ship OLIVIER VAN NOORD, in our first page, please read "FOR AMSTERDAM," in place of "For Rotterdam."

☞ Owing to the unavoidable delay which has occurred in the publication of our present number, we defer giving a Price Current till our next, which will appear on the 4th proximo.